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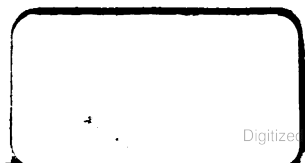
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INDEX TO VOLUMES I AND V

OF THE

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OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR

FOR

THE YEAR 1891.

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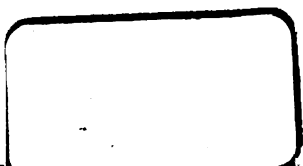
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Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.
Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, Department of the East.
Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, Department of the Missouri.
Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. Army, Department of Texas.
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Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, Sioux Indian Campaign.
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REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1891.

SIR: Since my last annual report some matters of more than usual interest have occurred.

During the past year there was considerable discussion as to our readiness to encounter one or more European nations in arms. In the last assault upon our sister republic three nations joined at first. Our willingness to resist any unjust assault, either by any combination or single power, has been too well demonstrated to be doubted. Our staunchness in war is believed to be fully equal to our earnest desire for constant peace, and none can expect to gain more from us by war than a just arbiter and our own spirit of fairness would grant without war. We are not prepared to submit with unseemly patience to any indignity; and no one expects it of us. In our preparation for self-protection we need consider only cases of sudden heat and passion, which may be unreasoning, and those positive requirements of the times and of our national life and surroundings, which every statesman can calmly measure as easily as the municipal authorities of a growing city can decide the police force required to protect life and property within its borders, maintain order in its slums, and see that its quiet suburbs are secure.

If the force decided upon is inadequate, the handling of it unskillful, the organization imperfect or the preparation and instruction incomplete, the citizens, of course, expect to pay with their lives, or at least endanger them and their property in consequence of any lack or failure in the established force when a struggle is forced upon them. The question is one concerning the duty of the Government toward the people. We can always rely on finding plenty of Americans ready for life or death on any dangerous frontier. Our country is still full of men experienced in the requirements of war who, whenever they care to give the matter consideration, can judge wisely what preparations are needed for war, and how much more would be essential for full success in a series of campaigns and battles; they know we are not adequately prepared now, that, even for proper instruction, men, modern material, and time are needed; for army movements under modern requirements can not be practiced properly with less than an army corps, complete in all its appointments, nor can the study of the new potency and disposition of the three arms required by smokeless powder and magazine guns *en masse* be wisely left to the day and field of actual battle. The least we can do under modern requirements is to maintain an army corps, equipped as perfectly as possible, and practice it annually in the closest connection with as large a mass of the National Guard as can be concentrated.

Our position was admirably summed up by President Harrison in one of his talks from the train to the people on his recent trip to Bennington, when he said :

Our situation is one of great favor. We are pretty widely separated from those who would hurt us, if there are any such. We are secure in our great isolation, and we are secure, too, in our great and patriotic people. We do not maintain armies; we do not need to extend the conscription list until it takes old age and youth. We maintain only the merest skeleton of an army, but we have already seen how speedily it may develop into gigantic proportions, and how, in a few months, it may take on the discipline that makes it the equal of any in the world.

Last Year's Repetitions. Of the fourteen matters mentioned last year as receiving earnest military attention, four may be classed as fully accomplished, seven as progressing satisfactorily, and the other three as making little or no advance. In addition, the admirable work begun by General Orders, No. 50, Adjutant General's Office, 1889, was completed by General Orders, No. 70, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891, which it is hoped will give to every one in the army, even the battalion of cadets, the full relief it promises. As to food the Government is now a bountiful provider, the only trouble is with the cooks, and many efforts have been made to improve their efficiency with fair promise of ultimate success. We all know that where some special and decided improvement is needed it must be made some one's special duty, like musketry was made and artillery firing is just being made; so we must all expect the system of post schools, including the non-commissioned officers' tactical schools, to continue a comparative failure until it is made the definite duty of some officer at department headquarters to attend to them whose reputation will be affected by their success or failure. Under the present energetic and considerate administration of army affairs even this has improved and is improving, though all too slowly.

The greater care in enlistments and higher demands for recruits, though limited, have secured better men; and the admirable card system of the medical department has protected the service somewhat against repeaters; and desertions have decidedly diminished; and so advances have been made in everything affecting the *personnel* except the training, mentally and physically. When we are prepared to bestow the best possible training we may be considered ready to claim the best possible material to train; that is, representative American youths, already well up in their three R's.

The light artillery, one of the most beautiful and fascinating features in any army, seems to have suffered most from our old system of assigning recruits, and still complains. The sluggish way improvements permeate even so small an army may be illustrated by the illegal, annoying and unnecessary restrictions still occasionally placed upon the authorized sale of Government stores. For instance, polishing chains were found to cost the recruit 75 cents, though the subsistence department was ready to sell them at 35 cents, and from the Lakes to the Mexican border were found posts where the first sergeants still stand between the purchaser and what he wishes to buy. And canteens are not yet established everywhere with us, nor apprentice battalions, nor classified service, nor certificates of instruction, much less soldiers' institutes, or good-conduct pay and badges, though such things have been tried and are thoroughly approved in the English army and our Navy. The difficulties in the way of our getting thoroughly trained soldiers and all our men actually under arms never seemed greater than to-day. The effects of the inherent difficulties of the present situation were

shown somewhat during the concentration for the campaign last winter, and were presented in the letter of January 30, 1891, from Headquarters of the Army, published in the Congressional Record of February 12, 1891.

There are some minor matters of allowance still so ill adjusted as to work hardship, injustice, and discontent occasionally, such as the utter inadequacy of the number of lights for the soldiers; the baggage and quarters allowance; the inequalities of paying for altering clothing, and for fuel; the additional expense created by a series of stops in travel; the overcrowding and inadequacy of sleeping accommodations and the lack of hot food in long trips; and no smaller deposits.

A more complete inspection of the National Guard of the country has been made this year under the auspices of the War Department than was ever before attempted. That the militia of every State and Territory in the Union was not inspected is certainly no fault of the War Department; for an effort in that direction was made, and officers were publicly designated for this duty with each State if his services were desired. Some of the States and Territories, however, did not hold encampments, though details of Army officers were regularly announced to inspect them, if they had been held. One Territory, Utah, is reported as having no militia organization under the Territorial law, though there are several volunteer companies in Salt Lake City.

Nearly, if not quite, all the States and Territories which held encampments of militia had these encampments visited or inspected by officers of the Army, some of whom also acted as instructors. In all instances they were received with courtesy, kindness, and respect, and their services were not only willingly received but often sought after. There is no shadow of doubt that these visits and inspections have resulted beneficially in every instance.

It is presumed that the excellent work thus begun will be steadily carried forward from year to year, and increased in both scope and usefulness. The good results which will certainly come from having a well-trained and efficient militia force in the first flush of a sudden need are greater far than many may conceive; and no pains nor reasonable expense should be spared by the Government in putting, and assisting to maintain, them in the highest possible state of efficiency. When possible, companies or battalions of regular troops should be encamped with the militia, so that these two branches of the military force of the country may be brought into touch, and be encouraged to fraternize. Moreover, there is no doubt but contact and drill with regulars will be of immense advantage as the best attainable object lessons in the training of the militia for war, especially when the new Drill Regulations are officially adopted. It is a spur upon both.

If it can be arranged (and there is no sufficient reason why it can not) a national encampment of the militia of every State and Territory should be held in or near the city of Chicago, during the great Columbian Exposition next year, supplemented by the very largest number of regular troops that can possibly be spared for the occasion. If our country is to then give to the world an exposition of its resources, progress, and power, it is highly important that at least some conception shall be afforded of her capabilities for war. The good to be accomplished by thus bringing together the entire mobilized militia force of the country, and, say, several thousand regulars, for a month or longer, is hardly to be overestimated; and surely such a volunteer "army with banners" would be a sight to touch and thrill the heart of every patri-

otic citizen who comes to Chicago with the right to see our military forces as a part of the Government display.

The enthusiasm for soldiering, pure and simple, whether at posts or in the field, is finding a new impetus. Officers and men are imbued with the necessity for a still higher training than ever known before. Schools have improved, and must continue to improve as the demands and requirements for all ranks continually increase. In one or two cases there has been definite reflection on the quality of the non-commissioned officers, who are the backbone of any Army. All admit we should have the best attainable men, horses, and weapons, and that these men and horses should be trained as perfectly as possible.

The earnest, careful and persistent efforts of the departments immediately in charge of these matters have effected great improvements in the past three years, and the service can not soon lose the benefits of these efforts, and is greatly indebted to the present energetic, considerate, and incisive administration of affairs for the great improvement and development of the established system.

Perhaps the best can never be attained under our effete old system, nor until our service receives its men and horses young enough to be perfectly plastic and receptive to a perfect military training. When horses are received in our service at an age at which they begin to condemn them in Europe, and men are enlisted here at an age after their military training has been completed there, the difficulties here in the way of perfect military training are introduced at the beginning, and our line officers are entitled to the greatest credit for creating from such obdurate material as was formerly furnished them such admirable organizations as have established the fame of our Army. Only our officers are received in the plastic years of youth and trained to the finest quality we are capable of. With so large a country and so small an Army as ours there are is no adequate reason that the same principle should not be applied all around. Then the possibility of any adverse criticism would depart. Our army can be made fairly representative of our people and our non-commissioned officers everywhere can be made absolutely satisfactory, as most of them are now, if we adopt the proper means.

In my annual reports for 1889 and 1890 (especially in the latter), I endeavored to draw attention to the desirability and feasibility of establishing in connection with the Army a system of apprenticeships similar to that adopted in the Navy, and to urge the desirability of putting it into immediate operation.

This matter has been sufficiently before the public to awaken a lively and favorable interest, and is certainly of sufficient importance to warrant a trial on the lines already adopted by the Navy; or upon some one of the various plans suggested in Appendix A to my annual report for the year 1890.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the advantages to the Army and to the country such a course of military training as the apprentice system would inaugurate. It has been in practical operation in the Navy for many years; and, since 1875, has given great satisfaction, enabling that service to meet the conditions due to changes in the character of war ships and their armament, which must have been impracticable under ordinary circumstances.

It is the opinion of a large majority of those who have studied the subject that an apprentice "school," in contradistinction to a number of battalions, to be established apart from any military post will best subserve the objects of the system. There is a similar concurrence of

views as to the object and scope of such a school and the good influence it is likely to have upon the rank and file of the Army, especially the noncommissioned grades, which again this year have received some adverse criticism.

Is it not possible to use for this purpose some one of our unoccupied military reservations that are of very little use to the country in their present condition but may in the way proposed be made to subserve a valuable public good?

If instructions are issued to enlist 250 minors, under the authority now given by law, to be formed into a battalion or school of instruction under such rules and regulations as may be considered suitable, all the good expected to flow from an improved system of recruiting and instruction would be ultimately assured. A number of plans for this purpose have been suggested by various officers. In addition, a couple of apprentice companies may well be tried in the two cavalry regiments having no Indian troops. If the man from the ranks is ever to be given an equal show in the race of life he must be taken young enough for the start and for training and for weeding out. The Army should be made representative of the nation. We are not given a fair chance to instruct and train our soldiers until we are given men as young as any other nation's soldiers, or younger, as all other nations are imbued with a zeal for military practice. The sovereign people of America must train their boys to defend the country wisely and efficiently as European sovereigns train their sons. Our boys will take arms when wars come, and we cannot let them fail in this high duty nor make them throw away their young lives from dense ignorance of the first elements of soldierly life and habits: there is a depth of pity in their useless deaths from lack of military knowledge and experience. Bullets are not the most deadly things in war.

The proposed system of apprentice battalions having been commended and approved by both the Secretary of War and the Major-General Commanding the Army, it seems to be a certainty that the system will be adopted and put into operation in the near future. Such opposition as finds expression seems merely to suggest delay, or doing something else first, or doing this by act of Congress rather than as a matter of good administration, like all the other service schools were started. The average age of our soldiers is nearly 30: it can be made almost as near 20, and then they will be ripe and trained for war when it comes.

The Enlistment of Indians.

The steps toward converting the almost wild Indians into well disciplined soldiers may not be rapid; and surely it is discreet in the Indians to consider well before taking an oath "to bear true faith and allegiance" to our Government and to obey the orders of the officers set over them, and to adopt every habit of life that is distasteful to them. To be scouts for terms of 6 months was a fine step toward disintegrating and controlling their tribes, as wives were no obstacle, and mounted scouts got 40 cents a day for their ponies. And this new step can certainly be made a success.

There are six things the Indians object to in a regular enlistment: First, the long term; second, living in houses instead of tepees; third, such horses as are given the cavalry; fourth, celibacy, any worthy fellow of 18 should be married; fifth, exile—if they belong to the regiment instead of their tribe, who will say when they may be ordered from home forever; sixth, loss of the 40 cents a day now paid mounted scouts for their ponies.

Perhaps this is a loud call for localizing these Indian companies even if we can not adopt the European plan of localizing everything from regiments to army corps. To make a successful enlistment of the sons of chiefs or Indians of high repute some marked recognition of the traditions and present status of the tribes may be essential at first; and we might have Oklahoma or Dakota companies of certain numbered regiments which would not be nomadic like other companies, but stay at their stations till war came or the men were weaned from their old haunts. The proposition to suddenly increase an enlistment to six or ten times its former length for men who neither know our language or ways, who indeed are only just learning the use of money, and to have this come just when a Messiah was prophesied, and when land in severalty is to be forced on these communists who have always believed the individual ownership of land an incredible sin, is a bold proposition which the Indians can hardly successfully resist. We claim our individual land and recognize no right in any foreign nation to our Government land; and these Indians fancy they can have such public lands too, and resist the intruding of outsiders among them, bringing all those ills that follow to their men and women and children. We exclaim at the bad characters coming among us from foreign nations, but white men other than the best enter upon Indian lands when first thrown open for homesteads to the settler. This matter was but just beginning when the last inspection reports were made, and its further success will be better indicated at the next inspection.

The reports of inspections are admirable and concise epitomes of the condition of each post or command in the Army, in every aspect, as found by the inspector and the commandant. Every point is covered, and the mass of valuable and easily accessible information about every phase of military affairs thus gathered is in a shape to be made of use most readily.

Remedial action usually follows inspections swiftly and surely. The inspector, without unnecessary delay, furnishes commanding officers of posts a memorandum of the defects and irregularities which came under his notice during inspection, and commanding officers report what remedial action they have applied in each instance; and if no such action has been applied, then they explain why it has not. The benefits arising from such speedy, intelligent, and concerted action are great, and must necessarily grow greater and more far-reaching in their effects as the system becomes familiar and perfected.

The supervision and action given these reports by the local authorities has enlivened them and given them increased interest, and there is now more time, attention, and labor given one of them in the War Department possibly than was once given to the whole number of such reports received in a year. This is done for various reasons, but it may seem too detailed to go into them here. The irregularities have been summarized for you as reported at sixty posts, and number 475, or an average of 7.9 to each; the geographical department having the largest average have 12.5 and the smallest 2.8; the post having the largest number had 22 and the smallest only one.

It is gratifying to note that the actual necessities for the proper performance of their duties by the officers of this department, as well as the questions of justice and economy involved, have been wisely recognized by a distribution of general service clerks and messengers at department headquarters, entirely in consonance with the actual necessities of the various staff departments, as well as with the law and regulations, and General

Post Inspection
Reports.

Clerks and Messen-
gers.

Orders, No. 76, A. G. O., 1891, arranges the matter in much the same spirit of fairness under the present law that was displayed in General Orders, No. 47, A. G. O., 1885, which made a somewhat similar assignment under the old law.

By direction of the President of the United States, as set forth in General Orders, 57, Headquarters Army, Discontinuance of the Military Divisions.

July 13, 1891, the military divisions have been discontinued, and a shifting of forces has consequently ensued in the Inspector-General's, as well as in other staff departments, in order to meet the changed conditions. While the discontinuance of military divisions will certainly facilitate and expedite the clerical business of the Army generally in peace times, it has, until a more convenient arrangement can be made, somewhat embarrassed the Inspection Corps. For instance, the inspection work assigned to the Inspector-General on duty in the Department of the Missouri, before the change, was already more than enough for one officer; indeed, it was quite enough for two, and in accordance with this acknowledged fact that officer was granted an assistant. Now that the former department and division work has been consolidated, and the assistant assigned to duty in another department, the duties formerly performed by three inspectors temporarily devolved upon one.

In other departments the inspection work, while not so voluminous as it is in the Department of the East, still is too much for one officer. Nothing is more important for proper and complete inspection in our Army than adequate personnel.

In looking over Colonel Moore's horses at the clothing depot at St. Louis, Mo., though several of them seemed only 5 years old and under, they already bore the harness marks of continuous hard labor, suggesting a crying need for some better way of getting saddle horses, say something like the German system of buying at two years old, keeping a remount establishment, and issuing those proved to be good at four years old, as the only secure system of sifting out the overstrained and inefficient. There is plenty of ground for such an establishment at Fort Riley and elsewhere.

A Remount Establishment Needed. A uniform is accepted nowadays as important to armies. The cavalry feel a uniform color just as important in their horses as their clothes, and wish their troop to work together like a team. The Quartermaster's Department furnish both, one as wanted and the other as not wanted. It is believed the horsemen should have their wish in the first place in so small an army; and the purchase of off-colored horses for a distinguished organization like the Scott Greys cannot seem wise or economical. Certainly our Army has some distinguished cavalry regiments which deserve the highest consideration.

Military Posts. During the year the site for a military post at Omaha, Nebr., to be called Fort Crook, has been purchased, and building operations have been commenced.

A site for new Fort Bliss, at El Paso, Tex., has also been purchased, and the contracts let for buildings for a four company post.

Building operations are well under way at new Fort Brady, Mich., which is to be a four-company post.

Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., is being enlarged from a two to a four company post; as is also Fort Myer, Va.

Building operations are still in progress at Fort Sheridan, Ill., originally intended as a ten-company but now being finished as a twelve-company post, and the building of Fort Logan, Colo., a ten-company post, has continued during the year, and is not yet completed.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (formerly Camp Sheridan), a one-company post, is rebuilding.

There is an appropriation for the rebuilding of Plattsburg Barracks, but operations have not yet begun.

Improvements of more or less magnitude have been made at a number of posts, among which may be named the addition of a double set of quarters, a fine pump-house, and an ice factory at Fort McIntosh, Tex.; and the addition of a fine garrison mess-room and kitchen, two barracks, and one set of officers' quarters (now under construction), three new stables, and a fine artillery shed (finished) at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The reservation of Fort Sherman, Idaho, has been enlarged by the addition of nearly 50 acres of adjoining land.

Bad Construction.

The buildings at Sill and Sam Houston now threatening to fall down are of permanent material, brick and stone. If examined like any other army stores found worthless from other cause than fair wear and tear, an army board might be able to fix the responsibility for this or show how best to avoid future failures.

In planning new posts it is submitted that economical construction suggest fewer low buildings. There is a demand for floor space which is inadequately supplied, and could, with different plans, be given in some cases without increasing the roofage and foundations. And good hygiene and comfort suggest that every man be given his share of the wall so as to get light and air. An overbroad room with space for bunks down the center making more than two rows in a room is therefore objectionable as a dormitory. The opinion of the Medical Department may be of weight on such a subject, and also as to bath rooms, lavatories, and water closets being brought into contact with an outside wall or kept semi-detached from the sleeping and living rooms. All water pipes seem a comfort that can be brought close without danger only in well-known ways, and the dangerous way is to have them centrally placed in either an obscure or imperfectly ventilated place. There should be no question as to the perfect hygienic construction of barracks and quarters.

Location of Dining Room.

At some of the new posts and buildings every one is compelled to go out of doors when he wants something to eat. This ought to be obviated or minimized somehow, say by placing the dining room on the top story, where several companies are under one roof, as in a modern club-house, or any other story. But if they must go out doors to meals, it is better to march, as at West Point. It is instruction and discipline to recruits to have to fall in often. And to fall in for meals is more sensible than to fall in merely to have your name called. Local regulations have sometimes seemed needed to secure the usual orderly and soldierly conduct at meals.

Posts Abandoned.

During the year the following posts have been ordered abandoned, viz: Department of the Missouri, Camp at Guthrie, Okla.; Camp at Wade, Okla. Department of the Platte, Fort Lewis, Colo. Department of Texas, Fort Davis; Camp Langtry; Camp Del Rio. Department of Dakota, Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak.; Fort Pembina, N. Dak.; Fort Totten, N. Dak.; Fort Shaw, Mont. Department of Arizona, Fort Lowell, Ariz.; Fort Marcy, N. Mex.; Fort Thomas, Ariz.; Fort Union, N. Mex.; Fort Verde, Ariz. Fort Leavenworth Ordnance Depot was also discontinued.

Posts Established. The new post at Newport, Ky., was established under the name of Fort Thomas; and camps were established at Sequoia National Park and Yosemite National Park, both in California.

Names Changed. Post of San Antonio, Tex., changed to Fort Sam, Houston; Camp Sheridan, Wyo., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

Posts Transferred. Forts Lewis and Logan, both in Colorado, have been transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the Platte; Forts Brady, Mackinac, and Wayne, Mich., from the Department of the East to the Department of the Missouri, and Fort Randall from the Department of Dakota to that of the Platte.

Recruits, Enlistments, and Enlisted Men. These subjects have already been touched upon under the previous heading of "Younger and Better Men and Horses," in this report. It is believed that a better class of men than formerly are generally being recruited, and the proportion of rejections to applications accepted for enlistments in the Army shows that very great care is being exercised by the recruiting officers to accept only the very best material offered. It is also worthy of note that the relative percentage of native-born citizens enlisted is increasing and desertions are greatly diminished. These facts must necessarily have that good effect upon the Army so long desired; and several Inspectors-General state that there has within the past two years been a noticeable degree of improvement in the personnel and *morale* of the enlisted men of the Army.

During the year 43 enlisted men were named in orders for having distinguished themselves during the year 1886 by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service.

Desertions. Formerly, and not so long ago, the percentage of desertions was so large as to attract attention and remark, especially in military circles. Much discussion was had as to the probable causes of such a widespread evil, and many suggestions were made looking to its abatement. It is a matter of great congratulation that the evil has, within two years, been very greatly abated, owing to the wise measures taken to that end. Greater care and higher demands in recruiting has resulted in the enlistment, generally speaking, of a better class of men than formerly filled the ranks. And much has been done, in many ways, to increase the comfort and regulate the duties of the men, thereby rendering them more contented and better satisfied with an Army life. The addition of a pound of vegetables to the ration has been no slight factor in adding to their health and comfort; and the discontinuance of needless Sunday performances, which were oppressive upon the men, has no doubt added to their contentment.

There is no doubt that the system of Army apprenticeships, as already suggested in this report, if adopted, will finally result in reducing desertions to a minimum, if it does not practically abolish them. With this system adopted, it will be only a question of time until the whole Army is practically filled, or at least its tone determined, by this respectable and self-respecting class of youths, who must furnish certificates of good moral character and be mentally bright. For years the causes of each desertion have been reported on by a board as required by paragraph 117, Army Regulations. There was always criticism of this method, and this criticism was possibly never stronger than at the time action was finally taken to meet the causes of desertion thus officially recorded, by proper remedial action, under the present alert and effective management of the War Department. For instance:

First. The original viciousness of some recruits was met by requiring certificates of satisfactory moral character from all before accepting them into the military service.

Second. The professional deserter or repeater was met by an incomparably more careful record and scrutiny in the Surgeon-General's Office of the individual appearance of each man, and a special spot for military vaccination was adopted.

Third. Every comfort of military life was made more perfect than ever before known; the improved ration, canteen, bedding, and barracks deserving very special attention. But every matter, from Sunday rest and better schools to the time for roll calls and better drill, received most careful consideration.

Fourth. Every opportunity was given a man to leave the service without the stain of dishonor. As he enters the service for his own reasons voluntarily, so he can leave on acquitting the nation of any loss by his action. Every freedom has been given compatible with certainty in campaign and conduct at all times, but especially in battle. The change in the status of the soldier has been effected in Washington. No extraordinary change has occurred in the discipline or management by the post or company commanders. But all that can be done elsewhere has been completed. The vast majority of the Army are not deserters but most worthy men. What is the best that can be done for and with them is the question to be decided at the posts while again the calculation is being formulated elsewhere as to how much of the desertions is due to the deserter.

Discipline. The most serious infraction of discipline reported is the case known as the "Walla Walla lynching," which has created considerable adverse criticism in other than military circles, the press of the country having commented upon it very freely, and every attention was given it officially, even to organizing courts-martial thereon.

Military Prison. Under General Orders, No. 131, Headquarters of the Army, November 1, 1890, the military prison was constituted "an independent military post under the immediate command of the Major-General Commanding the Army, subject to the laws and regulations of the prison." These are based on the acts of Congress establishing the prison.

In May of last year the board of commissioners of the prison under directions issued by the Secretary of War, made a report on the then existing rules and regulations and recommended the following modifications:

Commissary. In his last paragraph prescribing his duties, that the word *vouchers* be substituted for the phrase *an order for payment on the prison treasury*.

Article IV. Prisoners.—Diet. 13. To read: "On New Year's Day, February 22, Memorial Day, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, the prisoners of all classes shall have such special meat and vegetable dinner as the commandant may prescribe."

Discipline. 18. To read: "Prisoners may be tried for offenses committed in violation of the rules and articles of war by a general or garrison court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense."

27. To read: "Prisoners will be permitted to write to their friends twice in each month, and all letters shall be submitted unsealed, and signed with the name of the writer in full, to the commandant or officer designated by him. Such private letters shall not be made the vehicles for seeking influence to obtain pardon or remission of sentence, nor shall such letters contain any reference to pardon or remission of sentence, and all letters relating in any way to such matters shall be sent to the War Department."

Labor. 31. To read: "Prisoners will be kept at hard labor daily, except on Sunday, New Year's Day, February 22, Memorial Day, July 4, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas day."

35. To read: "Prisoners will not be employed in the police of the post, nor on the grounds of any one not directly connected with the prison."

Article VII. General Rules. 5. To read: "No alcoholic or malt liquors will be allowed within the prison walls except for medicinal purposes."

10 and 12. Strike out.

These modifications, since adopted, were the result of experience, and it is believed have aided in the command and administration of this institution.

I beg to suggest as a further improvement in the same direction a change of so much of section 6 of the original act establishing the prison as requires the commandant of the prison "to report at once to the Secretary of War the cases of men placed in solitary confinement for disobeying the lawful orders of the officers of the prison, or for refusal to comply with the rules and regulations thereof," and requiring the inspector to make a special report of such cases at the next subsequent inspection.

The commandant of the prison, as well as the inspector, has, under present regulations, to investigate every complaint that is made by prisoners, no matter on what it may be based. The reports show that these investigations have been carefully made, and no reason is apparent why anything further is necessary. The law as it stands certainly invites complaints, and fully one-third of the time of inspectors and boards who inspect the prison is taken up by the complaints of a class of prisoners, which, as a rule, is composed of the worst element in the prison.

It is not to be presumed that the treatment of the inmates of the prison transgresses the rules and regulations laid down, and it should be for each prisoner concerned to show on complaint to the inspector, or to the War Department, that in his case they have been violated. When such complaints are made to an inspector, they should be received in common with all the complaints and treated accordingly.

The whole spirit of the control of this prison seems to carry consideration for the prisoner as far as it should go, and no watching has been required to make it humane. A good deal of unnecessary work was imposed by law on this Department and others, as if some such watchfulness might become necessary; for instance, making so many officers pay the prison such frequent visits as was formerly required: but the change in sections 1346 and 1348, Revised Statutes, made by the last Congress, in act approved January 19, 1891, makes these demands much more reasonable, and leaves the military authorities with adequate supervision over its affairs.

The last inspection of the prison was made December 5, 1890, by Maj. P. D. Vroom, who reported the prison ably commanded by Captain Pope, assistant quartermaster, and in excellent condition and governed strictly according to the rules prescribed.

Post Schools.

Something far better and more advanced than anything yet officially adopted seems needed for the mental training of our brighter soldiers. Section 1231, Revised Statutes, seems only to attempt the improvement of the specially ignorant or stupid. Under it the present regulations (Army Regulations, Article xxxviii) are a decided improvement upon anything we have ever had before. But nothing has yet been systematically offered adequate to the needs of the brighter men. Occasionally zealous officers, like Lieutenant Foote at Fort Monroe, or Lieutenant Reber at Fort Myer, when given the non-commissioned officers of a battalion, have been able to establish a sort of graded system and to reach the best attainable results

with the least waste of time and labor. Nowadays non-commissioned officers to be as useful in the battalion as they should be and to actually be the backbone of the Army, must know much more than the mere drill, and this knowledge should be universal throughout every battalion, and not confined, as now, to particularly good companies or specially bright and well-instructed non-commissioned officers.* The reports show there is an earnest desire for some better and systemized method of instruction, giving certificates, and bestowing warrants, than has prevailed. Much good would surely accrue to post schools and to the whole service from the full adoption of the principles announced in the circular letter of June 11, 1891, from the Major-General Commanding, requiring ordinarily an official certificate of proficiency in a certain number of subjects to render the soldier eligible to promotion to corporals or sergeants. There was a time when admirable sergeants, even 1st sergeants, could not read and write, and some old fogies still bemoan their loss. And the time is coming when the information of all our non-commissioned officers will be as complete as their general reliability is now. As some indication of the far greater attention and labor given to the education of soldiers abroad than by us, a few extracts are submitted in Appendix E from the school regulations of the British Army. In our Army this subject is treated in eight paragraphs of the regulations, instead of several hundred.

Service Schools.

There is no organization usually more conservative than an army. Therefore the hope and promise of progress should be found most solidly imbedded in the military schools. The requirements of the future press upon us with such accelerating speed that we must often rely upon them to consider and introduce what is essential with the least shock. How excellently they have done their duty in the past is well known; what changes have occurred during the present administration can be gathered from the laws and orders hereafter referred to, and their present state is indicated in the last inspection reports (Appendix B) on Riley, Leavenworth, and Fort Monroe.

Gymnastics.

The highest possible physical and mental instruction of our soldiers continues to call for special attention. Perhaps no civilized army has developed gymnastic instruction less than ours. Even at a post where a large and partially equipped building is in existence, as at Bayard, gymnastic drill is not universally organized and compulsory. At one time the bayonet exercise had practically almost disappeared from the Army, with nothing to fully take its place. And the physical training seems still hardly adequate for the demands of modern war when success in attack is said to depend largely upon regular and persistent rushes, fully equipped, over rough ground. Even the double time is not always easily and habitually maintained with the required length and speed of step in average battalions under service conditions.

The demands upon our soldiers in the centuries of savage warfare and as workmen at the posts constantly being constructed, and as experienced and hardy soldiers always ready for every emergency of the campaign and battle field, have hitherto been well met, and nothing more seemed possible. But now there seems an awakening to the demands of the future, and the best means of physical and mental training may now be adopted with the new drill regulations, so that every fine old trait will be retained and if possible improved under the new, more comfortable, and less exacting surroundings.

Field Transportation. This is a subject of great interest and importance to the line of the Army. Since the general condition of peace and consequent inactivity has prevailed along the Indian frontiers and along the line of the Rio Grande, this subject has not received the full share of consideration its importance merits.

In the commendable haste to apply economical reforms this branch of the service, being among the most expensive, has been among those most ruthlessly dealt with. It may be well to pause a moment and contemplate the consequences of an entire destruction of the well arranged and well equipped system of field transportation which the experience of our late war and the subsequent desultory service on our frontiers has so thoroughly developed. Certainly no reduction should be contemplated below the minimum quantity sufficient to enable the forces to take the field for 30 days with the transportation of the Quartermaster's Department at hand. This force is carefully set forth in the communication of the Major-General Commanding of January 30, 1891. (See Congressional Record, Fifty-first Congress, second session, page 2530.)

And it is also necessary to consider the competency and adaptability of officers and men to organize and handle the transportation of an army, and the special knowledge required to do it. A limited experience is necessary to develop such faculties and to indicate for future possible service those who show themselves naturally adapted for these duties. A technical knowledge is absolutely necessary for pack transportation, and this service is so important that practical instruction in it should form a part of the course of the cavalry and infantry school, and be introduced at all infantry and cavalry stations as a part of the regular drill instruction.

Good Conduct Badges. Our system of punishments has been greatly simplified and improved, but some system of rewards is greatly needed, and special attention is invited to the good conduct pay and badges and grading the men into first, second, and third class, which has proved so beneficial where tried.

Orders for Gallantry. The mention in recent orders is a fitting recognition by the Government of the specially creditable services of those who participated in Indian campaigns. It is well to have it known that the highest authorities are watching for something to commend, and to have the attention of the people in and out of the service directed to the military feats taking place within their ken.

The mention in the annual Army Register of the men whose worth has been officially recognized in every sphere of military endeavor is not only gratifying to those whose services have merited this honor, but of much benefit to the Army as an encouraging example. Every new fact contained in this admirable publication adds to its interest and value.

Movable Target. As an enemy will not remain still for the purpose of being shot at, it is high time that scores at a movable target should be considered in our small-arm classifications. Nothing is done in many companies that does not affect the figure of merit, and the ludicrous inefficiency of our average soldier when firing at a moving target has been repeatedly demonstrated. Years ago both the marksman and target were expected to be stationary, and the men were only expected to hit when everything was perfectly favorable. Now the skirmish runs are a great improvement. But to simulate battle conditions both marksmen and target must be expected to move, and we need compulsory practice under battle conditions. Every sort

of reason is now given for lack of progressive instruction; one is the lack of interest where most effective and of essential supplies.

Chaplains. The soul of an army is organization. Our chaplains have none. They belong at no particular place nor to any special clan. There is but little question as to the proper station of the regimental chaplains, but all sorts of questions of health and usefulness and favoritism arise about the others. If the fullest efficiency is to be gained by these very worthy gentlemen a feeling of comradery seems essential; and this probably can only be gained everywhere by having them all belong to a recognized official organization. They should belong to the regiments and share their reputation if they can not have a corps of their own. At present much of their usefulness is undermined.

The status of sergeants of ordnance in the matter of clothing allowance, and of artificers of infantry and artillery, chief musicians and wagoners in the matter of pay is anomalous and deserves a more than passing remark, and attention is again invited to it, as in last year's report.

It seems that in 1816, when section 1297, Revised Statutes, was passed, it was not customary for master armorers to wear uniforms, and consequently they were not granted a clothing allowance. Their pay at that time was as high as that of lieutenants of the Army, and they drew a ration and a half a day—which they still continue to draw although their pay has been reduced.

By the act of July 28, 1866 (section 1162, Revised Statutes), these master armorers, master artificers, &c., were required to be designated and mustered as sergeants. This, of course, also required them to be uniformed as sergeants, without making any provision for supplying the uniform except at the sergeant's individual expense. It is claimed that the extra half ration is given these men in lieu of the uniform; and if this is the case the Government is descending to drive a very hard bargain with them; for while the cost of a half ration for a year is only \$26.77, the annual value of the clothing allowance of a sergeant of engineers is \$46.97—a difference of \$20.20 per year, or of \$101 in an enlistment of 5 years; with the further disadvantage that the extra half-ration must be drawn in kind, and often can not be disposed of at all for money. Thus a distinction which was probably originally intended to act as a benefit now operates exactly the reverse.

The sergeants of ordnance, as a rule, are faithful servants of the Government, who have served it many years, and they feel that they have been discriminated against.

Artificers of infantry and artillery are on much the same status as sergeants of ordnance. For some reason these artificers are not mentioned in section 1280, Revised Statutes, as a part of the enlisted personnel of the Army, and consequently they do not receive the benefit of section 1281, granting additional pay. The fact that they do not get it has practically extinguished the office in a large number of infantry and artillery companies, to the great detriment of the service. The benefits of section 1281 are also denied to chief musicians and company wagoners.

While the discrepancies named are doubtless accidental and probably due to an oversight in legislation, they are certainly unwise discriminations, and the remedial action of Congress should again be sought.

Needs of the Service. May I invite special attention to Appendix A, where some of the leading recommendations and statements of the annual reports have been brought together. Perhaps nothing receives more attention, as usual, than the encouragement of field exercises and constant readiness for campaign.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under your instructions the steady and persistent effort was continued during the past year to make the work of this Department absolutely thorough and complete throughout every branch of military activity; and equal and impartial fairness has been shown to all. We can hardly expect a full appreciation of the amount or of the existing character of the work performed, as it is assigned to too few, and is performed so unobtrusively. But the intelligent zeal and industry of the officers of ripe experience, upon whom the increased work has fallen, deserves attention at least, and on occasion has received your commendation. The increased thoroughness and extent of the inspections have demonstrated more clearly the general excellence of what exists in our military establishment, the special and marked merit of some individuals and prevailing methods, and has shown where errors exist and improvements were needed: and all such matters have received such attention as could be given them during the current year. It is gratifying to note how pleasantly each step has generally been accepted and aided, and how kindly the work has been encouraged; indeed much of the work must necessarily be done by officers who are not commissioned in the Department.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the year's work was the military concentration and winter campaign arising from the Messiah craze and ghost dances among the Sioux. Under one of the Army Regulations affecting this Department a board of two officers on duty in it made a report of the principal action (Wounded Knee) where the Indians began the firing, and where more of them were killed than in any single action since the fight with Crazy Horse in 1876, and the name of the Seventh Cavalry was connected with a feat in the fight that will still further brighten its history and add to its distinction.

Most careful and general study of other details in this winter mobilization might profitably be made, not only by the special bureaus, but by the line, and any errors and excellencies carefully noted; so that such matters may be fully systematized, and each individual know his place and duty, so there will be no scurrying in hot haste, nor misdirection of stores, nor lack of detailed maps of the field of operations for everybody, nor question of proper clothing; but every detail shall, as far as possible, be made a mere question of routine, thoroughly foreseen, announced, and provided for. The energy, foresight, and painstaking shown both in direction and action has, of course, attracted your attention. Every company on the frontier is habitually well prepared and thoroughly equipped in readiness for any Indian outbreak within its own geographical department, and the new medical corps proved its worth and excellent readiness for the field. These larger concentrations are as readily made habitual as the mere company affairs, and familiarity with them is essential before an organization can be called an army, or be considered either instructed or equipped to meet modern requirements; and the concentration of the past winter was so well considered and conducted as to deserve special study. As a single illustration of what may deserve adverse criticism, the red-cross ambulance may be mentioned, which proved bad both for transportation by rail and in the field.

Casualties.

There has been no change in the personnel of the permanent officers of the Department.

Stations and Duties.

The officers of the Department have been on duty during the year at stations as follows:

Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General, in charge of the Inspector-General's Office, War Department. He made the inspection of the Soldiers' Home, required by section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, and the usual annual tour of inspection under orders of the Secretary of War.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, inspector-general, Division of the Atlantic, Governors Island, New York, till July 3, 1891, when the division was abolished by General Orders 57, Adjutant-General's Office. He took station as inspector-general, Department of the East, Governors Island New York, on July 17, 1891, per Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, July 15, 1891.

Under the orders of the department commander he has inspected in detail thirteen posts and commands located in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Kentucky, and inspected tri-yearly certain disbursements by officers under the control of the department commander.

Under orders from the Secretary of War there was inspected the Military Academy at West Point; Willets Point, New York; Davids Island, N. Y.; the Albany penitentiary; six ungarrisoned posts and the ordnance sergeants stationed thereat; ten arsenals and depots; seven recruiting rendezvous; one national cemetery; and the military departments of the following educational institutions: Cathedral School of St. Paul, New York; Rutgers College, New Jersey; Peekskill Military Academy, New York; Cornell University, New York; St. John's College, New York; Maine State College; University of Vermont; Norwich University, Vermont; Massachusetts Agricultural College; Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), Connecticut; Allegheny College, Pennsylvania; St. John's Military Academy, New York; Grove City College, Pennsylvania; De La Salle Institute, New York. Also 18 public works in charge of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army; and the disbursements of 34 disbursing officers not serving under the orders of the department commander.

In addition he made 5 special investigations.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, inspector-general, Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., until July 3, 1891, when the division was abolished, and he was assigned as inspector-general, Department of Missouri, Chicago, Ill., per Special Order 161, Adjutant-General's Office, July 15, 1891. Absent on leave, with permission to cross the sea, from June 1, 1891, to September 14, 1891, per Special Order 99, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891.

Under the orders of the division commander he made the triyearly inspection of the money accounts of disbursing officers under his command; the inspection of public property for condemnation, and the examination of the reports of inspections of posts and money accounts in the division.

Under the orders of the Secretary of War he has inspected the Indianapolis Arsenal and Jeffersonville Depot; Subsistence Depot at Chicago and Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks; the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Indianapolis Arsenal, Jeffersonville Depot, Louisville (Ky.), Cincinnati (Ohio), Newport Barracks (Ky.), Columbus Barracks (Ohio), and Milwaukee, Wis.; two national cemeteries, and the public works in charge of two officers of the Engineer Corps; and the military departments of the following colleges: Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.; Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.; and Knox College,

Galesburg, Ill.; University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Seven recruiting rendezvous and 5 special investigations or reports.

Lieut. Col. George H. Burton, inspector-general, division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., until July 3, 1891, when the division was abolished. Assigned to duty as inspector-general, Department of California, per Special Order 161, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891.

Under orders from the War Department he has made the tri-yearly inspections of the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed in San Francisco and vicinity; the inspections of the military departments of the University of California and State University of Nevada; made periodical examinations into the care and treatment of the military convicts confined in the State penal institution at Folsom, Cal.; inspected and reported on the public works in charge of ten officers stationed in San Francisco and disbursing funds under the immediate control of the Secretary of War, including river and harbor improvements, commissary, quartermaster, and medical purveying depots, National Cemetery, recruiting rendezvous, Benicia Arsenal, and a road located on the Presidio Reserve, and made five special reports.

Under the orders of the department commander he has inspected all the garrisoned posts in the Department of California.

In addition, he has verified the reports of inspections of the money accounts of officers disbursing funds at the various stations in the Department (and part of the year in the Division of the Pacific) made by special inspectors, and borne on seventy-eight reports, and has acted upon and revised one hundred and forty-eight property reports.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, assistant in the Inspector-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

In addition to his current duties, he has, under orders from the War Department, inspected the money accounts of the disbursing officers stationed at Philadelphia, South Bethlehem, Frankford Arsenal, Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Ohio, Fort Brady, and Detroit, Mich.; six national cemeteries; property for condemnation at Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Wilkes Barre, Pa., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; the quartermaster's depot, Washington, D. C.; public works in charge of Engineer officers stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania; the recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg, Wilkes Barre, Pittsburg, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. Also special reports on Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on the library division of the Surgeon-General's Office; on rooms in the War Department; on the supply division of the War Department; and on printing offices in the War Department Bureaus; and served as a member of two Boards for the examination of officers for promotion, one convened by S. J. 268, A. G. O., 1890; the other by S. O. 289, A. G. O., 1890.

Maj. Peter D. Vroom, inspector-general Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., from October 14, 1890. Assigned to temporary duty as inspector-general Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1890.

He has made the tri-yearly inspections of the money accounts of the disbursing officers stationed at Denver, Colo., Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., and one inspection of Forts Riley, Kans., and Logan, Colo., two inspections of the money accounts of disbursing officers at Rock Island, Rock Island Arsenal, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and Leavenworth Military Prison, Kansas; also inspected the defensive works at six ungarrisoned posts; the various

public works in charge of 18 Engineer officers; 25 national cemeteries; 4 recruiting depots and rendezvous; 9 depots and arsenals; Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.; the schools of instruction at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley; the Leavenworth Military Prison; the Kansas State penitentiary; the military departments of the following colleges and universities; University of Missouri, Arkansas Industrial University, University of the South, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, Louisiana State University, Kansas State Agricultural College, State Agricultural College of Colorado; 110 inventories of property; 3 military posts.

Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector-general. On duty in the office of the Inspector-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., since October 18, 1890.

In addition to his current duties he has, under orders from the War Department, inspected the public works in charge of Engineer officers stationed at Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Ga., St. Augustine, Fla., Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, Pa.; he has also inspected Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, and Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania; the subsistence depot at Baltimore, Md., and the quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia, Pa.; recruiting rendezvous at Augusta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C.; 20 national cemeteries; the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at the above points and at Atlanta, Ga., and South Bethlehem, Pa.; the military departments of the following institutions: Bingham School, North Carolina; South Carolina Military Academy, North Georgia Agricultural College, University of Tennessee, Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College; property for condemnation at Washington, D. C., Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, and Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia; made special inspection of and report upon the supply division of the War Department, and served as aid to the President of the United States on an extended tour through the South and West, and as a member of a board for the examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. Also inspected 5 posts in the Department of the Missouri.

Since the last annual report the officers detailed as acting inspectors-general under the act approved June 23, 1874, have been Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, acting inspector-general Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn. (succeeding Lieut. Col. W. F. Drum, whose tour expired; Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner, acting inspector-general Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, until the expiration of his tour (July 28, 1891), when he was succeeded by Maj. J. M. Hamilton, First Cavalry; Maj. John M. Bacon, Seventh Cavalry, acting inspector-general Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.; and Maj. Eugene B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry, acting inspector-general Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

These officers have been actively engaged in inspecting the garrisoned posts of their respective departments; the money accounts of disbursing officers; the military departments of various colleges having Army officers detailed as instructors of military science and tactics; in making numerous special investigations and minor inspections, both from the War Department and the department commanders; in serving on special details; and, in general, in performing duties pertaining to the inspection branch of the service.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, was detailed to take charge of the inspector-general's office, Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal. (succeeding Lieut. Col. Robert H. Hall, Sixth Infantry, whose tour expired), and assumed

Officers Temporarily
Attached.

his duties October 6, 1891. He has been actively engaged in performing in his department, under orders from both the War Department and the department commander, all the duties pertaining to the inspection branch of the service.

Capt. Joshua Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, who was assigned as assistant to the inspector-general, Division of the Atlantic, May 9, 1890, was relieved from this duty June 22, 1891. In regard to him, the instructions issued by superior authority were that the department commander had full authority to order him to make any inspection, on his own judgment, which he could order his inspector-general to make.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, was detailed as acting inspector-general, Division of the Missouri, on December 29, 1890, and served in the field as such until February 2, 1891, by order of the division commander, approved by the Secretary of War.

Capt. Charles W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector-general, Department of the Missouri, April 25, 1891, and served as such until July 31, 1891, when he was assigned as assistant to the acting inspector-general, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., and is on that duty at the present time.

Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry, was assigned to temporary duty in the office of the inspector-general, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1891, for the inspection of the military departments of the following colleges: Pennsylvania State College; Pennsylvania Military Academy; Delaware College; St. John's College, Maryland; Maryland Agricultural College; Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. On the completion of these inspections, June 22, 1891, his temporary duty ceased.

Statement of the work performed by officers of the Inspector-General's Department during the last fiscal year.

Officers.	Money accounts.		Posts.	Staff posts and depots.	Prisons.	Colleges.	Public works.	National cemeteries.	Rendezvous.	Special investigations.	Miles traveled.	Property condemned.	
	Number.	Amount involved.										No. of I. and I. reports.	Cost or number of articles.
Col. R. P. Hughes	149	\$14,470,158.41	13	12	1	12	17	7	5	9,916	.....	.....	.....
Col. E. M. Hevl	80	3,155,760.96	...	4	...	9	2	5	3	16,244	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton	51	2,523,948.81	7	4	1	2	10	1	5	6,502	148	.....	.....
Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton	27	5,602,491.72	...	3	...	3	6	5	5	3,168	63	4,689	.....
Maj. P. D. Vroom	133	12,886,212.25	3	9	2	5	18	25	4	14,894	473	\$75,999.86	.....
Maj. J. P. Sanger	49	7,505,623.82	5	5	...	5	10	5	1	21,593	18	327	.....
Lieut. Col. J. F. Kent	26	3,081,294.56	16	...	1	4	...	1	2	9,772	488	.....	.....
Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner	38	2,661,513.65	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	5,052	.....	.....	.....
Maj. E. B. Beaumont	66	3,150,164.66	10	3	...	1	2	1	...	6,137	.....	.....	.....
Maj. J. M. Bacon	45	3,664,857.90	14	1	...	4	...	1	...	6,401	.....	.....	.....
Maj. A. R. Chaffee	56	3,310,308.29	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	8,239	483	100,522	.....
Inspected by others than above	20	1,750,937.13	...	1	...	10	2	4	5	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	740	\$62,663,262.16	87	41	5	53	63	61	36	21	107,918	.....	.....

* This includes transfers and repeated inspections of the same funds.

Running all through this list of duties it will be seen there are two distinct classes of work on which Army officers are engaged—one, like river and harbor work, recruiting, penitentiaries, national cemeteries,

general depots, colleges, arsenals, and the armory, immediately under the Secretary of War and administered through the chiefs of bureaus, and the other administered through the commanders of the geographical departments, and pertaining particularly to the line of the Army whether in garrison or campaign. The inspector's sphere of inquiry equally includes both "and every branch of military affairs" (A. R. 943), and at the suggestion from some bureaus the policy was adopted years ago to have the officers, who are commissioned or regularly detailed into the corps, inspect the first class of duties which are specially heavy east of the Mississippi river, where we can only expect to accomplish the work creditably by working well together. Every effort has been made to make this clear to all concerned. Perhaps the letter of December 15, 1890, from the major general commanding the Army is sufficiently explicit.

Transient Officers.

It will be seen that during the year the assistance of six temporarily attached officers has been necessary for the transaction of the business of the department, and even with this valuable aid there has been a crying need for still further assistance for the complete and adequate performance of its duties. If any argument further than those already adduced was necessary to support the frequently urged petition that the number of the permanent officers of the department be enlarged commensurately with the quantity and quality of the work to be performed, surely it may be found in this fact of so much extrinsic and temporary assistance being necessary every year.

The purpose of a general inspection department is known to all. To make it, and all that it effects, properly efficient, requires constant care and effort, and considerate encouragement and support.

The attempt, even with our inadequate force, to inspect "every branch of Military Affairs" (A. R. 943) in an exact and thorough manner, and treat all with equal fairness after thorough personal examination (A. R. 945), has shown in this year of grace, as in every year before, that a fairly "strict compliance with the law" is unquestionably maintained in our Army as suggested in the law of April 20, 1874.

Increase of Officers for Inspector-General's Corps. The work of another year has still further emphasized the necessity for an increase in the commissioned force

of this corps. Its officers have all been on active duty at the posts assigned them, and it has been almost impossible for some of the officers to perform all the work assigned them with that thoroughness and deliberation which its importance suggests. In two instances protests have been submitted, strongly indorsed by the generals commanding the geographical departments, alleging that the work required from the inspector was so great that it was a physical impossibility to complete it. Assistance was asked and granted in several instances, and still more must be expected. In addition to the regular establishment and the four acting inspectors authorized by law, the force of the Department has been supplemented by officers assigned as "in charge of the office of the inspector-general at department headquarters." In addition to these officers several assistants have been detailed and assigned, and, in a few instances, temporary assistance has been called for and granted to meet the special demands made upon this corps.

Further, as the inspection work progresses there is presented a possibility of dividing a portion of the work now required into specialties, particularly since the National Guard and militia have shown their appreciation of our services and demand them, and some of the most active, able, and distinguished officers of the staff corps of the Army have strongly proclaimed their favor and confidence in these inspec-

tions since they have learned by experience that it is the desire of the inspector and the department to emancipate the individual and proclaim and develop the best principles and methods in all public business, and to aid every work to the utmost of our power, and we have no power to injure the deserving, even if we would.

This widening field for inspection work impresses upon us again the importance of not only an increase of the corps to meet these demands, but the absolute necessity, from the character of some of this work, that the inspector shall be not only a trained inspector but an expert in the branch to which he will be assigned. The organization proper for one staff corps may be logically taken as best for all. The needs of this one can not be properly disregarded. Successive Secretaries, generals commanding, and military committees have approved giving it some proper increase. At the very close of the last Congress the following bill was presented, and is again submitted as a modest suggestion of the present necessities of this corps:

That the Inspector-General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the Inspector-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; three assistant inspectors-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; three assistant inspectors-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant inspectors-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Inspector-General's Department; and that thereafter appointments to fill vacancies in the Inspector-General's Department, and promotions therein, shall be made in conformity with sections 1129, 1193, and 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the same manner as in the other staff departments of the Army. And all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Some Recent Orders. Perhaps no epoch in the history of the Army has been so fraught with innovations as the past two years. The number and significance of the beneficent laws and regulations prescribed during this period are gratifying in the extreme. The practical reforms which have followed each other so closely do not impress their importance and far-reaching effect upon the mind at a casual glance, and even those who have been most interested in assisting in their development may not appreciate the whole scope and effect of the good which has been accomplished. The close of the present administration of the affairs of the War Department will mark the period of a new departure in military economy. As the commencement of the late war marked the termination of the "old" and the beginning of the "new" Army, so the reforms of the present administration will mark the termination of a period in military ethics based upon masses of ignorant men utilized as military machines and the dawn of a period of intelligence and thought, when each man shall be fully trusted in his own sphere and for the purposes and services assigned him. Among the salutary laws, regulations, and orders affecting the personnel of the Army promulgated during the last two years, a résumé of some affecting military instruction and discipline and the work of this Department is submitted in Appendix D. They relate to such matters as establishing camps of instruction like Chilocco, and practice marches, and artillery practice, and a general and progressive scheme of theoretical instruction for each arm of the service; regulating irregularly raised funds; relieving the ration from the purchase of table ware and kitchen utensils; adding to it a pound of vegetables; increase of bread ration; compensation of company cooks; facility in purchasing subsistence stores even on credit; establishing canteens, gymnasias, riding and drill halls, and amusement halls; prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits and wines; making the

theoretical instruction of enlisted men a military duty; abolishing Sunday inspections and tattoo roll call; having general inspections apply equally to all; liberal provisions for furloughs and discharges; issuing regimental staff warrants by Secretary of War; security of position of line sergeants; counting war service double for retirements; interest on retained pay; limiting extra and special duty lists; uniform scale of punishments; redress in the matter of "character" on discharges; counsel in trials by general courts-martial; summary courts; bunks and bedding for prisoners; reduction of sentence for good behavior; better selection and examination of recruits; protection against repeaters; brevet ranks for Indian wars; examinations for promotions; issuing new drill books.

If any comparison were instituted with ten years ago the change between the old and new Army would extend the list indefinitely and indicate what a revolution we are going through. Thus in the matter of clothing alone quite a number of additions and changes have been made, which not only improve the general appearance, but contribute materially to the comfort of the men. There are the linen collars, suspenders, sewed boots and shoes, barrack shoes or slippers, gold lace chevrons, gauntlets, canvas fatigue coats and trousers, and canvas leggings. Uniform coats, blouses, and trousers are made of greatly superior quality; and light-weight summer clothing is issued, as well as articles adapted to the northern regions of the country. Moreover, rubber blankets and ponchos are issued gratuitously under the Secretary's decision of May 21, 1889; and recruits, who have drawn overcoats having different cape linings than the arm to which assigned, are now furnished free of charge with material and means to make the necessary change.

The men who fought our last war saw the musket bullet shrink from .69 of an inch to .58 of an inch. It is now to be .30 of an inch and fly faster than the earth upon its axis. It may seem only the germ, and speed is everything. Noise and smoke are minimized and almost abolished. There is no choice. The door is open; we must enter and conform our thoughts and practice to the military requirements of the times. While preparing with all zeal to meet the new and more exacting demands of the future, it is well that we can feel that our little Army was never better in all that pertains to a soldier and his trade. Examining his surroundings, even in details, it is easy to see that the clothing was never better and the ration never so good; some of the new barracks may yet be vaunted as models; and the weapons served their purpose well in the past and are handled with constantly increasing skill, and new weapons are being diligently sought that will meet equally well the exigencies of the future: the care and comfort of the garrisoned posts were never better than now; and the practice marches and camps have been instructive and promise to keep the men well trained to the open air: the men themselves are selected with diligent care; and their officers have borne excellently every proper test; and the admirable organizations that have given the Army its fame uphold their established character perfectly,—so that in everything the Army is as reliable and progressive to day as it has always been.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

The MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL AND ACTING INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

CIVILIAN CLERKS AND EXTRA DUTY MEN.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

The cutting down—at present in order—of the citizens clerical force lately allowed in the quartermaster's department at certain of the larger posts, and of teamsters and other citizen labor, is a matter of great regret at the posts concerned.

In the annual report of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, p. 22, General Holabird strongly advocates the enlistment of men for the quartermaster's department. He states that in "June there were on the rolls more than 2,000 men employed on extra duty, and that their extra compensation *above* their ordinary pay exceeded \$200,000 per annum."

I have found in my experience in the service, and especially so while in command of posts, that money paid out in "extra duty pay," is frittered away on soldiers who, as a rule, shirk their duty, both as soldiers and employés, in the quartermaster's department. In other words, soldiers are apt to seek details that will make them independent, in a measure, of their company duties, and the work they perform while on extra duty is done in a most perfunctory manner, which prolongs the details and delays the duty to be done till it becomes unending. It is simply impossible for a quartermaster to constantly watch his working parties, and no company commander but feels that it is unjust to hold him responsible for appearance and discipline of his men when so many of them are required of him to do the extra duty which is imperative in all posts.

This \$200,000 appropriated for the maintenance of an enlisted corps of men to relieve the troops of the labor now required of "extra-duty men," would be sufficient to secure honest working, capable, and trustworthy employés at a fair and desirable compensation. I do not indorse the recommendation to uniform such a corps, and neither would I look for a drilled body of men, which would simply result in another "hybrid system;" but would urge that they be paid well enough to induce them to enlist for such work as is demanded in the service, and that they be required to *supply themselves*, as are to-day certain mechanics, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, etc., who are authorized civilian employés contracted for at posts; such a body of enlisted men should be housed at the expense of the Government, and the limitation of marriage, desired in a soldier, would be rather undesirable than otherwise in the corps of civilian employés. Married workmen, comfortably housed, would be more contented and steadier in the service than single men; and give them the privilege of purchase from the commissary to *eke out a ration*, and it would add to their content.

The present system of detail of enlisted men on extra duty is well known to be injurious to the discipline and *morale* of the service, and the result is a minimum of work and a constant source of annoyance to both company and post commanders, and to the soldiers of each company, who must do full company duty for themselves and the share of fatigue work for their companions on extra and special duties.

I have found in my tour of inspection just completed that wherever the quartermaster's departments at posts were managed by civilian employés, notably so in the matter of all that pertains to transportation, there the service done was exceptionally well rendered, and where the reverse obtained, the work was shiftlessly and slightly performed.

ENLISTED MEN.

Col. R. P. Hughes states :

The average age of the enlisted men of the Army is too high. Furthermore, my notes show that the oldest men are in the infantry arm of the service. An examination of the latest data on the ages in the English army give the ages of their enlisted men as 90 per centum under 30 years, and 10 per centum over 30 years.

The average ages of the infantry companies now serving in this department are given as follows: Six companies average under 30 years; sixteen companies average over 30 years.

The average age given of one company is 37 + years, of another 37 + years, of another 35, etc. Half a dozen are given as 32 years. This last figure is about that at which all men in Continental Europe are relegated to the Landwehr. Ten per centum of old men as non-commissioned officers is undoubtedly beneficial, but to have a company that averages over 35 years simply means an inefficient company when the strain comes. I wish to repeat here a previous recommendation, viz: That no private soldier should be re-enlisted. Non-commissioned officers might be retained until retired, but the retention of privates on the muster roll of the Army until they can retire on length of service has a very disabling effect on the effective force. Aside from this the ejecting of men after five years' service and filling their places with young men would infuse into the mass of serviceable materials about us a leaven of disciplined and trained soldiers who would range themselves under the colors whenever any emergency arose, and this leaven would prove a fair reserve force.

Medical statistics of other countries show that up to 30 years of age the percentage of deaths from natural causes is less in the Army than in civil life, but after attaining that age the figures are reversed. After that age men seem to demand regular sleep and regular meals. If men are to be refused continuance in the service it should be done while they are still young, and as our engagements are for five years, one enlistment would seem to be about as long as a man should be permitted to stay for fear of his becoming inefficient in any other walk of life.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

The class of men now enlisted are, as a rule, good. Exception has been made to those furnished to the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), many of whom, I judge, come from the lower class of common field hands, brutal and vicious of habits, and susceptible of but little improvement. It has been suggested—very justly, I think—that recruiting for colored regiments should be made, alone, by officers of the colored regiments, and for their own particular regiments, on the ground that they would give the subject a more interested attention.

On the subject of enlisted men generally, I would state that certain characters find their way into the Army who, on trial, are found entirely unfitted for the service and become a drag to their companies by reason of discontent, etc., and who are yet able to avoid a discharge by sentence of courts. I would recommend, to meet such cases, that boards of officers should be assembled, on application, to consider the advisability of discharge upon the completion of a fair trial—say of three years.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states :

It is a pleasure to note that the general tone of the Army respecting sobriety and abandonment of the custom of gaming is steadily improving. Habitual drunkenness is very rare in this department, and gambling is so infrequent that it is not recognized as a pastime so far as my observation or inquiry extends. Concerning the treatment of the soldier, the remark is within bounds, and entirely justifiable if asserted, that within the history of the Army there never was a period heretofore when the enlisted man was better cared for, his interests more zealously guarded, or his treatment better calculated to foster all his manly instincts than obtains at the present time.

The general character of recruits assigned from depots during the past year is a decided improvement on those enlisted a few years back. A very large per cent. of the men are American born and country bred, just the class from which the best soldiers are obtained.

Maj. P. D. Vroom states :

The character of the enlisted men of the Army is steadily improving, and, so far as my observation goes, the improvement is most marked in those regiments whose ranks have been filled by the system of regimental recruiting.

Lient. Col. U. H. Carlton, Seventh Cavalry, says:

The order (General Orders 129 of 1890) does not authorize or provide for orderlies for generals, inspectors, or paymasters visiting a post, or for field officers serving at a post. All orderlies should be selected from the guard, as there is no roster that can make a detail of that kind just or satisfactory to enlisted men.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, says:

First sergeants do not receive sufficient pay. They should receive double their present pay and allowances. The services of a first sergeant are certainly worth as much as those of an ordinary packer in a quartermaster's pack train, who often receives \$50 a month and a ration. The duties of first sergeants are the most important performed by enlisted men, and the remuneration should be commensurate with the responsibilities and requirements of the position.

The pay of all line non-commissioned officers is insufficient. Non-commissioned officers constitute the backbone of an organization, and the grade of excellency of an organization can usually be determined by the proficiency and zeal of its sergeants and corporals. Owing to the insignificant distinction between a non-commissioned officer and private, it is often the case that the position of the former is weighed against the popular opinion of the latter, the scales too often tipping in favor of popularity. Excellency and proficiency in military service, especially in time of peace, must be bought and paid for the same as in civil walks of life, and in order that the "laborer may be worthy of his hire," the reverse must obtain. It is submitted that in order to keep abreast of other recent improvements of our service, the position of the line non-commissioned officer must be improved and elevated, and that the most effective step that can be taken in this direction is an increase of his pay and widening the gap between him and the private.

Capt. S. H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, says:

It is respectfully recommended that post surgeons be required to enter in company sick books the nature of disease or injury. This information is necessary to perfect the company records, and some medical officers contend that they are only required to note in column disease or injury.

ENLISTMENTS.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states:

The Army of the United States, small in numbers, is a nucleus about which the militia and volunteer forces must rally in times of foreign or internecine war. It is of the first importance that this Army should be in perfect sympathy with our republican form of Government, proud of the title of American citizenship, ready to peril life and fortune in defense of the land which gave them birth or throws the protection of her generous laws about the children of her adoption. To this end in time of peace, none but American citizens should be enlisted or hold commissions in the Army. The alien, induced by liberal pay, now enters the service and reaps all the advantages of the citizen of the land. * * * The act of March 16, 1802, made citizenship a necessary qualification. In 1841, the Attorney-General of the United States decided that aliens were not eligible to enlistment. In 1854, Attorney-General Cushing reversed this decision. The views expressed in 1841 were the true policy of the Government, as President Jefferson even went further and desired an amendment to the Constitution, confining enlistments, in time of peace, to native-born citizens.

DRILLS, TACTICS, AND PRACTICE.

Maj. J. M. Bacon states:

The rule, not only in this department, but throughout the Army, as far as my knowledge extends, is to devote from one to two hours daily to instruction in drill; this in connection with the usual daily routine of guard, fatigue, and the labor performed by extra and special duty men. This drill, from its sameness and monotony, becomes irksome to both officers and men. Whereas, in the matter of target and signal practice, certain months in each year are devoted exclusively to instruction in those duties, and the result is greater proficiency as shots and signal men than as tacticians.

* * * * *

The best plan, in my estimation, to promote military exercises, movements, and firings, under service conditions, at every season of the year, by day and night, and over ground of every kind; hasty entrenchments and defenses, readiness for the field in equipment and experience at all seasons, outpost, patrol and picket duty, reconnoissance not limited to roads, etc., would be to devote two days of each week to such duty as heretofore recommended.

* * * * *

Considering the care of the horse and equipments, of the saber and pistol as well as his gun (carbine), and the various drills the cavalryman should be taught, he is not given the necessary time. Cavalry, to be efficient in the field, should be thoroughly instructed in the matter of packing mules and their management, in equitation, and all tactical movements.

During the campaign last fall and winter the pack mules supplied were almost useless for want of knowledge on the part of the cavalryman as to the proper method of packing and managing them. In one cavalry battalion they were returned as ungovernable, and with others expert packers had to be supplied, and the indefatigable attention to drill given by the various battalion and troop commanders, whenever in the field an opportunity afforded, showed that they appreciated the need of such. I would suggest that more time be given for drill and instruction, and that some method be adopted by which each troop will be credited on the guard roster with its necessary herd guard.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states:

Practice marches are of great importance for the instruction of young officers who at present know only the routine of garrison life. These marches will show the endurance of men, the practical working of wagon and pack-mule transportation, the management of the field ration. They teach how to select camp grounds, to maneuver advance and rear guards and flankers, the use of pioneers, crossing streams by improvised methods, and afford an opportunity to men and horses of learning how to swim, a knowledge of how to reconnoiter and prepare maps, rate of marching in all weathers, and sheltering men with improvised shelters. To this may be added outpost and picket duty, and the selection of defensive positions.

Col. R. P. Hughes states:

The instruction can not be said to be good. There is some good theoretical instruction imparted to the men, and drills are held that discipline the men, but the great factor of field exercises, under conditions simulating those likely to arise in actual war, is greatly neglected. The parade ground drill in Upton's Tactics does very well for ceremonies, formations, and marches, but it will not meet the requirements of the next war in actual work. There is some merit in the "deployment by numbers," but it is entirely undeveloped, and I do not find it in general use. Just at this time the prohibitory clause in General Orders No. 6, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1873, is an insurmountable obstacle to good tactical instruction. It would undoubtedly improve matters if the prohibitory clause referred to was suspended and battalion and regimental commanders encouraged to pursue a self-made course in field exercises, to keep things going until we find a system of field exercises that will meet our requirements.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

Officers and men are generally well instructed and a proper attention is manifest in both officers' and noncommissioned officers' schools. It is thought that a general school at each post for noncommissioned officers, under the care of officers chosen because of their adaptation to the impartation of instruction, would give a more uniform system, would be more thorough, and would excite emulation to a greater extent among the students.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

Military instruction in this department has been progressive throughout the year and fairly satisfactory. There are some deficiencies to be noted that should receive attention, notably the almost total absence of practice in estimating distances. The profits gained from this exercise are so essential to the perfection of marksmanship that it is a matter of surprise that the enthusiasm aroused over target practice has not gained more liberality for this drill. Another deficiency, akin to this in importance, is the general lack of information among the artillerymen regarding the nomenclature and ballistic qualities of the various calibered ordnance, and the service charges for the same.

Again, it is an observation worthy of notice that the War Department's good intentions in furnishing new machine guns to posts are often lost in the neglect of commanding officers to have their commands instructed in their utility, mechanism, and proper service. It would be beneficial to all garrisons alike if they could have target practice during a given period of each year with the various machine guns on hand at posts.

There is an almost total failure on the part of commanding officers at the posts in this command to originate and foster theoretical study of military subjects by their officers and non-commissioned officers. There is no reason why every large post should not be made a school of application on a small scale, and if judiciously handled they would produce results in kind if not in degree quite as appreciable as those obtained at Forts Monroe and Leavenworth. I have steadily reported this deficiency at all the posts I have inspected where it has been observed. The reform is this particular essential could be vitalized through a general order from the seat of government by laying out a general plan for the work as suggested in paragraph 219, Army Regulations, by specializing the branches of study as well as methods to be adopted to carry it to a successful termination. To emphasize the War Department's intentions, special inspections should be ordered to ascertain if the work is in progress and the state of general interest manifested in it. I regard this as one of the most essential reforms impending in the Army at the present time. There are so many large, well-equipped posts in existence to-day that there is no reason why the experiment should not be pushed to issue at once.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee states:

Very little was done at posts in the department during the past year in the way of field exercises for instruction. In garrison instruction seems to be almost wholly confined to the school of the company. At posts where battalion drills might be had without difficulty they are not resorted to with sufficient frequency to qualify all the officers for ready commands in maneuvers. Companies seem to be fairly well instructed, the men very well set up.

The cavalry does not receive the amount of instruction it should have in battalion and at trot and gallop. Officers and men should ride the trot oftener and for longer distances than is usually practicable on post drill grounds, in order that the exertion necessary to harden and fit men and horses for sudden work, rapid marches, may be obtained.

Instruction in the charge is almost wholly neglected, being regarded, by a good many officers at least, as a waste of time and an unnecessary risk for men and horses in practice. Since the close of the war of the rebellion our troops have proceeded too much at the walk, carbine in hand. It is time to lengthen rein and recover something of the boldness in horsemanship that properly belongs to mounted troops. It can be done by frequently practicing the charge. The importance of excellent line riding, pace, seat, and skillful point does not seem to be appreciated as it ought to be by the cavalry troops in this department. As a rule the saber is awkwardly handled, practice with it is greatly neglected, notwithstanding it is the only arm with which the cavalryman can win the battle mounted.

It is well known that there is not adequate biting and training of cavalry horses before they are put to work in the ranks; that is, systematic biting and training. The fault and the remedy lie with troop officers.

Maj. P. D. Vroom states:

The instruction of officers and men in military duties and exercises is good, so far as it goes. Practical instruction is, however, usually limited to the exercises of the drill ground. Theoretical instruction in minor tactics may be, and probably is, given at nearly every post, but unless combined with practical exercises it can be of little value. The troops are gradually being concentrated at large posts, at which field exercises will be practicable, and in the future more ought to be required of officers and non-commissioned officers than a mere knowledge of drill regulations.

I renew the recommendation made in a former report that a gymnasium be established at each military post, and that athletic exercises be made a part of the training of both officers and enlisted men.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, says:

The absence of any material for the professional instruction of the command has been heretofore reported.

I recommend that the post be provided, as soon as the resources of the Ordnance Department will permit, with 4 B. L. field rifles, 4 B. L. field mortars, 4 B. L. siege guns, 2 B. L. 6-inch S. C. guns.

I do not recommend the supply at a new post of any obsolete artillery material. The instruction therein is not worth the expense and its presence would only serve to delay replacement by better.

Capt. James W. Power, jr., Sixth Infantry, says:

Every post should have a drill hall for winter and stormy weather; the tendency to cease all drills and military work at such times begets habits of idleness and leads to a loss in discipline. To stop drills for six months and then commence each spring, *ab initio*, is a bar to all progress.

Signals by trumpet should be insisted upon and inspectors required to report specifically on the knowledge displayed. My company maneuvers perfectly by trumpet, and it can be done. Unserviceable rifles, with masks, etc., should be provided for every company of infantry for bayonet exercise. A soldier should know how to wield his piece in attack and defense; but, in our Army it does not get beyond the positions, the utility of which is not understood. While my company can make an interesting exhibition, executing all the parries, etc., with precision, their work is not of practical utility.

HOSPITAL CORPS.**Col. R. P. Hughes states:**

My observations and investigation warrant me in saying that the privates of this corps are not as proficient in the duties of their positions as is desirable. The fault I think is owing to a faulty method. The present system leaves the instruction of the recruits of that corps to the medical officer to whom he may be assigned or where he may afterwards serve. This plan distributes this work to probably one hundred and twenty-five medical officers. Each officer has but a small squad, and that is often unavailable because of urgent duties. The system is extravagant in labor and scarcely practicable.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

The enlisted men of the Hospital Corps show good instruction, and the company rearers have received such attention as can be given under the circumstances of constant changes due to natural causes of promotion, discharge, etc., and the influence of absences on detached service, leaves, company duties, post fatigues, and other pressing labors that frequently interfere with the constant instruction as bearers. Still I think them well drilled under the circumstances, and in case of necessity sufficient instruction can be readily imparted to make them entirely serviceable in field work.

TARGET PRACTICE.**Col. R. P. Hughes states:**

Target practice possessed a good deal of interest for those concerned. The practice with small arms should be made to simulate more nearly the work of realities. As it now is the practice at fixed distances occupies a prominent place and the practice at so-called unknown distances consists in advancing and retreating over a well graded plain which has become almost as familiar to the men participating in the work as their own barrack floor.

In the artillery the practice continues with the old material. The firing with the old siege and seacoast mortars can not be considered as profitable, and, in my opinion, it is absolutely detrimental. The men must imbibe a certain contempt for their weapons when they have observed how very unreliable they are. The amount of powder and projectiles now expended does not appear excessive, but I would very strongly recommend a different distribution of them. The smooth 10-inch Rodman and the smooth mortars of all descriptions might be left out of the list of guns to be used.

Provision should be made at all posts having target practice to do a portion of their firing at moving targets.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

Target practice has been faithfully conducted and figures of merit attest, at least, a good record in fair-weather shooting. The spirit of emulation runs high among companies in posts and in regiments that are distributed in different posts. It follows that officers strive to make as good a showing as is possible, and take advantage, as far as they are able, of good weather; but with the limited time now happily allotted to target practice windy days are no longer excluded.

Maj. P. D. Vroom states:

The interest manifested in target practice has not diminished, and the results have this year been very satisfactory. Too little attention is, however, paid to what should be considered a most important part of every soldier's education—the estimating of distances.

READINESS OF TROOPS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

Major Bacon states:

The result of my inspections has shown the troops to be provided with the necessary equipage and prepared to take the field on receipt of orders.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states:

There are no pack trains in this department; no instruction in packing; very few men among the troops who understand anything about it.

The quartermaster reports only ten aparejos in the Department and 166 pack saddles of the sawbuck pattern, totally unfit for field service, as they ruin mules in a few days. The Third Cavalry could not leave a wagon train for ten days if called into the field against hostile Indians, as they have neither pack saddles, pack-saddle blankets, mules, nor packers. Packing is an art. Pack trains can not be improvised, and without well organized trains the cavalry is useless in the field against Indians. Col. Guy V. Henry has most ably set forth the advantages of good pack trains; every troop should have 12 pack mules, with one non-commissioned officer and 4 men, the best packers in the troop, on extra duty. Every officer and man should be taught to pack with aparejo or Moore's pack saddle. These mules, besides doing the hauling of the troop, should be packed twice or three times a week, and sent out from 3 to 5 miles, to keep backs in good order and to instruct the men.

In Indian campaigns the cavalry have generally gone out without proper preparations for the care of the sick or wounded. Litters and travois have been improvised in emergencies, and much suffering has resulted. The Medical Department should have its own pack animals when serving with the cavalry, and its own wagon transportation with infantry. * * * The best tent for field service, taking into consideration space, weight, and ventilation, is the conical wall tent. The A or common tent is too hot for warm climates, and too small for stove in winter. The enlisted man's campaign hat does not last very long. It would be economy to issue a better hat that would stand more wear.

The infantry soldier, loaded with the blanket-bag, haversack, canteen, tincup, intrenching tool, tightly bound with cross belts, blanket-bag straps pinching his shoulders, and pack striking against the small of the back, is an object to be pitied. Belted in with straps, unable to open his coat to get air, * * * the Hospital Corps man is even more heavily packed.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

My inspections developed the fact that the troops are in every way ready to take the field; that no longer time is wanting than that necessary to draw rations and forage, and to load the wagons; all this provided that the army transportation is sufficient for the occasion.

Field operations, incident to the late Indian troubles at Pine Ridge and vicinity, were indulged in to some extent from a number of posts in the department within the year, and these called for a careful revision and provision of all field equipments. In addition such operations have been ordered from the posts as can be carried on without additional expense. Post commanders seem fairly zealous on the subject.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee states:

During my inspection of the posts in the department, January to April, I found all the companies in a fair state of readiness for orders to enter on campaign. All have sufficient amount of tentage in serviceable condition—the A, wall and shelter tents for men, and wall tents for officers. In addition post quartermasters have some tents of all kinds now in store, if Fort Huachuca has been supplied with shelter tents since I visited that station. Other field equipage supplied by the quartermaster's department in sufficient quantity at all posts. I know of no reason why the troops and companies should not be prompt in complying with orders for service in the field in good shape.

But as regards readiness for prompt movement on a change of station, or service at a distance involving packing and transportation of company property, I did not find in troops and companies the facilities that ought to exist. About a third of the companies in the department are fairly well provided with boxes for packing company property, but not one company has ready for immediate use cases for packing mattresses and pillows; these ought to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, duly invoiced and accounted for. A canvas telescope box the size of a mattress, folded once and sufficiently deep to hold 5 mattresses and pillows, would make a handy bale for packing and transportation; such cases would be of real service in the care of mattresses not in use at posts while in the hands of companies, and the quartermaster as well.

To afford companies needed facilities for packing other property than mattresses, etc., including soldiers' clothing and effects, to secure greater uniformity of packages—less of them—reduce weight for transportation and thereby save much expense, I would recommend that an army box be adopted. The Quartermaster's Department makes many boxes every year to forward clothing from depots to posts. If a uniform size and make, suitable for company use, should be manufactured it would not be long before good facilities could be provided for packing company property and soldiers' clothing, and troops and companies would have less excuse if caught not ready to march on short notice. Now we see them rush hither and thither scheming for more lumber and taking anything and everything that can be found or be made to answer their purpose. The boxes should be invoiced and accounted for on returns. A good size for the purpose above indicated would be, say, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet deep. They should be well made, iron bound, cleated on the inside for strength, the covers, without hinges, to fasten down with angle irons or other suitable device using screws; boxes painted a uniform color—light blue—and marked in large block letters, "Company —, —th Regiment of Infantry." The marking brush not to be used by companies, but in lieu the address should be on a card tacked securely to both ends of the box below a cleat laid on to lift by.

Supplied with a set of boxes as above suggested (twenty per company), the clothing and personal effects of soldiers should be packed in them as other property, and not, as now, allow nearly every man a box the weight of which is three or four times the weight of his property. The waste of money for transportation and valuable time in handling the unnecessarily large number of packages, as I believe, that accompanies every organization when changing station is very great. We have no system in such matters and really no limit as to the amount of property a company may have for transport.

Companies vary in strength, of course, but only as they do vary in strength ought the weight of property change above 1,000 pounds, as all are armed and equipped alike according to arm of service. If packing could be reduced to a system, as I think it ought to be, I see room for great improvement in the matter of readiness, ability to move quickly and in good order. Much time is necessary to pack up, weigh, and mark 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of property. Especially is this the case without system or previous knowledge of boxes and cases. In many instances boxes, in all instances cases, have to be made. Further, I believe with proper packing about half the usual weight now transported would be sufficient. Fifteen thousand pounds ought to cover the property in any company.

DISCIPLINE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sumner states :

The serious breach of discipline that occurred at Fort Walla Walla on April 23 and 24, 1891, known as the "Walla Walla lynching," is still the subject of official investigation. A court of inquiry followed my report to the division commander, and at this date a general court-martial is in session for the trial of the commanding officer. That men of the command could perfect an organization for an unlawful purpose and not be interfered with, or their action reported by any non-commissioned officer at the post, presents a phase of discipline that may merit further investigation. Without reference to the responsibility resting on others higher in rank there was certainly a plain duty devolving upon any non-commissioned officer who either knew or suspected any disturbance. It is hardly possible that all were kept in ignorance, and if their action is any indication of the general position of the sergeants and corporals in the Army, we have a state of affairs heretofore unknown, and one that would seem to call for careful consideration.

Col. R. P. Hughes states :

The discipline of that portion of the Army serving in the Department of the East is fairly good. The reins of government are held with fair steadiness and punishments for crimes, disorders, and infractions of discipline are administered in accordance with the provisions of law.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

The tendency to improve the condition of officers and men was apparent, and I found no cases where the discipline was other than good, or where there was a lack of harmony, as far as I could judge.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

There is marked unanimity of expression among officers of all grades that the discipline in some respects of this part of the Army is not improving, if, indeed, it is holding its own. The causes are variously attributed and discussed from several standpoints, but in my judgment one of the most potent is the gradual decadence of contact and union between the officer and enlisted man. The abolition of tattoo roll-call and the regulation permitting one officer to receive the calls of all organizations at the post, together with the practice growing up of only one officer attending drills with each company, tend constantly to destroy that opportunity for inter-study of character between officers and soldiers so essential to discipline, mutual respect, and admiration for one another. Some of the best officers of rank we have ever had in the Army are marked by tradition as individuals who attended all roll calls themselves, and who required every officer on duty with every company to do the same. Such a regulation would seem to be more necessary under the present system of concentration at large posts near aggregated communities than formerly, when the troops were scattered in small commands at frontier posts. For at these isolated stations officers were necessarily thrown constantly with their men; if not instructing them in military exercises, then in building bridges, repairing roads, cutting trails, scouting, hunting, fishing, constructing telegraph lines, and joining in games of amusement for physical culture. All of this mingling of work and interests forced upon the officer and soldier better knowledge of each other and nurtured respect from the higher that produced admiration and regard from the lower, all of which is the moving cause or mainstay of a well-disciplined command. The facilities for the acquisition of knowledge of men and things observed at the isolated garrisons are conspicuously wanting at the large posts. For here, if a lieutenant sees his company twice a week, it is usually in the capacity of a file-closer, where he views the backs of the men instead of their faces, and rarely speaks to them except to correct an error of pace or dress.

Before quitting the subject of discipline, I wish to invite attention to the general feeling of discontent throughout the Army, so far as my knowledge extends, to the too frequent violation of paragraph 993, Army Regulations. The intent of this paragraph is expressed in language too plain to be misunderstood.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding Vancouver Barracks, states:

The enlisted men seem better provided for than ever before. They are, as a rule, young, strong, active, healthy, sober, well-behaved, and intelligent. They are probably as well drilled and instructed, although in these particulars it is hard to establish a standard of comparison. Quite a number are religious men. Yet I feel constrained to express an unwilling doubt as to whether they would obey orders under trying circumstances with the same unquestioning loyalty as the soldier of 30 years ago. Our discipline of to-day does not seem severe and prompt enough to impress men with a habit of instinctive obedience. The tendency seems to be to make discipline a question of justice and judgment. The nicety, precision, and absolute regularity of administration are insisted on with such emphasis as to hold up these features as the most important parts of military policy. On the other hand, the line officers wish to be given a broader and not overnice discretion, so that they may obtain absolute control of their men. This is the more necessary, as the tendency of socialism is to make men critical and turbulent. Please note, in connection with what has been said in connection with noncommissioned officers, that under General Order No. 21, current series, Headquarters of the Army, a noncommissioned officer for abusing his authority gets three times as severe a sentence as is imposed on a private, using insulting or insubordinate language towards him. This apparent disregard for their dignity, coupled with the fact that they receive less pay than extra duty men, makes it difficult at times to get good men to accept their warrants.

Col. H. W. Glosson, Fourth Artillery, says:

The ruling that the post commander must "approve or disapprove" of the sentence of the summary court as a whole interferes very seriously with the discipline of the post, deprives the post commander of that discretion and authority necessary to complete discharge of his duty, and has in its support neither equity nor common sense. It works practically thus: A sentence is imposed comprising both forfeiture of pay and confinement; many local circumstances may render the confinement undesirable, such as want of room, character of prisoners permanently in confinement; special circumstances in the particular case tried; need of all men for other duty; special emergencies rendering confinement undesirable; and yet one of two things must happen—either the approval of the whole sentence or the disapproval of the whole; in both cases to the damage of the service and injury of the man, who escapes all punishment because the

position is taken that the commanding officer, in order to disapprove a part of the sentence, must formally disapprove the whole, whether actually the case or no. Besides, the act of disapproval is a personal act. It is the express opinion of the commanding officer on the facts before him as to the demerits of the accused and the discipline of the command.

This opinion can not be struck off according to pattern. It is an individual fit, and though there may be power which can pronounce the action of the commanding officer illegal, there is no power which can compel his disapproval of that which he does not disapprove. Consequently the result is that between the impossibility of the commanding officer recording his approval of what, under the circumstances, he can not approve, and the so-called "illegality" of his actually recording his true and deliberate judgment in the matter, the prisoner escapes all punishment, discipline is destroyed at once, and nothing but a legal technicality upheld, and a ruling false in logic and observed in practice escapes unharmed from the wreck.

Capt. James W. Powell, jr., Sixth Infantry, says:

Company commanders should have authority to impose restraints, as confinement to quarters, etc., for slight breaches of discipline or neglect, as at West Point, instead of sending the very minor cases to trial, even by a summary court.

All officers should be required to salute each other (Army Regulations, 431) whenever they meet; but they don't. The commanding officer is saluted, that is all; there is a tendency to make light of rank. The regulations and tactics require such salutes. I believe the Navy insist upon them and the Army should be required to.

PUNISHMENTS.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

Trial by general, garrison, and summary courts at the different posts for 1889-'90 and 1890-'91, as reported to me during post inspections, were as follows.

Posts.	1889-'90.		1890-'91.		
	General court-mar-tial.	Garrison court-mar-tial.	General court-mar-tial.	Garrison court-mar-tial.	Summary courts.
Alcatraz Island	4	28	.....	20	22
Angel Island	15	94	16	61	86
Benicia Barracks	9	50	2	22	9
Fort Bidwell	3	16	.....	.....	.....
Fort Gaston	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mason	3	16	.....	.....	.....
Presidio	30	157	27	47	338
Total	66	358	45	150	406

A comparison of the two fiscal years shows a large reduction of trials by general and garrison courts. There is no rule of comparison for the summary court, as it is of recent origin and has in a great measure superseded the necessity of garrison courts.

DESERTIONS.

Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner states:

The desertions in the department from September 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, number 69; the average monthly desertions for this year is 6.9, as against 7.7 for 1890, and 9 for 1889.

Maj. J. M. Bacon states:

The number of desertions from the date of the last annual report up to and including the date of this report is 134, as against 226 in the last report. Of this number 76 deserted in the first year, 38 in the second year, 13 in the third year, 7 in the fourth year, and none in the last year of their enlistment.

Cause.	Total.
Debt.....	5
Dissatisfied with the service.....	13
Fear of being considered a deserter.....	1
General worthlessness.....	7
Habitual deserter.....	5
Induced to desert by a comrade.....	1
Induced to desert by a woman.....	2
Intemperate habits.....	8
Natural depravity, and unhappy marital relations.....	1
On account of being a married man.....	1
On account of the improper conduct of his wife.....	1
To avoid a winter campaign.....	1
To avoid meeting acquaintances.....	1
To avoid punishment for offenses committed.....	7
To get home to settle his property affairs.....	1
To secure transportation west.....	1
Unable to assign any cause.....	82
Unsound mind.....	1
Total.....	134

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

For the year ending June 30, 1891, the records at these headquarters show the following desertions:

First Cavalry.....	40
Eighth Cavalry.....	46
Third Infantry.....	24
Twelfth Infantry.....	29
Fifteenth Infantry.....	12
Twentieth Infantry.....	31
Twenty-second Infantry.....	22
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	9
Total.....	213

Total last year, 478.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

The desertions during the 2 years past, as reported to me at the annual inspections of posts, are as follows:

Posts.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.
Alcatraz Island.....	6	11
Angel Island.....	14	6
Benicia Barracks.....	9	4
Fort Bidwell.....	1	
Fort Gaston.....		1
Fort Mason.....	2	
Presidio.....	45	22
Total.....	77	44

Average strength of command for 1890-'91, 1,054. Per cent. of desertions, 4.17. Per cent. of desertion for 1889-'90, 9.97.

As compared to the previous fiscal year they are less by 5.8 percent. This gratifying decrease is considered due in a great measure to the liberal laws enacted permitting the purchase of time, the discharge by election after 3 years' service, and the greater interest exercised in the way of post amusements and comforts, coupled to the unquestioned fact that the character of the men enlisted during the past 2 years is of a much higher standard than those accepted heretofore.

That there were still so many men under the liberal and changed condition of affairs who were willing to break their oaths of allegiance is strong proof of the oft-repeated assertion that a large majority of men desert without good cause, their reason being the uncertainty of capture and the mild punishment following conviction. If the cost of desertion was the period of an enlistment in a State penitentiary, the sin would rarely be committed.

Major P. D. Vroom states:

There has been a very gratifying decrease in the number of desertions in this department during the past year. * * * The percentage of desertion in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is 5.62, while in the preceding year it was 7, and the year ending June 30, 1889, 10. At the three posts inspected since June 30, 1891, the percentage of desertion was found to be only 3.3.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee states:

The number of desertions in the department for the year ending June 30, 1890, was 179; for the year ending June 30, 1891, 94, as follows: Hospital Corps, 2; Second Cavalry, 24; Sixth Cavalry, 13; Tenth Cavalry, 4; Ninth Infantry, 31; Tenth Infantry, 15; Twenty-fourth Infantry, 5.

Inquiry into the cause of desertions from the Army by boards of survey has, for several years, been so thoroughly made and satisfactory in showing that the cause is not due to mistreatment of the men by officers and noncommissioned officers; that the cause has naught to do with the command of companies, or with the manner of doing things in the Army; that there is really no cause for desertions, except that the deserter is himself deficient in moral sense and unable to keep an honorable engagement; all this having been repeatedly established by reports of boards of survey made by hundreds of conscientious officers who were desirous of spotting the cause, if an evil of the service, further inquiry would seem to be unnecessary; and, if so, an amendment to Army Regulations 117 could be advantageously made.

INDIAN COMPANIES AND SCOUTS.

The change of our military policy toward the aborigines may make the remarks of inspectors this year worth noting.

General Orders, No. 28, issued from Headquarters of the Army March 9, 1891, provide that Troop L of each of the cavalry regiments, except the Ninth and Tenth, and Company I of each of the infantry regiments, except the Sixth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth, be recruited by the enlistment of Indians to the number of 55 for each troop and company. When practicable the enlistments for each regiment to be made within the department in which the regimental headquarters are located, by officers to be nominated by and under the immediate supervision of the regimental commander.

The same order provides that the number of Indian scouts be reduced to 150, apportioned as follows among the several departments:

Department of Dakota	25
Department of the Platte	25
Department of the Missouri	25
Department of Texas	15
Department of Arizona	50
Department of the Columbia	10

Under the provisions of this order the ranks of the skeletonized companies and troops are now being filled by the enlistment of Indians.

Lient. Col. J. Ford Kent, acting inspector general, Department of Dakota, in his reports of inspection of military posts, states in regard to the Indian company :

Camp Poplar River, Montana.—The Indian company, I, has been in progress of organization since May 18, last. The material thus far obtained is good.

Fort Custer, Mont.—Troop L, First Cavalry, is just being organized, but as far as practicable the affairs of the troop are very well administered.

Fort Keogh, Mont.—Troop L (Indians), Eighth Cavalry, being now recruited at this station. Only 14 enlistments yet made. These are armed with carbines, and are not as yet mounted. They are imperfectly drilled as yet, and labor under the disadvantage of retarded recruiting, due to excitement in their tribe because of proposition to remove them to the Pine Ridge Agency.

Several would have enlisted at first, but objected to the display of their private parts at the medical examination, a matter of tribal prejudice, and reported as very strong.

There are 9 horses so far received at post for the troop, which have not yet been turned over by the post quartermaster.

There is a captain and first lieutenant of Troop L, Eighth Cavalry, both officers absent, and a first lieutenant (Duff) of same regiment attached and on duty with troop. I believe a change of officers over Indian troops to be bad, and if a change is here contemplated, would recommend that it be made at an early date.

The troop occupied a lot of log houses, *badly* roofed (leaky) with *boards*, 55 rooms, 16 by 16 feet, dirt floors. These houses were erected for Casey's scouts, and are 1½ miles from the garrison. The officer lives in the Keogh garrison.

In connection with the formation of Indian companies and troops now in progress, the following extracts from reports of inspection of military posts, made by officers of this department, concerning Indian scouts, may be of interest :

Maj. A. R. Chaffee, acting inspector-general, Department of Arizona, in his report of inspection of the post of Fort Apache, Arizona, states :

I inspected 27 of the 75 Indian scouts which belong at this post; 48 were absent on detached service, repairing roads, etc.

The ponies on which the scouts were mounted I think quite inferior; they would be able to do but very little work now. I have seen a good deal of service with Apache scouts, and it is my opinion their effectiveness is greatly reduced through mounting of them. Besides rendering them inefficient, when as dismounted scouts they were quite efficient, the cost of their employment is almost double in pay alone.

In his report of inspection of the post of Fort Wingate he states :

I inspected Company B, Indian scouts, Second Lient. R. B. Wallace, Second Cavalry, commanding. Arms are in very good condition, clean, and serviceable. Their quarters, huts built by the Indians, were well swept and quite neat; earth floors. Following inspection Lieutenant Wallace conducted the scouts, mounted, to the drill ground, where he made a very fair drill. Movements by fours, march in line, wheelings, skirmish, mounted, and on foot. Most of the commands were given in the Navajo language, some in the language of the tactics, which were immediately interpreted to the company by Tom, who was center skirmisher, and a sergeant, file closer.

Maj. S. S. Sumner, acting inspector-general, Department of the Columbia, in his report of inspection of the post of Fort Spokane, Wash., states :

There is no cavalry stationed at Fort Spokane other than a detachment of Indian scouts, 10 in number, who are mounted on their own animals, and under the command of Second Lieutenant Helmick, Fourth Infantry.

These scouts were inspected separately; they wear the regulation uniform, were remarkably neat, and the saddle equipments and horses were in very good order. They are not issued arms unless required for service. They are instructed in the cavalry tactics and make all movements by command. They are camped near the garrison; their tents are pitched in regular order, and the grounds around are well policed.

I was impressed with the soldierly appearance of these Indians.

Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general, Department of the Missouri, in his report of inspection of the post of Fort Reno, Okla., states:

In May last Companies A and C, Indian scouts, were consolidated to form Company A, and increased to 100 men. Of this number 35 are Arapahoes and 65 Cheyennes.

The company is commanded by Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, Fifth Cavalry, who, apart from the special qualifications for this duty, which he possesses in a marked degree, is an officer of much experience in the western country, and thoroughly interested in the work. It is generally admitted that Lieutenant Wheeler has been indefatigable in his efforts to make a good company, and it affords me pleasure to report that he has succeeded as probably few officers in the Army could have done. He understands the character of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is fearless and just in his intercourse with them, and apart from instructing his company in military exercises, which they perform most creditably, has interested himself in their family and tribal affairs, and endeavored to give them better ideas of conduct.

The average age of the scouts now in service is 25 years, and they are a fine looking body of men. Of the entire number 37 have been continuously in service for 2 years or more; about 60 can write their names, and 20 can read and write the English language; 77 are married or have squaws. Their conduct has generally been excellent, although there have been a few cases of drunkenness, not so many, in the opinion of Lieutenant Wheeler, in proportion to their number, as in the other organizations. They are considered very reliable when on duty, executing their orders to the best of their ability.

Lieutenant Wilhelm, Tenth Infantry, has been on duty with the company since August, and Sergeant Lynch, Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, since its organization. Lieutenant Wheeler reports that they have given him valuable assistance.

I visited the camp on Sunday morning and inspected the company on foot and in their tepees. I had previously seen the company mounted both at drill and review. On all occasions their appearance and performances were most creditable, and I found the camp and tepees in as good order as any military camp I have ever been in. I recommend that in consideration of the fact that the tepees have no floors and that there are a large number of small children, that 100 sibley stoves and 800 joints of stove pipe be issued to the company. This will prove as advantageous to the Government as to the Indians, who will be less liable to the diseases peculiar to damp, smoky tents. I see no reason why the scouts should not have tent floors and mattresses. The company commander will submit a requisition for the stoves and a few other supplies which he considers necessary.

Lieutenant Wheeler suggests that there be a readjustment of the settlement of the clothing allowance of the scouts. At present a scout in his first enlistment receives from \$57.67 to \$64.97, which gives him a surplus over the value of the clothing he buys of about \$20 at date of discharge. In his second enlistment his allowance is between \$10.40 and \$11.50, which is not sufficient to enable him to purchase the necessary clothing, and consequently he is obliged to buy clothing with his pay. This is not understood by the scouts who were paid and supplied under the old system, and is a source of much dissatisfaction. Lieutenant Wheeler proposes that their clothing money be paid as follows, viz: that each scout in his first enlistment receive as a private \$35, as a non-commissioned officer proportionate increase as already prescribed; in the second and every succeeding enlistment the privates to receive \$23.58. This at the end of 5 years will amount to what it now does. Lieutenant Wheeler also recommends that in order to make the service continuous each scout must reenlist within 3 days after his discharge, which will make 30 days for 5 years' service.

There is another subject in this connection to which my attention has been directed, and that is the issue of a proposed full-dress uniform. It is thought to be not only unnecessary, but, in view of the short term of enlistment, an expense which it would be better to avoid. Including those who are rejected for unfitness about 15 per cent. of the company are not reenlisted, and the few occasions upon which they can wear their full-dress uniforms during their 6 months' service would hardly justify the outlay. The one trait which is said to be common to all the scouts is childlike improvidence, requiring to meet it the constant watchfulness of the officer in command. But, notwithstanding their prodigality, they love money and the things that money brings as much as any one, and the more of their pay and clothing money they are able to handle the better satisfied they are. It should not be forgotten that, unlike other soldiers, the scouts are always in tepees or without shelter, and that they have none of the conveniences for protecting their clothing usually provided in camps and barracks.

A MARCH WITH THE SCOUTS.

By authority of the department commander the scouts were ordered to march from Fort Reno to Fort Sill, and I accompanied them. Ninety men were in ranks, a majority of whom had two ponies. This is important to their efficiency, as they can not do much field service with but one pony, and Lieutenant Wheeler, by making it a partial condition of reenlistment, has not only furnished an inducement for a profitable investment, but has provided against a serious weakness of organization in case of a sudden and arduous campaign.

The company left Fort Reno at 9.30 a. m., Monday, September 29, and reached Fort Sill at 12.30 p. m., Wednesday, October 1, distance 72 miles. Three camps were made en route, in each of which the scouts spread their shelter tents, pitched the officers' tents, cut wood, and brought water with as much willingness and skill as the best soldiers would have done. When their character and past history is remembered, this is surprising. Among the last to yield to the Government, they have been the most reluctant to adopt the ways of the white men, and are still very independent, and, I am informed, dangerous Indians. Be this as it may, Lieutenant Wheeler has them under such good control that they do with alacrity all that he requires.

The march was very well conducted and brought out in some degree the peculiar aptitude of the scouts for military service. Whether, in the event of an Indian war involving their own tribes, the scouts can be relied on, will never be known until they are tried. It seems to be the impression that they could not be used against their own people.

Lieut. Col. Sumner states :

From the recruiting returns it appears that no Indians have yet been enlisted for any of the Indian companies in this department. The officer recruiting for Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, states that he has visited the Indians on the Neah Bay, Tullalip, and Puyallup Reservations, and finds them both unfit and unwilling to become soldiers.

MESSING.

Col. R. P. Hughes states :

In this connection, however, I desire to again invite attention to the vexatious question of company cooks. It is not unusual to find good food transformed into bad by the ignorance and blundering of the so-called cook presiding in the company kitchen. Two remedies naturally suggest themselves. The first to organize garrison messes for all posts. At this time the trend is in that direction. The other is to make the pay of the company cook high enough to secure competent operators. The latter course would give the best general education in the care and management of the soldier's ration, while the first-named method has the advantage of economy, and consequently better table fare. I think this matter is one of the questions that should have attention and decision without unnecessary delay.

The constant modifications going on at the great majority of garrisoned posts would enable the Quartermaster's Department to effect the change economically if the decision is in favor of one mess for the whole garrison. If the decision is in favor of company messes, special provision should be made to secure competent cooks. One measure likely to aid in accomplishing this purpose would be to put company cooks on a special footing. Provide for enlisting them as cooks and not as private soldiers, subject to the rules and articles of war, but not subject to do duty in the ranks ; make the term of their engagement shorter and their monthly pay higher.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states :

The mess of the troops is generally good. There are, however, weak places yet in kitchen administration that can be improved. A notable change in the direction of closer scrutiny and economy is observed in Capt. E. L. Zalinski's Battery B, of the Fifth Artillery, that impresses me as possessing merit worthy of adoption throughout the service. According to general custom the direction of the company rations is left largely to the discretion and honesty of the chief cook, with but little check on his honesty or good judgment as to the best distribution of the component parts of the ration. Hence it happens at times that too much of one portion is cooked and goes to waste, whilst at others insufficiency results, which necessitates extra purchases. To guard against either of these contingencies, and to keep the whole ration in mind of and under the eye of the captain, he uses two blanks (the forms of which I enclose), one marked "A" for daily use, and one marked "B" for consolidation every ten days. They are filled in by the non-com-

missioned officer in charge of the kitchen, the cook being required to keep the record of the weights and measures of materials used in his department for this purpose. The daily blank is presented to the captain for inspection with the morning report. Captain Zalinski does not claim this feature of company administration as original, but admits that he borrowed it from the Spanish and English services. He has used the blanks about six months and has found them advantageous in directing the best distribution of the component parts of the ration, as well as serving as a check against waste and misapplication.

A.—Amount of rations used in Battery B, Fifth Artillery.

—, 189—.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Total.
Beef.....pounds..				
Corn beef.....do...				
Pork.....do....				
Bacon.....do....				
Fish.....do....				
Peas.....do....				
Sugar.....do....				
Flour.....do....				
Potatoes.....do....				
Onions.....do....				
Beans.....do....				
Rice.....do....				
Macaroni.....do....				
Coffee.....ounces..				
Tea.....do....				
Milk.....quarts..				
Eggs.....No....				
Tomatoes.....cans..				

B.—Amount of rations used in Battery B, Fifth Artillery.

From — to —, 189—, inclusive.

	First day.	Second day.	Third day.	Fourth day.	Fifth day.	Sixth day.	Seventh day.	Eighth day.	Ninth day.	Tenth day.	Total used.	On hand.	Amount drawn.	Total.	Balance on hand.
Beef.....pounds..															
Pork.....do....															
Bacon.....do....															
Peas.....do....															
Sugar.....do....															
Flour.....do....															
Potatoes.....do....															
Onions.....do....															
Beans.....do....															
Rice.....do....															
Macaroni.....do....															
Coffee.....ounces..															
Tea.....do....															
Milk.....quarts..															
Eggs.....No....															
Tomatoes.....cans..															

In connection with these blanks there should be added to the furniture of the company kitchen weighing scales and liquid measures. The former should be a spring balance capable of weighing 100 pounds; the latter should be divided into quarts, pints, and half pints. Kitchens are now furnished with small scales, but they are inadequate for the purpose. Another useful article to add to the company organization would be a chest of tools. The variety need not be extensive, but simply sufficient to enable any handy man in the company to put up shelves and make repairs of a like nature around the barracks. This would do away with the necessity of running to the quartermaster for every little thing needed, and would most frequently result in economy to the Government in saving in little repairs where deterioration often occurs from neglect through the inability of the post quartermaster to answer all calls just when needed.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, says:

The ration of fresh beef is insufficient and should be increased by one-third. The present allowance when from stall-fed cattle would probably be ample; but from grass cattle, such as are used for beef at frontier posts, the percentage of bone is necessarily so great that the amount of meat contemplated in regulations is not received.

The allowance of baking powder for field use is insufficient.

The allowance of vegetables is inadequate and should be increased by one-third.

The cooks furnished are generally incompetent. Two or three trained and practiced cooks should be furnished each organization. These men should be enlisted as cooks and placed on the same footing, so far as military duties proper are concerned, as the attendants in the hospital department. They should not be considered as a part of the effective combatant force of the organization. The scouring of greasy pots, kettles, and pans, and washing of dirty dishes is not conducive to the creation and nourishment of military pride, enthusiasm, and ardor, and is generally looked upon by the soldier as something entirely foreign to his profession, especially if the soldiers be young and new to the service.

Either troop or squad mess is preferred; the latter has not yet been tested. The mess being under the immediate and exclusive control of officers and non-commissioned officers most interested in the welfare of the mess, it is natural that more should be done for the improvement of their living than otherwise. It would seem that the post mess would tend to destroy the individuality of the organizations and increase their helplessness when thrown upon their own resources.

Lieut. Col. R. Lodor, First Artillery, says:

I recommend a skilled cook, and enlisted as such, for each battery, and a skilled baker, enlisted as such, for the garrison; increase of pay for non-commissioned officers; an additional corporal or non-commissioned officer to have charge of horses, stables, etc., and a quartermaster's and commissary corps, so all extra duty may be obviated.

Capt. James W. Powell, jr., Sixth Infantry, says:

Cooks should be thoroughly trained at depot, made real cooks, and then assigned to companies.

SUBSISTENCE.**Major Bacon states:**

The removal of restrictions placed upon the sale of subsistence stores to enlisted men by General Orders No. 73, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1890, proved of very great benefit to the enlisted men.

Col. R. P. Hughes states:

Troops in traveling should be provided with a good warm dinner. In bidding for transportation of troops railways should be required to schedule dinner stations.

Candidates for promotion who have passed preliminary examinations should be provided with the means of messing outside the companies to which they belong. In most cases they might be accommodated most conveniently and appropriately by receiving a fair commutation of rations and quarters.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

The recent additions to the list of articles kept for sale in this department has improved messing facilities for troops and families at the frontier posts. The company messes are unusually good this year, due to distribution of canteen profits and a general success in growth of large varieties of vegetables.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee states:

The greatest loss of subsistence stores was at Fort Bayard, \$379.96. The least loss at Fort Wingate, from whence came but one report to cover small loss on potatoes and onions frozen while in transit to the post. Not a dollar's worth of subsistence stores was lost at this post during the year by deterioration, storage, or other causes not incident to transportation.

BARRACKS.

In the inspection reports during the year the necessity for repairs to buildings was mentioned concerning 38 posts, or over one-third the Army posts. There was no other deficiency mentioned at so many posts. In his annual report Col. R. P. Hughes states :

The reasonable comfort of the enlisted men of some of the garrisons in this inspection calls loudly for new barracks. Those most urgent are probably Willets Point, Fort Schuyler, Fort Warren, Fort Adams, Fort Wadsworth, and St. Francis Barracks. I think the needs are in the order in which the stations are named.

The tradition at Fort Schuyler is to the effect that the building now occupied as a barrack for two batteries of troops was originally a ward of a war hospital. It was sold at auction and the purchaser found it too far gone to be moved, and that the troops fell heir to it because of its utter worthlessness.

The batteries at Adams, Warren, and Wadsworth are living in casemates, which is very undesirable as a matter of simple hygiene.

The barracks at Willets Point were formerly old wooden storehouses. They have lived their life, and besides, they are so crowded that they will sow the seeds of disease that the occupants must eventually suffer from.

The old barracks at St. Francis, Fla., are utterly unsuitable and should be abandoned.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

The barracks at most of the posts are overcrowded, even at the comparatively well-built and more modern post of Assiniboine; while at some posts, notably Custer, the barracks need large repairs and additions, if not an entire renovation to the extent of new buildings.

Many of the storehouses, also, as noted in the individual inspections of posts, are very poor, and in some instances it has been found impossible to keep clothing that is exposed for issue free from the effects of dust storms so prevalent on the plains.

I would urge attention to the subject of gymnasiums as resorts for health; for hardy exercise that would make itself beneficially felt in field work, and as a matter of content at posts where only too little amusement is offered or is available to the enlisted men.

QUARTERS.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states:

The health of officers and men should be the only consideration, and it is poor economy to sacrifice health to save a few dollars. A house in this climate with a half story or attic should not be allowed. It should have two full stories and roof ventilation.

Col. R. P. Hughes states:

The commutation of quarters allowed by Regulations of 1889 is not sufficient for officers below the grade of major. A major's commutation of quarters is \$48 per month. I think this is the lowest sum that should be granted, and that all officers below the grade of major should have that amount.

The question of issuing fuel to officers is a very vexing one. If they were permitted to superintend the construction of their own quarters it would not be so bad, but they must live in houses built for them, and they can not provide for a coal supply corresponding to their means. The better policy would seem to be to issue fuel to all officers who may occupy Government houses.

Capt. James W. Powell, jr., Sixth Infantry, says:

The public quarters occupied by officers should be heated by the Government. There is no justice in depriving an officer of the 4 cents per mile known as subsistence fund. When he travels "with troops" he does not eat with the troops, is usually longer on the journey and at greater expense than if alone. I fail to see any reason for this discrimination. It can be obviated by omitting in the appropriation bill the words "without troops," and thus put all officers, line and staff, on an equal basis.

CONSTRUCTIONS AND REPAIRS.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

In all of the new buildings that have been completed at posts within the department during the last fiscal year, there is manifest good workmanship, and a far better class of material in lumber, especially in sheathing, which has, in the time stated, been of seasoned lumber, and purchased under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the department; whereas, in the old buildings * * * as stated in my last annual report, there are signs of dilapidation, due to hasty construction and the use of green material.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states :

The general care of posts and the public property contained in them is up to standard. The garrisons in this department are provided with good water systems, and quarters and barracks are universally supplied with bath tubs. They have ordinarily pleasant reading rooms that are well supplied with the current literature of the day for the instruction and amusement of the men.

* * * * *

None of the posts so far have more than temporary devised gymnasiums. These are institutions much desired by officers and men, and will unquestionably come along in due time as a necessary adjunct of the drill hall.

FURNITURE FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states :

The constant changes of station involve great expense to officers for the transportation of their effects. Substantial neat furniture should be supplied for officers' quarters by the Quartermaster's Department. * * *

In estimating for building, sideboard and glass closets should be built in as permanent fixtures to quarters.

POST SCHOOLS.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states :

Marked improvement has been found in the interest manifested in the schools for enlisted men, but much remains to be accomplished, and better enlisted instructors are required. Company and post duties are allowed to interfere with school attendance in too many cases. The supply of books, paper, slates, etc., are abundant, and the school-room furniture satisfactory. The Franklin Reader is not adapted for adults, as it is too uninteresting and is not instructive. Wall maps should be furnished for school rooms.

Col. R. P. Hughes states :

The progress of the schools for enlisted men is slow, but still progress is being made, and when better facilities for imparting instruction have been secured to the schools good results are to be expected.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

I regard the service of the post schools as an uphill work. The many details made necessary by the present system of conducting post work, chiefly in the quartermaster's department, interfere with the mental education of the enlisted men in the hours devoted to fatigue labor. Those that desire mental improvement would, I think, thrive better in the night school. Those that do not want to study can scarcely be forced that way. A certain class of men, shirks, are quite willing to go to school during the hours that will take them away from the fatigue work, which seems at present to be unending at the frontier posts—that require so much labor because of the dilapidation that is fast taking place—due to age, to original hasty construction, poor and green material. Proper school rooms and a sufficiency of them for different classes do not, as a rule, exist, and school room appurtenances are often meager. I do not think that the enlisted man, as a rule, is a competent teacher; that even among officers, while they are mentally bright, it is not always easy to find one that can impart knowledge; but I think that competent officers should be selected for the work, that they should be allowed to

devote all their time to the work, to the exclusion—if practicable—of other post duty; that men should be divided into classes according to their abilities and the ease with which they can acquire knowledge; that education should not, beyond a low limit, be forced upon the unwilling; that the school be made a night school, except that for noncommissioned officers (which should, I believe, be a post and not a company matter, as more efficacious), and that the noncommissioned officers should be chosen as a rule, because of some mental ability in addition to military bearing; also that the proper school room facilities be afforded for all. A thorough school system should be laid down and stated examinations held, and it might be well to issue certificates of merit.

Lient. Col. G. H. Burton states :

The post schools do not yield results commensurate with the outlay assumed by the Government; nor is the interest in them, in my judgment, equal to the just demands of the Department of War. There is no reason why, with all the facilities offered by the Government means, they should not be brought to a higher standard of proficiency if the proper interest was taken in their advancement by the various post commanders.

Maj. P. D. Vroom states :

Schools for the instruction of the enlisted men are maintained at all of the posts in the department. It is very evident that the success of the schools must depend largely, if not entirely, upon the interest manifested by the officers in charge of them, and great care should be exercised in the selection of officers for this important duty. During the past year most, if not all, of the posts in the department have been supplied with the necessary school furniture, text-books, etc., and it is believed another year will show a marked improvement in post schools.

The following order was issued for the post school at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. :

FORT MCPHERSON, ATLANTA, GA.,
October 26, 1890.

ORDERS, No. 137.

1. Theoretical instruction for officers and enlisted men will commence on the third of November next, under the following arrangement :

For officers.

Subject, for November and December, artillery problem: Attack and Defense of Savannah and Charleston, by Captains Smith and Field, Lieutenants Jones, Walker, Wilson, Kenly, and Bethel.

Subject, for January and February, artillery problem: Attack and Defense of Pensacola and New Orleans, by Captains Greenough and Strong, Lieutenants Taylor, Everett, Martin, and Winston.

Instruction for enlisted men will be conducted as follows :

Mondays.

In geography, with particular reference to the United States. Instructor, Major Smith. Assistant instructors, Lieutenants Walker and Bethel.

Tuesdays.

On history, with special reference to the United States. Instructor, Captain Field. Assistant instructors, Lieutenants Wilson and Kenly.

Wednesdays.

In staff administration. Instructors, Lieutenants Jones and Taylor.

Thursdays.

In mathematics and their military application. Instructor, Captain Greenough. Assistant instructor, Lieutenant Martin.

Fridays.

Physical sciences and their military application. Instructor, Captain Strong. Assistant instructor, Lieutenant Winston.

Saturdays (after inspection).

Athletics and gymnastics. Instructor, Lieutenant Bethel.

Litter-bearer drill. Instructor, Post surgeon.

The period for instruction will be for such times as the instructor may select (after-guard-mounting and before 11:30 a. m.).

Ordnance and gunnery will be assigned Captain Strong and Lieutenant Everett, and requisitions will be made by the latter officer for such materials as he may desire in illustration of the subject.

The whole course of instruction will be supervised and enforced as herein provided for by the field officer present, Maj. J. B. Rawles.

School attendance will comprise all enlisted men not on other authorized duty.

The first half of the instruction hour will be occupied by the lectures and the last half by the individual instruction.

By order of Major Rawles.

S. W. TAYLOR,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Fourth Artillery, Post Adjutant.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR POST SCHOOLS.

Maj. J. P. Sanger states :

In compliance with your instructions of the 11th instant, directing me to submit my views on the subject of text-books for post schools and a more uniform system of instruction, I have the honor to report as follows:

Under the term "post schools" the Army Regulations (paragraph 327) includes those for enlisted men and those for children. Section 1231, Revised Statutes, providing for the instruction of enlisted men, limits it "to the common English branches of education and especially the History of the United States." Taking our own common school system as a basis of comparison, the primary course of an English education as ordinarily given, and beyond which but few uneducated men will probably go in the short time set apart for this purpose in the Regulations, embraces the alphabet, reading, writing, spelling, and notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers. Advancing, the course in "the common branches of an English education" completes arithmetic and takes up elementary algebra, geometry and plane trigonometry, grammar, geography with the use of globes and maps, descriptive astronomy, history, anatomy, and physiology, composition, and elocution. Delineation is common to nearly all schools, and would be probably as useful to a soldier as the History of the United States.

I have no means of judging accurately of the relative merit of existing school books, which rival in their number and variety all other modern compositions, and which seem to undergo unnecessary but expensive and frequent change. Nor am I in favor of adopting any system of school books of which I have any information, as they cover far more ground than is necessary and are not as advantageously arranged for our purposes as they might be. In the Army we can scarcely do more than teach those enlisted men who know nothing the primary course as set forth herein, and to those who have acquired the primary course and desire to go further we should impart as much more of the "common branches" as will render them intelligent and useful soldiers while in the ranks, and which will prepare them, in some measure, to receive the higher education which will be required of those who aspire to a commission. For example, some acquaintance with algebra, geometry, and plane trigonometry would not only be useful to many of our noncommissioned officers (especially those of engineers and artillery), but is an indispensable acquirement of every commissioned officer. It is not likely that many enlisted men will at first go beyond the primary course, but provision should be made for those who look a step higher, as it contributes directly to the efficiency of the service. Now, while some knowledge of arithmetic is a prerequisite to the study of algebra, it is not necessary for an enlisted man to master the whole of arithmetic in order to complete an elementary course in algebra, but should be undertake to do so in the time allotted, any instruction in algebra would be impracticable. Similarly, it is not necessary to know all of algebra to comprehend the elements of geometry, nor all of the latter to understand plane trigonometry. Just as much and no more of each mathematical subject as will enable an enlisted man to take up and learn the *elements* of the next in sequence is all that, in my judgment, it is necessary or even de-

sirable to teach him. To insure this, and to bring about uniformity, the course of instruction should not be a matter of conjecture in any respect, but should be authoritatively and accurately prescribed for all the schools, and conformity therewith enjoined.

To recapitulate, I recommend the preparation of a set of army school books which shall cover the subjects set forth in the law, which shall conform in their arrangement and scope to the limits I have indicated, and be divided into a primary and an advanced course of education. The books of the primary course to embrace: A reader, arranged so as to combine instruction in the alphabet, reading, and spelling. A set of two writing books; No. 1 to have the usual preliminary strokes of the pen and words of one syllable; No. 2 to have sentences, the latter to be taken from drill books, the Regulations and Articles of War, and to enunciate some principle of military discipline or education which is desirable to impress on the mind. The readers should be constructed on the same principle, the lessons being, for example, descriptions, in simple language with illustrations, of a tent, rifle, or some other article of equipment; the ordinary incidents of a march, an encampment, or a battle. A set of two books of delineation or drawing, viz: right line and free hand; the first to embrace the simplest constructions according to a scale; the latter such military objects in simple outline as would be required in illustration, together with the conventional signs of topography and maps. A primary arithmetic, limited to notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers and simple fractions.

The advanced course would commence where the primary course ended. The arithmetic to contain complex fractions, decimals, reduction of numbers, the rule of three, ratio, proportion and mensuration, with examples in each applicable to the administration of companies and posts and even larger commands. A geography which shall be accurate and in much detail in respect to this hemisphere and general as to other portions of the earth, with special reference to railroad, canal, and river routes, the resources of the different sections, and the obstacles likely to affect military operations; map making, orientation, and examples testing what has been learned in the arithmetic of latitude and longitude should be embraced in this book. A grammar in simple form, from which the soldier can learn the formation, construction, and proper use of words and sentences. An algebra, to be arranged with special reference to the geometry and trigonometry following. The scope of the algebra should cover in brief the general subjects of the arithmetic, radicals and equations of the first and second degree, in simple form. Special attention should be given all algebraic symbols, which should be carefully and clearly explained. The geometry should contain a few propositions and problems taken from each of the nine books of Davies's Legendre, those especially to which frequent reference is made. Plane trigonometry and a few of the elements of surveying would, with a table of sines and logarithms, complete this book. In teaching geometry the use of models as well as figures is recommended, and there should be a few examples showing the application of principles to military problems—such, for example, as the tracing of a field work, etc., laying out ground, etc. Higginson's History of the United States, compiled for the use of children, is the nearest approach to the history which would be most acceptable, but it does not cover quite enough ground or go sufficiently into detail. Whether anatomy and physiology are necessary or not is a question; if they are, a suitable text-book, comprising all that is important to know of each, should be compiled by the Medical Department. Composition and elocution are important, and, if not carried too far, would complete a most useful course in compliance with the law.

Constructed in this way, there is no reason why the Army school books should not perform a double function, and, while imparting to the enlisted men a knowledge of the common branches, educate them in many fundamental and useful military principles. This sufficiently explains my views as to the character of the text-books and the mode of instruction, using the latter words as descriptive of the course rather than of the means used to impart it. As for the latter, I suggest recitations as the only way in which the receptivity, application, and progress of beginners can be satisfactorily determined.

In this connection, I desire to invite attention to an apparent incongruity between the educational standard of section 1231 and that established in General Orders 62 and 68 of 1878, announcing the qualifications for the promotion of meritorious noncommissioned officers. The latter does not include the "common branches of an English education" as taught in the schools of the country or those which, in my judgment, are contemplated in section 1231. I recommend that they be made identical and to include the subjects I have enumerated. There is a manifest injustice in promoting a non-commissioned officer who has not sufficient education to perform the duties sure to devolve on him shortly after he is commissioned, and the education provided for him in the Army schools upon which he must for the most part depend should be sufficient to prepare him for those duties and thus protect him against the mortification and loss of

reputation incident to a failure. Of the promoted noncommissioned officers who have been sent to the cavalry and infantry school at Fort Leavenworth nearly 20 per cent. have failed in examinations, and the difference between those who have passed all the examinations and those who have not has been mainly one of competence in the "common branches of an English education," as that term is now generally understood and applied.

I recommend that a school certificate be awarded those enlisted men who complete either of the two courses, and that this fact be noted on their descriptive lists and discharges. The possession of a primary certificate should be required of all noncommissioned officers. A slight difference in pay might also be made between enlisted men having certificates and those who are ignorant, lazy, or vicious, and no better ground for such discrimination could be found, or one more likely to result in greater benefit to the service. In this way post schools would perform an important and wholesome mission, which to this time they have for the most part failed to do.

In reference to the management of schools for children I have but little to say, except to recommend that officers' children be not permitted to attend them. Officers should either teach their own children or employ competent persons to do so; under no circumstances, in my judgment, should they be placed by any Army order or regulation, or the acts of their parents, in the attitude of soldiers' children, who are to a great extent dependent on the kindness or charity of the Government.

There are other cogent reasons why it is not desirable to carry on the coeducation of the two classes, of children which have become apparent to me in the execution of my duties as a post and company commander, and which make it inadvisable, in my opinion, to do so. I am entirely opposed to any system of army education or administration which tends in the slightest degree to lessen or break down the distinctions which experience and the laws have established between the status of officers and enlisted men, both socially and officially. As far as I have been able to discover, such distinctions are absolutely necessary on all occasions, and I have never known of an instance where they have been disregarded that discipline has not suffered and trouble and annoyance ensued. We all know what the associations of children are, and how easily they break down or ride over all barriers, and how frequently they occasion complications it would be better to avoid, more especially when by so doing we save the feelings of those who are, in a great measure, under our protection.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

FORT MYER, VA., March 23, 1891.

The POST ADJUTANT, *Fort Myer, Va.*:

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the commanding officer, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the noncommissioned officers' school at this post:

This school is composed of all the noncommissioned officers at this post, and instruction was given twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10:45 to 11:45 a. m. The object of the school was to instruct the noncommissioned officers as thoroughly as time and opportunity would permit in their various duties, and to explain the general principles of the drill regulations, minor tactics, especially in hasty sketching and road reconnaissance, Blunt's Small-arms Firing Regulations, anatomy of the horse, shoeing, together with treatment of local injuries.

Owing to the lack of proper text-books, charts, materials, and the shortness of time, the instructor often felt hampered, but this feeling was offset in a degree by the close attention of the members of the class. The course may be roughly divided into four parts: (1) Drill regulations; (2) Minor tactics; (3) The horse; (4) Small-arms firing regulations.

1. The method pursued in this part of the course was to assign lessons of definite length and to require recitations in the classroom supplemented by the selection of tactical problems at the blackboard. The schools of the soldier, platoon, and company were studied; likewise the general rules for successive formations in the school of the battalion. Special stress was laid on distances, intervals, and the posts and duties of guides. The general principles of bitting, saddling, and equitation were explained in two lectures, and I might add I think it a mistake that a fuller explanation of these is not contained in the drill regulations. When the drill regulations had been finished, a written examination covering them was given with very satisfactory results, the highest percentage being 93.

2. The lack of proper text-books adapted to the use of noncommissioned officers rendered it necessary for the instructor to lecture upon the various principles of minor tactics, *e. g.*, advance and rear guards, outposts, hasty sketching, and road reconnaissance.

Hasty sketching was exploited at full length and detailed instruction given in the use of the various topographical signs, use of instruments, and plotting of a hasty survey. Then the class was divided into parties and sent into the field equipped with box and prismatic compasses, and the road in the vicinity of the post surveyed and plotted. The various maps were then condensed into one large one by two members of the class. I append the originals turned over to me together with specimens of the road reports submitted. The results speak for themselves. In examining this work it should be borne in mind that the majority of the men had never before seen a compass, and that in the year previous a few of the class had had but a very limited experience in work of this nature.

3. In that part of the course pertaining to the horse lectures were given on the anatomy, the points to be observed in selection, age, shoeing, treatment of injuries with illustration of bandaging, administration of medicines, and stable management. This part of the course was copiously illustrated by enlargements made from the plates in various anatomical works on this subject.

4. Blunt was then taken up, following the same method of instruction as in the first part of the course.

The modern tendency of individualizing the soldier, together with the adoption of a looser formation in tactical dispositions, have led the French and German authorities to require more from their noncommissioned officers than a mere knowledge of drill regulations, and I doubt that if the general method of instruction of our noncommissioned officers be looked into, they will be found to possess much more than an elementary knowledge of their drill book. The unquestioned necessity of a larger scope in their instruction being admitted, I can see no better way than to unite the noncommissioned officers of each battalion in a class under a competent instructor and to follow a course prescribed by the War Department. This would necessitate the preparation of a manual which could be very easily compiled from the ample literature on this subject. Such a compilation would possess the advantage of putting the principles before the noncommissioned officers in simple language without that discussion usually found in treatises, and in a way easy of comprehension.

From 2 years experience with the class here I have observed as a result of instruction that each noncommissioned officer takes a greater interest in his duties, as he now understands what he is doing, and I think it creates that distinction between the noncommissioned officer and the private which is so desirable. The mere fact that they know more than the men under them causes them to be looked up to and consequently respected.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL REBER,
Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, Instructor of Class.

TRANSPORTATION.

Major Chaffee states:

Transportation animals—draft mules and pack mules—are usually in excellent condition; wagons and aparajoes generally in good order.

Transportation by contract teams seems to have been generally satisfactorily performed during the year. Last year the costliest route, on a basis of 100 pounds 100 miles, was from Wingate Station to Fort Wingate, \$2.33, the distance being 3 miles and the rate 7 cents per hundred for that distance. For the current year the costliest route has shifted to Fort Bowie, where the distance is 14 miles and the rate 39 cents for the whole distance, or \$2.785+ per hundred pounds per hundred miles. Fort Wingate is supplied almost entirely by railroad; several million pounds of freight are delivered annually to that post, and I believe it would result in a great saving of transportation money if a railroad track should be laid and equipped with an engine to handle cars arriving at Wingate Station loaded with supplies for the post. The expense of track and engine would be about 3 years' freight money now paid.

SUPPLIES.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states:

The supplies of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments furnished the troops during the year have been exceptionally good.

Maj. E. C. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, says :

Abolish the contract system. Can not see that it prevents fraud or in any way can change it, and think it adds to the price paid by the United States for material, supplies, or any work done. The bidder adds a percentage for contingencies, which I can not understand why we should lose the benefit of; and many first-class merchants will not do business with the Government on account of this troublesome method. Out of the appropriation allot so much to each department commander, "classified." Let him place so much (classified) to the credit of post quartermasters and other staff officers for disbursement, subject to the orders of post commanders, and hold them responsible that such be done in accordance with law; they to submit estimates and plans for buildings or new systems of any kind, but restricted only by amount of means from having done the work required to keep their posts in thorough repair and properly supplied. It would be necessary to have purchasing officers in large cities to fill the orders of posts not adjacent to such; but where a post is located near a city I think everything can better be obtained by post officials, and at any rate would give them a chance to do better for themselves and the United States than the present method affords. Then send once a year a capable inspector, who will know how to find out what is being done or left undone.

CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

Clothing and equipments.—Great objection is found to exist to the present full-dress hat.

I have interviewed nearly every post and company commander in this department on the subject, and with one exception, a colonel of infantry, all complained of the helmet as a painful, uncomfortable headpiece, because of its weight and rigidity; and all, except one colonel of infantry, one field officer of cavalry, and one lieutenant of infantry, were in favor of a return to the slouch hat, with the black feather, for all, that was worn when the late war of the rebellion began. This hat, made a trifle higher in the crown than the old pattern, folded in on top, and with a less flimsy United States coat of arms than the old style, is suggested as favorable to almost every one that ever wore it, as most comfortable, more distinctly American, far lighter, and more serviceable.

We have to-day no less than five authorized headpieces: one full-dress helmet, a positive punishment to all that are compelled to wear it; two campaign hats, one black, one drab, to which every enlisted man (and many officers as well) runs in spite of rigid orders to the contrary; a straw hat that finds some favor with the officers, and worn by many of them in preference to the cap, but who would rather by far have a soft felt hat; and lastly, the cap, which finds favor only because it is becoming and jaunty as a uniform, but objected to because it is hard to keep in place and because it leads to baldness. I would urge the adoption of a handsome soft felt hat with a badge of the arm for undress, and the addition of a black feather and a soldierly worked coat of arms of the United States to catch up one side; also the hat-cord attachment now used, for mounted officers and men.

The leggings find much favor and are a move in the right direction. But the trousers should be cut off at the knee to save wearing them, as now, in a wad (under the legging), which is uncomfortable and unsightly, and which ruins the pants. A long stocking should be issued in place of socks; the stocking can be washed, if necessary, at the end of each day's work, be it fatigue or march.

The trouser leg becomes either a receptacle for dust or mud; of dust even when worn under the legging, because it makes the latter ill fitting. For field work in winter the German woolen woven stocking is perfect in its uses, and with the arctic in place of other shoe, would save many a man from frozen feet; is light and adapts itself to the stirrup.

Some complaint has been made to the boot for mounted enlisted men's services. As one old first sergeant said, "Wet the boot and you can't draw it on without cutting it; it is a poor footwear at best to get on in a hurry." The shoe with a leather legging would, in my estimation, be much more serviceable for a cavalry soldier, mounted, and the lighter legging for other service.

I renew my recommendation of last winter on the subject of the paper vest for issue in case of winter field work. This, as an article of clothing, with over-drawers of the same (which, I believe, are now manufactured), would, I am confident, be abundantly warm, even without the overcoat, for marching troops, and would, with our cloth overcoat, be sufficient for all purposes, to the exclusion of the fur coats now issued.

I would call attention to the excessive length of time prescribed for the wearing of craps. Abroad it is worn for days, where in this country it is ordered for months. For Prince Von Moltke three days was the time allotted for the badge of mourning.

Crape soon accumulates dust when worn for any length of time, and besides the wear on the coat sleeve, it becomes very shabby. A great number of officers have urged a report in favor of a return to the sash, both on account of its appearance and its usefulness in saving the coat from wear by the belt, also to distinguish the officer of the day, as of old when the sash was worn.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states :

The dress and uniformity of equipment are generally satisfactory, except in the special subject of headgear. There is universal complaint respecting the helmet for mounted troops. It is heavy, unwieldy, and a positive detriment to the wearer.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, says :

The act of Congress under date of General Order 26, March 19, 1889, under the head of Quartermaster's Department, last paragraph, contains this proviso: "That the regimental price fixed for altering and fitting soldiers' clothing shall not exceed the cost of making the same at the clothing depots." This provision, attempting to avoid one injustice compels a greater.

The work of the company tailor is not a mere work of repair or minor alteration. On the contrary, he takes the size of the garment drawn and fits it to the individual, cutting and shaping it to the person himself. Men are not born in sizes, nor according to a few general patterns, and it is not possible from the limited number of types furnished by the Quartermaster's Department that a neat and accurate individual fit can be secured, especially in the full dress uniform.

Every man's own experience teaches him this fact; to neglect it is to encourage a slouchy appearance that is bound to make a slouchy soldier.

Now, this work of the tailor, in cutting over the general type of garment to the individual peculiarities of the man, has very little in common with the pattern work of the clothing depot. In the one case the work is by one man for another individual man only, and in the other case the work is done by large contracts for thousands of garments, all according to a few patterns.

It might as well be exacted that the retail grocer shall be limited in his prices by those of the wholesale importer.

At the clothing depot they allow 20 cents for cutting a coat; 4 cents for cutting a pair of pants. To claim that the company tailor who cuts over the same general type of coat or pants for the individual customer, judging of and shaping it to the physical specialties of each, must be limited by the scale adopted at the depot is, it seems to me, unjust and unfair.

I recommend that the scale of prices for altering and repairing soldiers' clothing be fixed by the council of administration, subject to the approval of the commanding officer.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Carlton, Seventh Cavalry, says :

It would be desirable for the Quartermaster's Department to issue the black pommel slicker to cavalry soldiers. The yellow slicker soon becomes sticky and is then useless. The chain on white helmet can not be worn mounted, and even dismounted it drops off at the least jar. The chain had better be dispensed with entirely.

Capt. Augustus H. Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, says :

It is recommended that two pairs of strings be issued with each pair of canvas leggings.

It is earnestly recommended that a serviceable glove (buckskin) be issued to infantry troops, to be used for fatigue purposes and by teamsters in the Quartermaster's Department. The canvas mitten now issued is unsatisfactory; it is poor in quality, affords very little protection against the cold, and is rarely used by the men.

QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

Throughout the department the rule is that there is no shelter for army transportation. It stands out, exposed to sun and rain and winter snows, as do in many cases the hospital ambulances, and at some posts artillery carriages, notably so at Fort Keogh.

This is a subject that demands attention if it is desired to maintain transportation, etc., in a serviceable condition.

The small amount (\$50) now allowed for the transportation of a horse, the property of a mounted officer, who is ordered to change station, is not enough for the purpose :

and it becomes a hardship that increases with the distance to be traveled and the consequent increase to an officer's other expenses, which are great, indeed, in a move, and too often lead to debts that can not always be avoided.

PROPERTY CONDEMNED.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states:

General Order No. 7, Headquarters Department of Texas, dated June 22, 1891, provides that a list, with the original cost price thereon, of all public property brought before a board of survey, and of that presented to an inspector, will be sent direct to the inspector-general of the department. From this data the value of the articles condemned can be calculated, as the lists will be compared after the receipt of the inventory and inspection reports, showing the disposition made of articles.

Lient. Col. G. H. Burton states :

Concerning the care, treatment, and final disposition of public property, I think there should be better methods adopted to protect the Government interests. The inspections pertaining to this part of Army administration are too frequent and not sufficiently concentrated in one head to guard against waste. At the instance of this office such inspections in the Department of California are limited to twice a year; the result has been a saving of property condemned of a fraction of over 50 per cent. of what it was under the old system. There is no good reason, except in special cases easily recognized, why organizations should present property for inspection oftener than once a year, and then it should be to the regularly authorized inspector of the department during his annual visits to the posts. This would localize all property subject to condemnation in one office and permit of closer supervision and present a more direct safeguard against property once condemned ever being offered for similar action again. Every inspector has his own mark and methods for properly disposing of property to be destroyed; he alone recognizes those marks and has experience to guide him in the disposition of property of special posts and organizations, and, what is most essential, he knows just how much property of every given organization has been presented for inspection the year previous. To insure the best results, inspectors should be authorized to call on commanding officers for a junior lieutenant to assist them in this work, for no one person can inspect a large amount of property, much of which has to be destroyed, and at the same time witness its destruction, without consuming more time than an inspector has at his disposal; hence while the inspector is sorting and condemning his assistant should be at the waste places to personally witness the entire destruction of the property beyond recall, and report the same to the inspector before he leaves the post.

This method would not only insure the fullest amount of protection to the Government, but it would at the same time be an object lesson to the younger officers, instructing them in the kind and degree of wear and tear requisite to render property unserviceable.

Respecting property recommended to be turned into depots for sale or reissue, I will reiterate remarks previously made on the subject, viz :

Much of this is due to the shipment of stores to depots from posts that should in the interests of economy be sold at the points from whence they are transported. Especially is this the case with all articles that have been worn; such stores once shipped to depots remain in store as a general rule until time has deteriorated them to such an extent that they have, in the end, to be sold at auction at a less cost than they would have brought at the frontier posts. Again, it has been my experience that stores once worn at a post will never be used again at another. Hence if the depot quartermaster here ships worn articles to an outside garrison the chances are nine out of ten that they will be left in the post storerooms until time works the same results spoken of concerning storage in depots, viz, final sale at auction, etc.

Before transporting worn property from abandoned posts to depots it would be a wise provision to submit extracts of the inspector's recommendations to the officers in charge of depots for their judgment respecting the economy of the procedure. They are the individuals who best know the chances of working such property off to good advantage, and consequently whether it is worth the transportation over and above what it would probably sell for at the shipping points.

Major Chaffee states :

Four hundred and eighty-three inspection reports of property were received, examined, and one copy filed in this office during the year ending June 30. Of these inspections 118 were made by me. Ninety-three of the whole number of reports pertained

to quartermaster's stores, 57 to horses, 8 to mules, 104 to clothing and equipage, 61 to subsistence stores, 18 to subsistence property, 25 to medical property, 113 to ordnance and ordnance stores, 1 to engineer property, and 3 to signal property.

There were entered on these reports for examination by inspecting officers 100,522 articles. Of these, 2,729 were continued in service, 53,218 were dropped from returns as worthless, 13,340 were recommended for sale. Thirty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-five articles were sent to depot. Of the articles sent to depot 27,000 were buckles and 200 were lead lines that had been accumulated beyond the wants of the post at Fort Lowell.

Of the 66,558 articles reported as dropped and sold, the cost of 12,098 articles (including 113 horses and 1 mule) was reported to have been \$28,628.02. The cost of 54,460 articles (including 198 horses and 18 mules) was not reported, or else stated to be unknown.

Three hundred and twenty horses were inspected; 19 were continued in service, 301 condemned. One cavalry horse entered the service March 1, 1877, and was condemned September 17, 1890, for "chronic sore back and worn out in service." Age 25 years. Thirteen years, 6 months and 16 days in service.

One horse was purchased March 10, 1891, and condemned June 21, 1891. "Unmanageable in ranks, bad disposition, and unfit for cavalry service." Three months and 11 days in service.

Twenty-three mules were brought before officers for inspection; 4 were continued in service and 19 condemned and sold.

TYPE OF CAVALRY HORSE.

Remarks of Capt. J. H. Dorst. Fourth Cavalry, made on his annual report of the inspection at Mineral Spring, Cal., July 5, 1891:

With reference to the type of cavalry horse for general use in our service, I wish to say that the specifications should be much more in detail. It is just as important for the cavalry soldier to be furnished the best kind of a horse as it is for the infantryman to have the best rifle or the artilleryman the best gun. The horse should have a small head, broad forehead, large prominent eyes, nostrils large and thin when distended, thin firm lips, ears small, pointed, and inclining inward at their tips, be wide between the jaws underneath, and the whole head should be lean, without superfluous flesh. He should have a fine and rather thin mane, moderately long and rather light neck, especially where it joins the head, which should be well set on and not with the nose sticking out. The muscles of the neck should be firm to the touch, especially along the crest. Wide space between the jaws, and neck thin where it joins the head, are necessary in order to have the head well set on and carried properly, as well as to control the horse and make him have a proper balance when the weight of rider and equipments is added to his own. In obeying the pull on the rein he should yield the mouth and draw in his nose. To do this without discomfort the neck should fit into the space between the jaws easily. Many horses broad between the jaws have such thick necks that yielding to the rein worries them. To escape this the horse tosses up his head or sticks his nose out well to the front and resists control. Many horses with narrow jaws or thick necks, or both, have been condemned for bolting, rearing, or hard mouths, due to this faulty conformation. On the other hand, a horse with a very light neck, or one that draws in his chin till it rests on his breast, should be rejected. The upper line of the neck should be convex and longer than the lower. The neck should blend into the shoulder above the point of the breast, without becoming heavy. The shoulder-blade should be long and oblique, and the withers moderately high, which permits length of the shoulder-blade with this form of shoulder.

The horse's neck will be carried high, not nearly horizontal, as it would be if the shoulder were nearly upright. The horse's mouth will then be nearly on a horizontal line with the rider's hand, and the pull will be nearly perpendicular to the plane of the horse's mouth, provided he has a properly shaped neck and head, and the position of the head and hand will be such as to give the rider the best control. The withers should not be thin, which shows a lack of muscle, nor thick like those of a cart horse, but with a moderate amount of firm flesh filling the space on the sides. The shoulders should also be covered with good firm muscle, but not heavy. The chest should be deep and moderately wide, wide enough to give plenty of room for the heart and lungs, but not broad and round. The latter formation gives weight without an increase of wind, and is found to perfection in heavy draft horses. A horse with this shape usually has heavy, lumbering action. The leg above the knee should be proportionately long, with the muscle at the upper extremity well developed, and with the elbow sticking neither out nor in. The knee should be broad and flat when seen from the front, with

the projection behind the knee of good size, because it is a point where the back tendons are attached. The leg from the knee to the fetlock joint should be short, the shorter the better, for then it is stronger and flat when viewed from the side. It should not be thick and heavy, as in draft horses, nor very small, but the bone should be large enough for the weight the horse has to carry. The tendon behind should be detached from the leg, smooth, not lumpy or gummy, hard and well defined. The fetlock joint should be rather large to insure strength, and the pastern of moderate length only and large enough to be strong. It should be neither unusually upright nor oblique. The feet should be of medium size, the hoof making an angle with the ground of about 50° to 52° . The sole should be moderately concave, the frog large and healthy, and the hoof tough, not brittle. The toes should be turned neither in nor out. The legs should be straight and vertical when viewed either from the front or side and the horse is standing naturally on level ground. They should be so placed under the body that a line then let fall from the point of the breast should strike the ground just in front of the toe. The feet should not be well under the horse, as the Army Regulations prescribe. The ribs should be deep and oval throughout. This will be the case in front if the chest of the horse is deep and moderately wide. It is essential that the ribs be deep behind to give him a full barrel and keep him from being "light in the waist," especially when poor in flesh.

A horse with short back ribs may have a large belly when in good condition, but will be sure to lose it with hard work and scanty feed. The back should be short, straight, and as nearly horizontal as possible, the space between the back ribs and point of the hips being but little more than a hand's breadth. Too short a space here shortens the horse's stride and interferes with good action and speed, while too much makes the back weak. The top of the croop should not be higher nor as high as the withers, for the back will then slope down toward the withers and the saddle will work forward, throwing too much weight forward and making the horse's back sore. Many horses now in service has this fault. Race horses and high jumpers are often very high behind, owing to the great propelling power that is requisite for them, but a cavalry horse so formed is liable to break down in front. The loins should be broad and muscular, and there should be a good supply of muscle all along the back, on each side the backbone. The top of the quarters from the point of the hips to the tail should be preferably nearly horizontal, though many good horses have sloping quarters. In every case the distance from the point of the hip to the point at the back of the quarters (the rearmost point of the horse) should be long; the distance from this point to the stifle should also be long, as also the distance from the stifle to the hock. The quarters should be moderately broad and muscular. The points of the hips should be rather low and moderately wide, to give plenty of room for muscle above, and not high and jagged.

The stifle should be free and well defined. There should be no space between the muscles of the hind legs under the hock, and the muscles on the outside should be prominent. The muscles on the outside of the hind leg, above the hock, should be very prominent, and this point of the leg, viewed from the side, should be broad. The hock should be large, and the leg from the hock to the fetlock joint should be comparatively short, flat when viewed from the side, with the back tendon hard, smooth, and detached from the bone. This part of the leg should be rather small, like that part of the fore-leg below the knee, but with bone enough to stand the work the horse has to perform. The bone at the back of the hock, like the bone at the back of the knee, should be long. The leg above the hock should not be unusually curved or straight, and the leg below the hock should be only slightly inclined under the horse. The hock should turn neither out nor in, nor be very wide apart nor close together. When viewed from behind, when the horse is standing naturally on level ground, the hock should appear to be under the middle of that portion of the leg above it, and when viewed from the side a line let fall from the rear point of the quarters should pass 1 or 2 inches in rear of the hock. The hind legs should not be bent well under the horse. In that case they bear an undue amount of weight, and sprains, cuts, and spavins are likely to result. The same applies if the fore feet are well under. The horse will probably break down in front. In either case the horse will tire sooner, and in the latter he will stumble more readily when tired. If both front and hind feet are well under they are brought close together, the base of support for the mass is small, and the horse loses his equilibrium more easily. More strain is also thrown on the tendons and the horse will give out sooner, on the principle that an inclined pillar will give away sooner under a weight than when it is placed vertically.

The horse should be a gelding from 15 to 15½ hands high, in good condition, and weigh from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds. Of course exceptional horses a little over or under these weights might be accepted. Above all things he should be symmetrically proportioned; that is, he should not have long legs and a short body, short legs and long body, small legs and a heavy body, etc., nor be unnecessarily strong or weak in any part. Long-legged horses are apt to be top heavy and get their legs crossed and trip themselves in

turning; very short-legged horses lack stride. A horse with disproportionate power in his quarters is likely to break himself down in front, and one very strong in front will break down behind. He should have a good disposition, be free from vice or tricks, be active, able to gather himself quickly, and have free, easy, graceful, and lively action at the walk, trot, and gallop. His action should not be high, which would make him pound with his feet and wear out his legs, nor so low that he is liable to stumble. At all gaits he should be pleasant to ride. A trooper often tries to break down a hard-gaited horse in order to get rid of him. Such horses also wear out their riders on fast forced marches.

Under the present system of supplying horses he should be from 4½ to 6 years old when purchased. He should have considerable school training after purchase, and the new drill regulations for cavalry will probably attach much importance to this point. In learning to carry himself properly bend his neck, back, passage, pirouette, jump, etc., he goes through what corresponds to gymnastic training for a man, and uses his muscles and tendons in a way that he probably never had to use them before, and a certain amount of elasticity is necessary. A horse 7 years old and upwards has his bones hardened, his muscles and tendons set, and has acquired confirmed habits, carriage, and gaits. The younger horse will be more docile; will learn more quickly, and a tendency to bad habits or vice can be more readily overcome. The difference in results of putting a 5-year-old horse and a 7-year-old horse through the same course of training, would probably be proportionately as great as would be obtained by putting a young man of 20 and another of 35, who had had no previous training, through the same course of gymnastics. There is no doubt the younger man would soon improve beyond a point the older could never reach. If the horses were thoroughly trained when bought, of course those 8 years old would be satisfactory, but such horses are hardly ever found except in the riding schools in large cities, or in the possession of wealthy men who ride for pleasure, and such horses have a very high price.

The horse I have described will probably cost from \$175 to \$200, if bought by contract, though his first cost should not exceed \$150. He will have some blood and spirit, and will require intelligent handling. It may be urged that he is too fine and high strung for the awkward and rough-handed men we get frequently as recruits. This is to a great extent true with our present torturing cavalry bit and recruits too old to learn to ride, but clumsy German peasants handle better horses almost to perfection. By enlisting men for the cavalry who are young enough to learn to ride, without short legs, long bodies, and splay feet, and by providing each horse with a bit suitable to his mouth and giving a proper amount of time for instruction, our more intelligent soldiers ought to do as well as the Germans. My opinion of a suitable cavalry horse is formed not only from observation but from conversation with such well-known experts as Col. W. B. Royall, U. S. Army, and the late Mr. William Chambers, of Omaha, and from reading the works of Mr. George Fleming, principal veterinary surgeon of the English army, Lieutenant-General Fitzroygram, and others. The opinions of such men are worthy of consideration. Fitzroygram's *Horse and Stables* is a text book at the Fort Leavenworth school, and a detailed description of a good horse is given in the chapter on "Conformation," and the type is doubtless the one that will be sought by the cavalry officer now under instruction there. Perhaps a better idea of the troop horse is given under the head of "The Hack" in Fleming's *Practical Horse Keeper*.

As to the measurements of horses requested, I am not able to furnish them, owing to the absence of nearly two-thirds of the troop on detached service. Some of them, especially the large horses, have grown quite thin with this mountain work and the measurements of girth would have no value. Nor am I certain that I understand exactly what is meant by the length of the horse. The horse may be long by having a long neck and long body, and still have a short back. A long oblique shoulder will put the point of the breast well to the front. A long quarter, nearly horizontal on top, will put the rearmost point well back from the point of the hip. His body may thus be relatively long while his back is short. So far as these points are concerned the conformation is an ideal one, though an equally good horse, with quarters equally long, but sloping, will have a shorter body. The main point, however, is symmetrical proportion throughout. I am not able to state the relative proportions of a symmetrical horse in figures, having no book of reference with me. I have been familiar with them, but have tried rather to educate myself to judge of shape by the eye, particularly as the quality and size of bone and muscle in different horses depends to a great extent on their breeding, which can best be determined by observation. I can only surmise why the average of all measurements is requested. Of course this average would not represent the type of cavalry horse in use, for it may be that of a very well-proportioned horse and at the same time not that of a single horse in the troop.

The standard cavalry horse must fulfill very few requirements, as prescribed by the regulations. The contractor, as a rule, begins by putting forward his worst horses first, and determines from the action on them the cheapest and poorest kind of horses

that will be accepted. Those received will usually just fill the required conditions and no more. Better horses are not offered. As a result the grade of the whole is low.

As far as mere riding is concerned, the portion of our cavalry tactics that refers to it is a rehash of European cavalry tactics. In European armies cavalry horses first receive a careful school training, and afterwards are turned over to the troopers. Their tactics are made for trained horses. We have copied the tactics, which are not applicable to the horses we buy. In fact, our tactics almost ignore the fact that any special training is necessary, and many officers, especially those who have not served in the cavalry, seem to be of the opinion that any man who can stick well to a docile horse that can be guided with reins in one hand needs only discipline and a knowledge of drill movements to be a good cavalry soldier, and that such a horse is a properly trained cavalry steed. From such ideas has probably grown the belief that an ordinary, tractable horse, 8 years old, broken to ride and controllable by the reins, but otherwise untrained, is suitable for purchase for cavalry service.

Our tactics do give a few pages to the subject of training new horses, but the subject is treated so briefly as to give no idea whatever of its importance, and is placed in the back part of the book, where it is likely to be overlooked. The fact that no inspection is ever made of this matter by an authorized inspector shows at once how it has escaped attention and the little importance attached to it generally. Indeed, our tactics practically assume that a horse will draw in his nose by a slight pull on the reins, and bring up his hind feet by a pressure of the rider's legs, that is, gather himself; that he will back smoothly, without throwing up his head, by increasing the pull on the reins and alternately relaxing and closing the legs; that he will go forward by giving the hand and increasing the pressure of the legs; that he will turn to the right or left in obedience to leg pressure and that he will move sideways in obedience to the combined action of leg and hand. Now, a horse will not do these things until after months of patient training. It can not be hurried, for though the horse may soon learn to understand what is wanted, these unusual movements make his joints and muscles sore, just as unusual motions make sore the muscles of a man, and the horse will resist if the pain is too great, and may be spoiled. It takes some time, too, for the horse to learn to do these things quickly and without awkwardness. Yet these movements are the very elements of horse training, most valuable for the horse and for his control by the rider. The school of the trooper in our cavalry tactics applies only to horses so trained. In taking it from the European drill books that fact was ignored.

In Europe the training of the horse is considered to be fully of as much importance as the training of the rider. The Germans have their cavalry horses in training from a year and a half to two years before given to a trooper. The recruit is drilled in riding only about eight months before he is put in ranks. In a methodical system of school training the horse should be ridden every day for at least one hour, divided preferably into two drills of thirty minutes each, and always ridden by the same man. The salutary effect is, first, that the horse is disciplined and becomes tractable, just as constant drills and restrictions make men obedient and well disciplined. Subordination and obedience are not then irksome, for they become a habit and the restriction is not felt. The horse is also brought in other respects more under the control of the rider, for he can be guided and urged to a great extent by the legs alone, leaving the hands free to use the weapons, and giving the rider some control if his hands or arms are disabled by wounds. In connection with the bending lessons and jumping the horse's muscles are developed and he becomes more agile, supple, and sure footed. He can gather himself more quickly, save himself more easily from a fall, recover himself more surely if he makes a misstep, will be more enduring, will last longer, will have easier and better action, and be in every way a safer and stronger horse than he would have been without such training. The difference is similar to that of two men with equal physical powers, one of whom is trained in gymnastics and the other not. Both may be very strong, but the untrained man can not use his strength to the best advantage, and is clumsy and awkward and more easily worn out. The conformation of the cavalry horse that I have described is one that is well adapted for this system of training.

Another item in training is to educate the horse to move always at one certain rate of speed at the walk, trot, gallop, and charge. This requires much time, and also a considerable extent of level, unobstructed ground. Six troops of the Fourth Cavalry, when not scouting, were drilled daily, except Sunday, from early in the spring of 1878 to February, 1879, about eleven months, before they acquired the faculty of moving always at a uniform speed at the walk, trot, and gallop. I have since learned that horses with some school training can be taught as much in much less time. To make my ideas clearer, I wish to refer to the cadets at West Point and their infantry marching. They form the only military body I know of in our country that execute drill maneuvers with precision, and they do so in infantry drill only. It is due to their uniformity of step in marching. To this day, when walking with a graduate, even a very recent one,

I find myself unconsciously keeping step with him to the old cadence. They learn to march regularly in going to and from meals, during the summer encampment when they march to music, and always at the rate of a certain number of steps to the minute; though I imagine the step is a little short, at any rate it is always uniform, the music marking the same number of steps per minute. The distance marched each time is about 500 yards, with only one slight change of direction, which hardly disturbs the length of step toward the pivot. It takes about five minutes to march it, and taking into consideration rainy weather, when the march is at route step, they practice this regular marching fifteen minutes a day, on an average, from June 15 to August 23.

In barracks the dress parades, reviews, inspections, guard mounting, etc., have the effect of keeping them in practice, except in the winter, music always marking the steps with a uniform number of steps to the minute. In the latter days of the encampment, if one notices the corps marching to dinner, he will see that the men do not keep the touch of elbows closely, which is a grave tactical fault in some eyes, nor glance towards the guide, yet the alignments are almost perfection; occasionally, it is true, a cadet may be seen a little in front or rear of the line, but his thoughts are probably on anything else but that. In a moment or two, unconsciously to himself, without touching or glancing towards the guide, he is in his proper place. What threw him out was perhaps some little inequality of the ground. He keeps his place by taking only steps of uniform length in uniform time; in other words, by a uniform rate of marching and going straight to his own front. The guides of subdivisions keep their distances in much the same way. Regularity of marching is a habit and requires no thought. The ability to keep aligned has become an instinct, as shown by the man who gradually resumes his place after getting a little out of line. Owing to this training the battalion, as strong as the effective strength of some of our infantry regiments, can march in column of fours indefinitely without the last set of fours gaining or losing an inch, and without thought on the part of the cadets; when wheeled into line there will be no closing in or crowding.

Militia regiments, having but little drill, have to depend on the touch of elbow and looking towards the guide. By these means very poorly instructed men can keep a very fair alignment, and uninformed people are sometimes led to compare them very favorably with cadets. Our regulars, too, from want of sufficient marching exercise to music, have to depend to a great extent on touch and glancing towards the guide. In their case and that of the militia the constraint of preserving the touch and of taking steps of a length and at a rate to which many are not habituated is most tiresome. This effect is often observed after a long march of processions in which militia have taken part, though the cause is never explained. It shows the difference in marching value between a raw soldier and a trained one. Music is of such assistance that for marching instruction alone regimental and post bands should be maintained. Now, if the cadets were exercised in only a very contracted space, say one in which they could move in no direction more than 100 yards, which at quick time would take but little more than a minute on account of their rather short step, and had no music to mark the time, it can readily be seen that it would take them much longer to learn to march, especially in double time. They would not be fairly settled in any uniform rate before they would have to halt or wheel, either of which would disturb the step and keep them from soon getting habituated to it. The difficulty would be greater if there were a number of organizations on the same drill ground, each frequently being in the way of the other. One can see how, after troops learn to march and wheel properly, precision in drill evolutions follows as a matter of course. It is merely the small matter of memorizing the tactics, and very little practice in drilling the movements is sufficient.

Always marching at a certain rate gets men so used to it that they can keep up the rate for many hours without fatigue. When our foot troops, regulars and militia, make a march of any length a most noticeable thing is the number of stragglers after several weeks and perhaps months of practice. Regularity of marching is insisted upon in the German army, even at route step, and is the secret of its wonderful marching powers, displayed from the very beginning of the Franco-German war, and of the very small percentage of its stragglers. The practical advantage was shown in the few days before the battle of Sedan, when the Germans outmarched the French, and on a much longer route. This is the secret of the ability of the German generals to calculate the exact time necessary for maneuvers and to plan grand combinations with certainty. It also accounts for the remarkable precision of all movements made by German troops. Such a quality in an army is one not to be despised. In comparison with it the grave consideration of minor "tactical points" seems absurd. The cavalry horse must learn to move uniformly at the walk, trot, gallop, and charge, the rate at each pace being that to which the slower and weaker horses can be trained without danger of their breaking down on a fast forced march under ordinary circumstances. Music can not mark the rate for the rider, and it must be guessed and learned by frequent practice.

It is evident that cavalry will need much more time in learning the regular marching rates than infantry. There are probably very few troops of cavalry in the service that can march at a uniform rate at all paces, and the chances are that there are none. In the first place, the early cavalry training of many officers has been such that they attach very little importance to the matter, and are perhaps not qualified to properly instruct the men and horses. Although the cadets have considerable cavalry exercise, it is not enough to teach them all they ought to know about training cavalry soldiers, nor is the cadet instruction given under favorable circumstances. Too many men ride the same horse, which is bad for the animal, and frequently the horses are used for draft purposes at light artillery drill on the same day they are used for cavalry. As cadets ride only on alternate days, no horse has the same rider on two consecutive days, and many have two or three different ones at different hours each day. It is impossible, therefore, to give the horses any but the most elementary school training, or to get the horses confirmed in a uniform gait, and without these drawbacks there is not even enough time allowed for platoon and company drill to educate horse and rider to march properly. In the little that is allowed a good deal must be taken up in teaching drill movements.

The riding-hall instruction is fair, in some respects excellent, but the horses are not properly trained, and often three times too many cadets are crowded together for instruction at the same time. The cavalry drill on the plain is never even passably good. Precision and regularity are unknown, and this inadequate cavalry instruction has had, I believe, a very unfortunate effect on the cavalry arm. We get young officers from West Point thus imperfectly educated for the cavalry who believe the West Point standard can not be surpassed. They follow in the old rut, and cavalry instruction in our service improves very little. This, however, can not be helped with the present crowded course at the Military Academy. We must rely on the staff to assist in raising the training of cavalry far above what can be taught at West Point. Other reasons why cavalry horses are not "gaited to obey commands" are, regulating the number and frequency of cavalry drills by the number only required by foot troops at the same post, the frequent absence of too many men, and unfavorable drill grounds.

Equalizing the special and extra duty details between the cavalry and foot troops, and requiring detailed men to attend only the same number of drills in each arm, is bad for the cavalry. Cavalrymen are frequently so detailed while they are still very poor riders; but even with good riders it is not the man that needs the instruction so much as the horse. A cavalry soldier should ride his horse every day, winter and summer, in the riding hall or outdoors, in order to keep him trained and under control. Every one knows that a spirited horse is apt to be frisky and a little ungovernable after a few days enforced idleness. On the days when the extra-duty men go to drill it is always poor. The fault is often attributed to the men for not controlling the horses, but the fault is with the horses themselves. Under such a system no cavalry can be properly instructed. It will not do to let other men use these horses at intervening drills to exercise them, for if the rider has an interest in his horse he will object to it, and when it has been practiced many horses have suffered by it. It must always be remembered that the cavalry soldier is a combination of two beings, one human and the other brute, and when the training of either is neglected this combination soldier is imperfect; and further, that on account of his lower intelligence the brute requires more training and handling.

Taking again the cadets, the most constantly drilled body of men in our country; during the winter they march frequently, in good order, to and from recitations and meals, yet the march is often at route step and the distances are short, and when the spring drills commence a deterioration in their marching is apparent. In the manual of arms their falling off is more noticeable; owing to their former training their improvement with practice is very rapid. A horse forgets his training much more quickly than a man, and after a long interval of rest does not recover his training so quickly. This is why a cavalry soldier should ride his horse every day. It should be just as much a matter of course as going to roll call or to meals, not for most of the men only, but for all. The necessity for having all men available in a cavalry troop is just as great as it is in a light battery. The best relief, however, would be in having an authorized corps of mechanics, laborers, and clerks sufficient to do the work now performed by detailed men, and in excess of the strength of the Army.

For drill a troop of cavalry needs enough of clear level ground for the horses to settle down to a certain gait and maintain it without interruption for some little time, so as to grow accustomed to the rate, and so that after awhile the rider will know the proper rate intuitively when his horse strikes it and can keep him at it. Until the horses learn to move always at a certain uniform rate at each gait, and to go straight to the front, so that the alignment will depend almost entirely on uniformity of pace and straight direction, and not upon touch nor glancing toward the guide, the march of the

troop should not be interfered with by halts, wheels, other troops on the drill ground, or drill movements. The latter can be introduced gradually in the latter part of the drill hour, to break the monotony, so long as they do not break up the horse. At an easy gallop a horse will pass over a mile in five minutes. On the drill ground some distance is needed in which to break progressively from a walk to a trot and from a trot to a gallop, and allow the horses to become confirmed in each gait before passing to the next higher. At the end of the gallop a little time is also needed, and consequently distance, in which to let the horse settle quietly into a trot. Five minutes is not too long a time to give horses to settle down to a uniform gallop, and get the rider so used to the rate that he will know it when the horse strikes it. The drill ground then should be no less than 2,000 yards long and wide enough to let the other troops of the garrison drill at the same time without interfering with each other, otherwise the troops should drill different hours. For one troop it should be wide enough for the whole troop in line to change direction at the gallop, get the horses quiet without changing the gait, and then have room enough to change direction again.

With the cadets at West Point this would take nearly the length of the cavalry plain, or about 400 yards. With horses properly bitted, and with a proper school training, and with riders that can ride, 300 yards ought to suffice. In learning to charge a greater extent of ground is preferable. The days of charging over very short distances have passed, and in the present day the requirements of our cavalry tactics on this point are ridiculous. Cavalry may now be called upon to charge 600 or 800 yards, perhaps farther. After the horses learn to march steadily at the gallop the speed can gradually be increased to the charge and kept there until the line breaks; as soon as this happens the troop can be brought to the gallop and kept there until the horses are quieted, when the gradual increase to the charge can be repeated, to be checked again as soon as a break occurs. In time the horses will learn to move quietly and in good order for considerable distances at the charging gait. This was the method followed by some troops of the Fourth Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, where there was good ground, nearly level, for 4 or 5 miles. For charging the drill ground should be large enough to allow of charging in oblique directions and across it. If horses are charged always over the same ground near the close of a drill they are apt to grow excited as they approach the ground, and the conditions indicate that the charge is about to take place. It may be urged that all this care to teach horses to charge well is unnecessary, because the charging days of cavalry are over.

If learning to charge properly had no other value, it would be admirable instruction on account of the disciplinary effect on the horse, and the control over him it would be likely to give the rider in a mêlée or time of much excitement. It also has a tendency to develop coolness and presence of mind under the same circumstances in the rider. That the days of cavalry charging good infantry in good order are over is probably conceded by every cavalryman. Cavalry might as well attempt to ride over a man-of-war. But in raids cavalry will often meet recruits, militia, and home guards, on whom a well-directed charge may have a wonderful moral effect. In France a dozen Prussian Uhlans would capture whole villages. In our own country forty or fifty hostile bucks have kept in abject terror an area as large as the Middle States. John Morgan and his guerrillas were more feared in Kentucky and southern Indiana than Bragg's whole army when it marched on Louisville. But when two armies are approaching each other cavalry will meet the enemy's cavalry long before it reaches his infantry.

The grandest cavalry combats of the world are yet to take place. Cavalry that can not fight mounted and charge will stand no chance with cavalry that can. Men that always have to get off their horses to fight when threatened with an attack can be kept on the ground by a comparatively small force constantly threatening, and will have very little value as an offensive force. After learning to march regularly at all gaits, and to wheel, precision of drill, as in infantry, is only a matter of memory and some little practice. Horses and men are then prepared to learn any system of drill tactics whatever in a very short time. Good riding and proper training of horses are the elements of all drill. Knowledge of drill evolutions is entirely secondary. Neglect of the former qualifications and blind insistence upon the latter, with consequent slovenly performance, has been the rule in our service.

From the spring of 1879 to the fall of 1881 that portion of the Fourth Cavalry at regimental headquarters had been drilled almost daily, whenever practicable, both in the garrison and field, and, with very few exceptions, extra and daily duty men attended. This was done even during the coldest weather in the winters of 1879 and 1880 at Fort Garland. The horses had no school training, but steady drilling and scouting had made all the men at least fair riders and the horses docile and settled in their paces. This command was inspected frequently by general officers, inspectors, and other staff officers, all of whom wanted to see drill movements, a lot of galloping around and quick action, and particularly dismounting to fight on foot. All seemed to be

rather pleased by the performances, and that was all. In the fall of 1880, while the command was in the field on the Ute expedition, General Sheridan reviewed it. The battalion consisted of five troops, and it had not marched in review 20 yards, marching as easily and regularly as cadets, before the general turned to the regimental commander and in a few words showed that he appreciated the time and attention that must have been bestowed on the instruction of the men and that he was conscious of their capabilities. He was the only officer that ever inspected it who did, so rare was the knowledge of the principles of cavalry training. This shows how good an idea of the efficiency of cavalry can be gathered from a simple review. When the review is for purposes of inspection, and in fact always, it is better to have the cavalry review distinct from that of other troops. When reviewed with them it has to march behind infantry or artillery, and the infantry walk is too slow; while at a trot the artillery, with smaller platoon front and no slacking of the gait on the pivot at the turns, gains so much ground that the cavalry is kept at a fast trot and jiggling gallop to keep its place. The usual paces of the cavalry horses are disturbed and they are uneasy behind the infantry and worried behind the artillery. The spectacular effect may be fine, but no proper criticism of the cavalry can be made.

The essential qualities in a cavalry soldier are ability to ride well, both in the riding school and across country, to understand the management and care of his horse in the field, in garrison, and at drills, to be able to shoot well, to handle his sabre, to know how to pack a mule, to cook his rations in the field, to nail on a shoe, to mend his clothes, to patch up roughly his footwear, and to mend, temporarily at least, broken or torn equipments. He should also have a good eye for country, so as not to lose his way, and be ready with resources and expedients. If a noncommissioned officer, he should also be able to make notes of a reconnaissance and prepare maps, not elaborate ones that it will take a day or two to make, but rough ones that he can sketch in fifteen or twenty minutes. On my present duty I have already been hampered because only one man besides the blacksmith can nail on a fitted shoe, and but few can pack. The troop is divided into many small patrols or detachments in a very rough country, and all must time to the main camp for shoeing. The few packers must be kept out nearly all the come. In order to prepare a fair map of the park either my lieutenant or myself must go to every part of it. This is why I have said the noncommissioned officers are not properly instructed. The only one of the above conditions required of a cavalryman is that he shall shoot.

Various departments require different things from the cavalryman. If he can do nothing else, in order to equalize details he is given to the subsistence or quartermaster department as a laborer; the Signal Corps demands certain instruction in signaling; the medical department requires a certain number instructed as litter bearers; if a recruit, he must go to school. In the cavalry department, with the exception of shooting, but little is required. The knowledge of packing that now remains in the regiment is due to the efforts of Colonel Mackenzie nearly 12 years ago. The equalizing of details among all the troops of a command has more evils than I think is understood. For weeks last winter, owing to the absence of men on extra duty and fatigue, the average attendance at stables to groom 65 horses was about 17 men, including noncommissioned officers. The post commander partially helped this state of affairs by having afternoon stables after recall from fatigue, which gave many more men, but the extra men had already done a day's work. The cavalryman has just as much work about barracks as the infantry man, but the quantity of details makes the duty of the cavalryman about the stables harder. He has to groom more horses, and go on stable police as stable orderly, and on herd guard much oftener. The contrast in the amount of duty is apt to cause discontent. At the Presidio, while my few men were grooming 65 horses a full light battery in the next corral was grooming less than 50. My men were kept at stables more than twice as long, doing the work of absent men. During the drill hour cavalry mechanics have been employed on artillery stables, while all the light artillerymen were at drill.

Under the above circumstances it would be hard for a troop commander to have the discipline of his men criticised, or other efficiency compared unfavorably with that of a light battery, or even of foot troops. The cavalry recruit should be not more than 25 years old, so that he can learn to ride. The recruits should be enlisted at a certain time of the year, so as to form one class, then taken to the recruiting depot and kept there for at least a year, and placed under a discipline similar to that at West Point, though not necessarily so strict, and be given a thorough gymnastic and cavalry training, so far as the time will permit. All the school teaching considered necessary should also be done there, for it can be done systematically under well-chosen teachers. This will get the recruit under some restraint, to which he will be accustomed, before he joins his troop. His comfort and welfare should be looked after just as carefully as possible, and the depot should be inspected as thoroughly and by the same high officers as the military prison. It should be a preliminary training school, modeled to some

extent after West Point, but with considerable more practical military instruction and very little stress on bookishness.

Young horses for the cavalry should be bought, placed on a reservation, and trained. The depot for cavalry recruits should also, if possible, be at the same place, where the recruits will have the advantage of observing the handling of horses and be thrown into the company of old soldiers employed in this business. Provision should be made for discharging or transferring men who are backward in riding or show fear of a horse. I have two men now in their second enlistment who can not ride as well as a 6 months recruit ought, and are probably too old to improve. They manage to get around fairly well at drill though, and that is about all that is required. Horses that do not develop suitably can be sold or transferred to the artillery. Their value will not be impaired by the handling and training they have received, but rather enhanced.

In cavalry matters it must be remembered that the cavalryman must be a man of action and not a dreamer, and that a little practice is worth a great deal of theory; that the way to learn to drill is by drilling, to shoe horses by shoeing, just as swimming must be learned, not from books or lectures, but by going into the water. Much of the time wasted in memorizing and reciting on tactics could be much better utilized by drilling. If any noncommissioned officer could not learn otherwise they alone might be made to go to school, but the better plan would be to reduce them for neglect or incompetence. The summer camp is also of but little benefit; the good effect is the opportunity it gives for getting a number of men together, away from "post duties," where the captains can have some opportunity to control many of their own men and get acquainted with them. But in the main camp life is only garrison life under canvas. Good active field work, with a fair proportion of forced and night marches in all weather and over every kind of country, kept up for 30 days, will be more instructive than camp life continued for 30 years. Assuming West Point as a standard, the militia have adopted summer camps because the cadets have one. With their inexperience of garrison life, and the short time they have to spare, it is as much, perhaps, as the militia ought to attempt. With our much greater experience we seem to have followed their initiative in what is of very little use to us. On the contrary, to cavalry troops accustomed to field work the summer camp is simply a holiday.

The improvement of cavalry can be begun at once by concentrating the cavalry as much as possible at purely cavalry posts, commanded by cavalry officers, where the facilities for instruction are good. In carrying out this troops of the same regiment should be kept together as much as possible. The idea of getting troops from different regiments at the same post seems to be a favorite with some, but only troops that have been so distributed can appreciate the relief and better feeling that at once appears when they are garrisoned together again with their own people. Very little value apparently is placed on regimental pride at the War Department, but without it troops can never be as good as they might be. It is bound to be broken down now, for the young officers entering the service can not take the pride or interest in their regiments that was once taken, and promotion only takes them to another regiment which is simply an abiding place till the next step occurs. Still, it is worth while to try to hold on to the little pride that remains for the good it may do. At purely cavalry posts there are no contrasts between the duties of troops of the different arms. In technical matters the cavalry should also have its own inspectors, as the heavy artillery has now. In time, when the examination for promotion is based on what a cavalry officer knows about cavalry service, and on his ability to train and handle men and horses, and his efficiency in the field, cavalry officers only, except the medical officers, should be placed on boards to examine cavalry officers, and the subjects should be selected by them.

Owing to the reduction in the number of cavalry troops and of the cavalry strength, the concentration of cavalry and a much higher standard of training are more imperative. In the militia the number of cavalry is exceedingly small, and cavalry requires such long training and so much care that in the event of war we would soon have practically none. It has been said by competent military critics that in the first two years of the war of the rebellion bloody battles were fought unnecessarily and many victories were practically fruitless for want of good cavalry, properly employed. We are not in the habit of heeding the military lessons taught by our history, but it may be worth while to make some effort to do so.

I have written thus fully because I understood while in Washington last winter that questions were sent out from the Inspector-General's office with the intention of having every officer express himself freely and fully upon all points connected with the welfare of the service, and that if he did not take advantage of it it was his own fault. I do not wish to advance my opinions upon those above me in authority and am not in the habit of doing so, but submit them only because I understand that I am invited and am expected to do so.

Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, says:

length, 85 inches; height, 60 inches; girth, 72 inches; weight from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds; and from 6 to 10 years. These measurements are given as about those which a typical cavalry horse of our service should possess when in his prime, say at 8 years of age, and of course are subject to slight variations; but the measurements should sustain about the same relation to each other as herein given. In order that the best results may be attained, cavalry horses should be taken in hand at the age of 4, or younger if possible. Those more than 6 years of age should not ordinarily (except in cases of emergency) be purchased for the service. At the age of 4 or 5 the different measurements of the same horse are not the same, nor do they bear the same ratio to each other as when the horse has come fully developed. After passing the age of 10 or 12 these measurements and their proportion to each other again commence changing and continue to do so during the remainder of the horse's life. In purchasing young horses for our cavalry service it only should the horse's measurements be regarded, but due consideration should be given the physical characteristics of the breed to which the horse belongs in order to select an animal likely to develop into a desirable cavalry horse. Note of the breed to which the horse belongs should be made on his descriptive list.

PURCHASE OF HORSES.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR,
July 23, 1890.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: During my recent visit of inspection of the First Brigade of the New Hampshire National Guard I made it my business, among other matters, to make inquiries as to the kind of horses that could be procured in the eastern part of Canada, northern New Hampshire, and Vermont for artillery and cavalry purposes, and the average prices of horses in that region. Believing that the result of my inquiries, such as it is, will prove of interest to you, I have the honor to submit the following for your information:

Opinions differ as to the best breed of horses in the eastern townships of Canada. They have there the Abdallahs, Hambletonians, Morgans, and a lot of horses known as "the French horses."

They are all tough and hardy animals. The horses raised in northern Vermont are of about the same class as those raised in the eastern townships of Canada. They can be bought in Canada all the way from \$90 to \$150 each; duties 20 per cent. if imported into the United States. Prices on domestic horses range, as near as I can get at them, from \$125 to \$200 for the same class of horses as those bought in Canada for \$90 to \$150. Average weight of these horses, from 900 to 1,200 pounds. In color there is a great variety, which includes chestnut, sorrel, bay, black, brown, gray, and some white.

Horses imported at Derby Line, Vt., from Canada, are generally taken to the Boston and Providence markets, but some of them go to New York, while a great many are sold in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

It may be confidently asserted that horses bred and raised in Vermont and Canada have more endurance and stand more hard work than horses from most any other section of country of the United States, and I am sure they would make excellent cavalry and artillery horses. Should the Government decide to try the experiment of buying in the section of country herein referred to, a market could be created in a very short time at Derby Line, Vt., a port of entry, by advertising.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,
Colonel First United States Artillery, Acting Inspector.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Carlton, Seventh Cavalry, says:

Whenever new horses are received in a troop one or more expert horse-breakers should be placed on special duty to break and train them. If this is not done many of them will become vicious from improper riding and have to be condemned and sold at a third of their cost. The ordinary soldier has not the ability, even if he had the time and opportunity, to train and break his horse.

SHOEING OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

Maj. J. P. Sanger states :

It is my opinion that the letter of November 15, 1890, from the Adjutant-General's Office, relative to the shoeing of horses, has not been complied with by the batteries at Fort Riley. No authority is given in said letter to leave the hind feet unshod, and the reasons given for so doing by the commanding officer of the light artillery battalion are altogether insufficient in my judgment.

As I understand it, the orders of the major-general commanding the Army require that all public horses in the military service shall be shod; that is to say, fully and constantly shod, saving to every commander of mounted troops the usual discretion in regard to removing the shoes when rest and disability of any kind may render it necessary. It does not appear that any such emergency had arisen among the artillery horses at Fort Riley, or that there was any other good reason why there should have been a deliberate violation of the orders in question. If the commanding officer, Light Artillery Battalion, is permitted to leave the hind feet unshod, what is to prevent some other artillery commander from leaving the front feet unshod? Or, if two shoes on a horse are considered a compliance with the orders, why may we not have a third artillery officer who, in the exercise of his discretion, will leave one fore and one hind foot unshod? To me the orders are plain. All horses are to be shod all round, and, as a rule, are to be kept shod, and I am heartily in favor of the orders, which were no doubt intended to reestablish once more the system which has prevailed in the artillery of our army through all wars, and except in the case of one or two batteries throughout all periods of peace, to the great benefit of the service.

Up to this time I have refrained, even as an inspector, from any expression of my views on this subject, being desirous, in common with many officers, of witnessing the experiment of not shoeing horses. As an experiment it is, in the case of Battery B, Fourth Artillery, said to have proved successful, and while I am ready to concede this claim I am more fully convinced than ever by the character of the experiment that it can never be made the basis of a system applicable to either peace or war.

Lieutenant Bliss in his memorandum has said all that is necessary for and against the proposition, and has demonstrated beyond refutation that every remount horse sent to a battery must undergo the hardening process or else be shod in order to be serviceable, and that giving up horseshoes means dense ignorance of horseshoeing on the part of officers who in times of active service had better be ignorant of almost any other subject if the efficiency of the batteries is to be seriously considered.

My service with field artillery covers a period of nearly 7 years, during which interval I never saw an unshod artillery horse except he was undergoing treatment, nor can I now recall any of the evils to which reference is made, from keeping the horses constantly shod all round, under all conditions of service, in all kinds of climate, and throughout the entire year.

Whatever may be said of the success of the experiment so intelligently and faithfully tried by Major Rodney, there is no disputing the paramount importance of shoeing horses under the usual conditions of military service, and any experiment to prove the contrary must be conducted under the same or similar conditions, or be rejected as untrustworthy and as entirely inapplicable to the case.

EXCHANGE OF HORSES BETWEEN ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

Maj. J. P. Sanger states :

I suggest that inspectors be authorized to recommend transfers of artillery horses to the cavalry, and *vice versa*. It frequently happens that horses purchased and issued to the cavalry prove unmanageable, or are too large for cavalry use. An unmanageable cavalry horse, as, for instance, a runaway, or one which bucks, or rears, would soon have such faults corrected if handled on the off side of a wheel team. Under the prevailing system such horses would be sold and thus lost to the Government.

ORDNANCE.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states :

There was not sufficient money allowed the San Antonio Arsenal to rebronze rifles, carbines, and pistols ordered to be turned in for that purpose. Post ordnance officers report that they can not obtain the necessary paint to preserve guns, gun carriages, limbers, and caissons from the Ordnance Department, the issue for that purpose being confined to the light battery in this department. No ammunition is allowed for practice with field guns at posts, and there are no gun sheds.

Lient. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

Cavalry equipments.—The new lariat, much lighter and stronger than the old pattern, finds much favor.

The complete case for carbine, lately issued as a part of equipments of the First Cavalry, for experimental purposes, is admirably adapted to the needs of the cavalry service, and I recommend its issue accordingly.

Arms.—While in my individual inspections of posts I have reported the condition of the arms as good, etc., the reports refer principally to the care and the appearance of the same as to cleanliness. But much wear to rifling is manifest in all arms that have gone through several target seasons, and in some cases it was found that the barrel turned in the stock independent of the breech.

MONEY ACCOUNTS.

Maj. J. M. Bacon states:

The accounts examined since the last report covered the disbursement of \$3,664,857.90.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states:

Paymasters report checks outstanding for years, and this involves an unnecessary amount of clerical labor. Outstanding checks are examined monthly in the Paymaster-General's Office, must be reported monthly by paymasters to the Paymaster-General, and three times yearly to the inspector. Such checks have been reported as many as seventy times on separate lists.

Lient. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

Disbursements of public funds appeared to be properly and economically made.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee states:

The money accounts of disbursing officers have been inspected as required by law. One hundred and eleven reports of inspections of money accounts have been made. Of these, fifty-four inspections were made by me, fifty-one by officers specially appointed, and six were rendered under the provisions of A. R. 967. The receipts by disbursing officers during the year amounted to \$3,310,308.29. There was expended, transferred, etc., \$3,164,486.

Lient. Col. S. S. Sumner states:

The accounts of the disbursing officers in this department have been regularly inspected during the year, as required by regulations, and were found correctly and properly kept.

COLLEGES.

Maj. P. D. Vroom states:

With one exception the military departments of colleges in this inspection were found to be in a very satisfactory condition and the officers in charge efficient in the discharge of their duties. I am of the opinion that the details of officers to colleges should be made for four years instead of three, as at present. Greater care should be exercised in the selection of officers for this duty, and no officer should be detailed to a college in the State of which he is a resident. The law respecting college details might well be amended so as to confine the details of officers to institutions having at least one hundred male students capable of performing military duty.

CANTEENS.

Lient. Col. J. Ford Kent states:

It is the opinion of most canteen councils that the credit system of the enlisted men should be increased from one-fifth to one-third of the soldier's pay.

At many of the posts in this department sufficient attention is not given to the enlargement of the business of the canteen system. At several of them, for lack of store facilities, the business is reduced to the sale of beer and a very small lunch, whereas at Forts Snelling, Keogh, Custer, and Meade a large business is done, to the great advantage of individuals and the company messes.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton states :

Canteens are established in all the garrisons of the department except Angel Island; the absence of such an institution there is due to the overcrowded condition of the post and consequent want of a suitable building for the purpose. The canteen system is unquestionably growing in favor as a conservator of good order, peace, and contentment. It will be run more in the interests of the enlisted men when they decrease the general custom of declaring such abnormal profits. The tendency is to measure the success of the new venture by the largest division of gain, instead of the greatest and cheapest comfort to the men. I think it would be advisable to have some uniformity regarding the limit of profits on the general articles kept by the canteens throughout the service. This could best be done by an order from the War Department.

Maj. P. D. Vroom states :

Canteens are in operation at all of the posts in the department, and their operations are generally regarded as satisfactory. I think that the detail of enlisted men as canteen attendants is objectionable.

GARDENS.

Maj. E. B. Beaumont states :

The general sentiment is that company gardens are the most productive, as the companies take interest in their own and none in a post garden. Details in company gardens work cheerfully without special supervision, while those in post gardens follow the general rules which govern all fatigue in the Army.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

At the posts inspected this spring and summer, the gardens, due to prolific rains, are a success, except at Fort Keogh, where none have been worked. Except where acequias are in use the success varies with the amount of rainfall in the growing season.

The addition of the present allowance of vegetables, added to the funds distributed from canteen profits made available for company mess accounts, make the organizations in a very large measure independent of gardens.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, says :

As matters now stand the post gardener gets no pay, for General Order 129, Adjutant General's Office, series 1890, places him on special duty and prevents payment by the Quartermaster's Department; circular 30 of 1890 prevents payment from canteen funds; circular 11 of 1883 prevents payment from post funds, nor can he be paid out of the company fund. I see no reason why his services should not be rewarded as well as those of the company cooks or teamsters and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department.

There is no person whose labor is so conducive to the comfort and health of the garrison, none who has to work so continually without reference to hours or holidays, and none where perfunctory labor is more detrimental.

I recommend that provisions be made for the payment of the post gardener out of the Quartermaster's Department, as between the post school teacher and the post gardener, the services of the latter are fully as important and deserving of remuneration. Of the two I prefer an empty head and a full belly to an empty belly and a full head.

BANDS.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent states :

Bands of regiments serving at frontier stations are as a rule very poor, except where a vicinity to towns afford them opportunities to obtain engagements, and which add to the pay of the individuals and so make the service popular. Men are very apt to go into our bands for the sake of the musical education. This it takes them as a rule 2 or 3 years to acquire; at the end of the third year the band man is entitled to his discharge, and is very apt to take it to better himself in pay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery, says :

I recommend that leaves of absence of officers, without loss of pay, be made cumulative during a period of 12 years, to enable officers to spend such time abroad or elsewhere as will be to their satisfaction and greatest advantage.

I recommend that funds be provided for binding one copy of General Orders from Army Headquarters each year, or that a bound copy be furnished regimental headquarters.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, says:

The guard house has but one prison room. This is a serious deficiency in a post so large as this, where prisoners—general, special, convicts, deserters, men guilty of violation of regulations simply, and men guilty of crimes, white prisoners and colored, all grades of offense and conditions of person—are herded together, and must, instead of being placed under any inducement to reform altogether, sink to the level of the lowest.

There is no canteen building at the post and no conveniences, no apparatus for athletic instruction. This is another serious defect and should be remedied, as it prevents proper attention both to the rightful diversion and amusement of the men and to their physical development and usefulness as soldiers.

Capt. J. G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, says:

White neckties should be accepted as uniform for officers between April 20 and October 1.

Light gauze underwear should be supplied for issue or sale to enlisted men.

Canvas barrack shoes should be allowed while on military duty under arms between April 20 and October 1.

The artillery (pieces and carriages) should be put in repair. Encouragement should be given to the planting of fruit trees, vines, and flowers, all of which would do finely here with water and a fence or wall to keep out thieves and trespassing animals.

A drill shed might be erected at small cost and with great advantage, as drills could be maintained nearly the whole summer.

Sponges should be supplied to the cavalry, so that during hot weather the mouths and nostrils of horses could be cooled with vinegar and water. This is a most beneficial application, as I know from previous experience in Texas and Arizona. It is prescribed in Cavalry Tactics and Soldiers' Hand Book (par. 305), but requisitions made for these sponges have been returned disapproved by Quartermaster-General.

There should not be less than 12 copies of cavalry tactics in each troop, to enable each trooper to become perfectly familiar with all the evolutions in school of troop, both mounted and dismounted.

If possible there should be more lamps allowed for this post, as the sentinels could better watch over Government property on long posts.

There should be a typewriter furnished each post and each company in the service.

A kodak and a magic lantern would do much for the advancement of the interests of school and library.

It being almost impossible to supply this post with potatoes during the hot weather, except at heavy expense, I respectfully recommend that other vegetables, in cans, be substituted; that lime juice be issued gratuitously to companies and to work-shops, blacksmith, carpenter, painter, and tinner, where men on extra duty are working during the great heat of the day (thermometer indicating 108° F. in the shade).

Perforated terra cotta drainage pipes should be supplied for the parade ground (irrigation).

APPENDIX B.

SCHOOLS.

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POST AND ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

Inspected by Col. Robert P. Hughes, inspector-general, Department of the East, April 3, 1890.

He reported as follows:

The garrison is commanded by Lieut. Col. Royal T. Frank, Second Artillery, and is composed as follows:

Staff and staff corps.—Commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 10.

Field officers.—Field officers of artillery, 3; adjutant of the Artillery School, 1.

Six batteries of foot artillery and 10 commissioned officers attached, making an aggregate strength, present and absent, of 45 commissioned officers and 370 enlisted men.

* * * * *

HEALTH.

The command is in a very fair state of health. The percentage of sick is a little higher than it was found at other posts where I have been lately, but the increase in this respect can be very readily accounted for by the fact that some of the cases on the sick list are the results of successful vaccination and the presence in the command of a goodly number of recruits.

APPEARANCE AND BEARING.

The command presented an exceedingly fine appearance, and the men are generally very well set up, and have a fine soldierly bearing.

DISCIPLINE.

There were but five men in confinement at date of inspection, and while the records show that there have been a great many trials by courts-martial, still the cases were generally for simple absence from roll calls and kindred offenses. The men seem to be both cheerful and contented. Not a single complaint was made to me of harsh or ill treatment. It was noticed however, that there was a good deal of difference in the number of men lost by desertion from the several companies.

* * * * *

INSTRUCTION.

There is a very great deal done in the way of drill instruction in this garrison. It is all provided for in a well digested and established course fixed by orders, and each part or kind of drill is given just as much time as it is considered proper to devote to it, according to its importance.

It is the only garrison in the division that seems to have laid out its work in this way. There can be no doubt about the wisdom of thus methodizing drill.

In inspecting the command as infantry it must be admitted that a good many of the men did not appear to be very well informed about their arms, ammunition, etc.

As part of the principle involved in the application of the small arms is also brought into play in artillery work, I think it would be good policy to have the men made to fully understand the use and theory of the weapons they carry.

The annual course of practical instruction in artillery was undertaken while the inspection was going on. The annual course includes all essentials of artillery work, including range and position finding, target practice, locating and plotting shots, etc.

The instruction of the noncommissioned officers is conducted as a garrison class and not by separate companies. By taking this system the pupils can be graded and the course made to produce better results.

SIGNALING.

The instruction in signaling is better than at most other posts, and it includes the use of the wand or flag, the heliograph, and telegraph. The men under instruction are divided into three sections. The first section has reached a fair degree of proficiency in all the branches, and can send and receive telegraphic messages with readiness. The second section is now being educated in telegraphy, having reached proficiency in sending and receiving messages by flag and heliograph. The third section is made up of men who have shown themselves incapable of becoming operators on telegraphic instruments.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appliances and conveniences for instruction in electricity have been very limited heretofore, and are far from what they really should be now. Great care has been bestowed upon the matter, however, and the Ordnance Department has been generous enough to lend a large building and much machinery to the school for use in this branch of its work. A good deal of the work is necessary to properly fit up and equip this building, and I think the Quartermaster's Department should not allow itself to be outdone in this respect, but should allot enough money to the school to establish a fitting laboratory and electrical department in this building. It would not require over \$2,500 to put this building in very fair condition for the purpose intended.

* * * * *

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

There are nine commissioned officers still living in casemates.

In this connection it may be well to invite the attention of the major-general commanding to the following letter, which explains the situation as understood at the time this work was constructed:

"FORTRESS MONROE, September 28, 1827.

"GENERAL: A conversation which I have recently held with Colonel Gratiot, the engineer charged with the construction of this fortification, induces me to call your attention to the necessity of making some exertion at the ensuing session of Congress to obtain an appropriation for the erection of barracks for the troops at this station. Colonel Gratiot has informed (me) that the masonry of the main work will be completed in the course of the next summer, and that it will then be necessary to remove the soldiers from their present temporary quarters in the unfinished outworks, in order that the masons may proceed to turn the arches and finish the casemates of that outwork. In reply to my inquiry whether the casemates within the fortress might be fitted up for soldiers' quarters, he unhesitatingly replied that it was his opinion, and if called on he would maintain it in his official capacity as engineer, that these casemates could not be made suitable or proper quarters for the garrison, estimated on a peace establish-

ment, on account of the dampness, want of exposure to the sun, and want of space. I can see no alternative than the erection of a permanent barrack for the estimated peace garrison of 600 men.

* * * * *

"Your humble servant,

"Major-General BROWN,
Commanding U. S. Army."

"ABM. EUSTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding."

It is now 63 years since Colonel Gratiot was willing to "maintain, in his official capacity as engineer," that these casemates "were not suitable or proper quarters," and officers are still under the necessity of accepting them as homes for themselves and their families, and are compelled to suffer the consequences of the dampness, darkness, and confinement objected to by Colonel Gratiot.

Ideas of what is requisite for good sanitation in the items mentioned by Colonel Gratiot have very greatly changed in the half century just past. The demands in these respects have greatly increased, and the accommodations that were condemned then must be doubly objectionable now. I would again submit that the situation of these young officers is worthy of special and immediate attention. Living as they now do must inevitably have a tendency to drain their physical forces and destroy, in some measure, their fitness for future usefulness. There is sufficient room outside the moat for locating cottages for these officers, and it is very earnestly recommended that prompt action be taken to ameliorate their condition. The men, the hospital, the stores, and everything and everybody, with the exception of these promising young men, have been provided for, and it would seem to be exceedingly bad policy to leave them quartered as they now are.

EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

There is no fit office building and no fit place in any of the buildings at the post for class rooms, etc., for the officers' school.

The commissary of subsistence has no fit office and the quartermaster is entirely outside of the fort. In this condition of things it is quite difficult for the commanding officer to secure the best results. I would therefore recommend that a good executive building be constructed of sufficient extent to meet the deficiencies before mentioned.

* * * * *

The school here is not in possession of any modern siege or seacoast guns. There are two modern field guns of 3.2-inch caliber, and for other practice the school is dependent upon guns of obsolete types.

SCHOOLS.

The school for deficient enlisted men is in charge of Lieutenant Millar, and he is quite interested in the work assigned him.

He has 68 pupils and they are graded into 4 classes. The evidences of improvement do credit to the care and zeal of Lieutenant Millar, for he has had to contend with very many difficulties, not the least of which is the want of text books, maps, books of reference, globes, etc.

* * * * *

GENERAL REMARKS.

In closing this report I desire to invite special attention to the fact that at this school, which is a post-graduate school, and a school of application of the branch of the service requiring the greatest technical knowledge on the part of its officers, no provisions have been made for the relief of the officer in command, whose resources are necessarily greatly taxed by the very numerous visitors to the institution over which he is placed. I am not sufficiently familiar with the data to make a statement based upon figures, but from my observation I am very strongly inclined to think that the officer in command of the post-graduate school at Fort Monroe should be placed on an equal footing with the superintendent of the undergraduate school at West Point, N. Y.

The superintendent of the latter is given additional local rank and additional allowances. While additional local rank may not be necessary for the officer in command at Fort Monroe, I think additional allowances should be given him as a matter of common justice.

The adjutant of the school is certainly entitled to the pay and allowances of a mounted officer of his grade.

The post band should be put on the same footing as the band at West Point.

THE CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected by Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general Department of the Missouri, September 9, 1890, but his report was not received in time to be used in the last annual report. He reported as follows:

This school was given a legal existence by act of Congress approved January 29, 1887, entitled "An act to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain posts for the use of the Army of the United States." By this act the Secretary of War was "authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for *drill and practice* for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent."

On the 9th of September, 1887, Col. J. W. Forsyth, Seventh Cavalry, assumed command of the post of Fort Riley, under orders from the War Department transferring his regiment from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Missouri. By paragraph 16, Special Orders 103, Headquarters Army, dated May 4, 1889, Maj. E. B. Williston, Third Artillery, was directed to report for duty as "the commanding officer of the artillery troops at this station." In April, 1889, a memorandum of the proposed school of application, drawn up at the headquarters of the Army, was submitted to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, through department and division commanders, for an expression of their views. In this memorandum the object of the school was announced to be "the training of the field artillery and cavalry arms of the service in all that pertains to their field duties in time of war." The memorandum contained all suggestions in regard to which the views of the officers already mentioned were desired. Following this correspondence, June, 1889, the interpretation to be given the relation between the two arms was communicated to the department commander as follows:

"In order to secure the best results in training for war service the cavalry and light artillery arms at the school of practice established for them at Fort Riley, the artillery command at that station will be regarded as bearing the same relation to the cavalry command as would a brigade of artillery attached to an independent cavalry division in the field. For this purpose the organization of the artillery command, and subpost will, as far as practicable, be complete within itself for all purposes of administration and the instruction of that arm. The orders of the post commander, affecting the artillery, will be given to the commanding officer of that arm, who will be responsible for their execution. The internal administration, discipline, and instruction of each arm will be under the control of the respective commanding officers, who will be responsible that they conform to the authorized tactics and the instructions prescribed for their respective arms. All instructions in the joint operations of the two arms will be under the immediate direction of the post commander."

On the basis thus announced the school was commanded and administered, but nothing in the way of instruction beyond that given at all other posts having cavalry and field artillery has been attempted. In reply to my inquiries on this point I was informed by both Colonel Forsyth and Major Williston that they had supposed that the details of organization and the scope and details of instruction would be communicated in due time by the War Department, and therefore they had gone no farther than the general directions they had received, and the materials at their disposal would permit. But while nothing has assumed shape, the officers have given the several subjects, naturally suggested by the situation, some study and reflection, and I have no doubt could submit matured plans of what is advisable.

It is understood that under instructions of March 11, issued from Headquarters of the Army, the commanding officer of the school has prepared a programme of instruction for both arms of the service which has not yet been put in operation.

THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

This school was originally established in 1881 by War Department orders and was formerly declared open January 26, 1882. It received

its present official designation in General Orders 39, Headquarters of the Army, June 22, 1886.

The annual inspection of the school was made in May last by Maj. P. D. Vroom, inspector-general, Department of the Missouri, who reported as follows:

The personnel of the school consists of three field officers of cavalry and infantry and such other officers from the Army at large as may be from time to time detailed as instructors and assistant instructors. The senior of the three field officers commands the school in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the post. The staff of the school consists of the two field officers of cavalry and infantry other than the commandant, and such other officers as may be designated by the commandant. The secretary of the school, who is appointed by the commandant, also acts as secretary of the staff. He is the custodian of the school records and is also responsible for the school funds and all property purchased therefrom.

The troops at the school consist, at the present time, of 4 troops of cavalry, 7 companies of infantry, and 1 light battery of artillery.

The officers required to take the prescribed course of instruction are one lieutenant from each regiment of cavalry and infantry, nominated by the commanding officers of the several regiments, and detailed in orders from Headquarters of the Army, and such lieutenants belonging to the troops of cavalry and companies of infantry present at the school as may be detailed by the commandant on the recommendation of the staff.

For the purpose of administration and convenience in instruction the school is divided into six departments, as follows: (1) Department of military art. (2) Department of infantry. (3) Department of cavalry. (4) Department of law. (5) Department of engineering. (6) Department of artillery, including limited course of ordnance and gunnery. The instructors assigned by the commandant have supervision of these departments respectively. A course of instruction in military hygiene is provided for in the course of instruction and the chief medical officer of the post has supervision of such instruction.

The departments embrace the course of study as follows:

Department of military art, the courses of military art.

Department of infantry, the course of infantry.

Department of cavalry, the course of cavalry.

Department of law, the course of law.

Department of engineering, the courses of engineering, topography, military signaling, telegraphy, and mathematics.

Department of artillery, including a limited course of ordnance and gunnery. The courses of artillery, ordnance, and gunnery.

The programme of instruction at the school is very complete and is the result of gradual development. The several departments of instruction are divided into parts consisting of lessons and exercises in application. The allotment of time for theoretical instruction and practical exercises in application provided in the programme of instruction is fixed for all branches embraced in the programme upon the recommendation of the staff, approved by the commandant.

The annual examinations take place during the month of June of each year and are conducted by the staff. Officers who pass successfully through the course of instruction receive a certificate setting forth their proficiency.

The present commandant of the school is Col. E. F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry. The secretary of the school is First Lieut. W. S. Scott, First Cavalry.

The school staff consists of Lieut. Col. George B. Sanford, Ninth Cavalry, in charge of the department of cavalry; Maj. Jacob Kline, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in charge of the department of military art and infantry; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Second Artillery, in charge of the department of artillery; Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry, in charge of the department of law, and First Lieut. J. A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry, temporarily in charge of the department of engineering.

The assistant instructors are, in the department of military art: First Lieut. A. L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. W. A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, and First Lieut. R. B. Wilson, Eighth Infantry. In the department of infantry: Capt. S. M. Swigert, Second Cavalry; Capt. J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, and Capt. James Fornace, Thirteenth Infantry. In the department of cavalry: Maj. C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, Capt. Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry, Capt. J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, and S. L. Hunter, V. S. In the department of law: First Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Second Artillery. In the department of engineering: First Lieut. E. A. Root, Nineteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. J. T. Haines, Fifth Cavalry. In the department of artillery: First Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Second Artillery. Maj. J. Brooks, medical department, is instructor of hygiene, etc.

Until very recently the school has received but little in the way of support beyond the expenses of maintaining it as an ordinary post. By General Orders 8, Adjutant-General's Office, 1882, the post of Fort Leavenworth was exempted from contributing 50 per cent. of its post fund to the regimental funds, and this constituted a fund for purchasing professional books and maps for the use of, and other appliances necessary for proper instruction in the school. An appropriation of \$1,500 is now made annually in the sundry civil bill for "text-books, books of reference, instruments, and materials for use in the theoretical and practical instruction." This amount is altogether too small and the school should be placed upon the same footing as the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, for which an annual appropriation of \$5,000 is made.

The library of the school consists principally of professional books, maps, and scientific periodicals, and now contains about two thousand volumes.

The accommodations of the school have improved since the removal of department headquarters from Fort Leavenworth. The large building known as "Sherman Hall" is now used for school purposes, and contains all recitation rooms, offices, etc., except for the department of engineering. The lower floor is utilized for recitation rooms, lecture room, and library, and the upper floor for offices, etc. It is the intention of the commandant to remodel the lower floor so as to provide three large recitation rooms, all that will be required. The department of engineering occupies a separate building, which also contains the printing office of the school, etc.

The accommodations for officers are still limited. No particular quarters are set apart for officers of the school, and in the matter of selection no distinction is made between officers of the school and officers of the post. The question of quarters, always a vexatious one, has given more than ordinary trouble at Fort Leavenworth, owing to the large number of officers at the post and school and the changes that constantly occur. The present commandant has wisely established a rule that during the school year, from September to June, no officer shall displace another in quarters. Officers arriving at the post during the school year must select from such quarters as may at the time be vacant. After the close of the school year, in June, officers may select the quarters to which their rank entitles them. The action of the commandant in this matter should receive the approval of the War Department. Many of the quarters at Fort Leavenworth are old, uncomfortable, and entirely lacking in modern conveniences, and should be replaced by new buildings. In view of the large appropriations annually made for barracks and quarters, I am of the opinion that the claims of this post should not be overlooked, and that sufficient allotments should be made to provide adequate accommodations for the officers of the post and school.

The efficiency of the school would be greatly increased if it were separated as far as practicable from the post. The instructors and assistant instructors should not belong or be attached to the organizations serving at the post, but should be regularly detailed from the Army at large by the War Department upon the recommendation of the commandant of the school. The troops of cavalry and companies of infantry should be kept fully officered and no lieutenants belonging to them should be detailed for instruction. Under existing regulations student officers are attached to the companies composing the school and are required to perform all the duties of company officers in addition to those of instruction. Student officers should perform only such military duty as may be prescribed by the commandant.

A change could, I think, be made to advantage in the manner of selecting officers for instruction. Details of officers for instruction at the school should be made from the Adjutant-General's Office and not left to the commanding officers of regiments. It is known that officers have been sent to the school for punishment, for discipline, or to bring ridicule upon it. Under the new laws governing promotion in the Army it will be hardly practicable to keep each regiment represented at the school, and it is suggested that a certain number of lieutenants be detailed for instruction every 2 years from the Army at large. No officer should be so detailed who is over 35 years of age, who has not received a good mathematical education, and who does not possess aptitude and application for study. In view of the limited accommodations at the school the details should, as far as practicable, be confined to officers having no families. Of the class of thirty-five officers to enter in September next, twenty are married.

The methods of instruction at the school are in the main excellent and have been productive of good results. The programme of instruction laid down in the regulations of the school appears to have been fully carried out, except in the departments of law and artillery. In the department of law no instruction has been given in international law, sufficient time not having been allotted for the course. This, I am informed, will be remedied next term. In the department of artillery no instruction has been given in ordnance and gunnery, manufacture of small arms, etc., and there has been no target practice. This department has evidently not received the attention its importance demands.

Too little time and attention appear to be given to practical instruction, but this is a matter that will no doubt be remedied in time. With the large garrison of the school and the extensive military reservation of Fort Leavenworth every facility is afforded for field maneuvers and practical instruction with the three arms combined.

The detail of an additional field officer of infantry at the school is recommended. The present instructor in charge of the department of military art, Major Kline, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is also instructor of infantry, and has charge of the infantry battalion. It is respectfully submitted that one officer can not give his attention to both of these departments and do justice to each.

The school has now been in successful operation for nearly 10 years and its influence for good is recognized throughout the Army. The officers in charge and the instructors have been earnest in their work and untiring in their efforts to raise the standard of the school and establish it upon a proper basis. It will continue to grow in usefulness, and deserves the confidence and generous support of the Government.

107	.45	United States ...	May 26, 1891	Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general	Yes.
172	.45	.....do	Geney 1, 1891	Col. E. M. Heyl, inspector-general	Yes.
5,728		.....		

100	.45	United States ...	Goody 18, 1891	Maj. J. M. Bacon, acting inspector-general... ..	Yes.
175	.45	.....do	do do	Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, acting inspector-general.	
125	.45	.....do	do y 4, 1891	Col. R. P. Hughes, inspector-general.....	Yes.
125	.45	.....do	do y 16, 1891	.....do	Yes.
150		.....do	do ne 4, 1891	Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner, acting inspector-general.	Yes.
675		.....		

APPENDIX D.

RÉSUMÉ OF GENERAL ORDERS AFFECTING THE MILITARY CONTROL OF THE ARMY SINCE JANUARY 1, 1889.

1889.

No. 4. Amends paragraph 210, Army Regulations, concerning transfers of soldiers and furnishing complete descriptive list.

No. 7. Revokes 30, amends 11, and publishes 15 new paragraphs of the Regulations in regard to duties of post councils of administration, band, bakery, and company funds, table ware and cooking utensils, seed potatoes and garden seeds, agricultural implements, tax of post trader, cooking of subsistence, band property, bakeries, allowance of bread, compensation of bakers and cooks, post property, and issue of fuel and light for certain purposes.

No. 9. Revokes paragraphs 580, 584, and 589, and publishes others instead concerning regulations in regard to detail of school-teachers and post schools, making instruction a military duty, and placing the schools under supervision of the Adjutant-General's Department.

No. 10. Rules for the establishment and government of post canteens.

No. 12. Publishes new regulations, numbered paragraphs 524 and 573½, limiting expenses of bakery and providing for payment for seed potatoes and garden seeds, respectively.

No. 15. Prescribes that company commanders, after signing the discharge certificate of a soldier, shall, before submitting it to the post commander for signature, inform the soldier of the "character" given him, and names the course the soldier may take if he feels that injustice has been done him, and the course to be pursued by the post commander in such event.

No. 19. Annuls 36, amends 27, consolidates 15 into 7, and publishes 7 new paragraphs of the Regulations concerning reduction to ranks of non-commissioned officers, examination of applicants, post non-commissioned staff, veterinary surgeon, descriptive book, and care of public animals, extra-duty men, furnishing proceedings of general courts-martial, officers traveling without troops, ordnance, commissary, and post quartermaster sergeants, examination of public animals' feet, instruction, inspection of companies by regimental commanders, veterinary hospital, mounted sentinels, extra-duty men, contracts for purchases, and instruction in military signaling.

No. 20. Regulations concerning accountability for post property, mergence of regimental into band funds, division of net proceeds of the sale of bread and flour, and savings of flour credited to company fund.

No. 27. Regulations in regard to college details and issue of arms, etc., required for military instruction at colleges.

No. 30. Removal of charge of desertion from the record of soldiers who served in the late war or war with Mexico. Act approved March 2, 1889.

No. 33. Instructions for the examination of recruits and keeping record of same.

No. 42. Amends paragraph 202½ of the Regulations in regard to furloughs to non-commissioned officers of the general staff.

No. 43. Prescribes regulations for enlisted men retired from active service.

No. 49. Publishes scheme for the proper conduct of heavy artillery instruction and target practice.

No. 50. Limits Sunday morning inspection to dress and general appearance, without arms.

No. 63. Publishes orders in regard to retention of monthly pay of soldiers by sentence of courts-martial.

No. 65. Directs that practice of sending deserters, other than unassigned recruits, received at recruiting rendezvous to recruiting depots for custody and trial, will be discontinued, and that such be at once transported to such garrisoned posts as may be designated by the commanding general of the department within the limits of which the arrest or delivery is made.

No. 70. Prescribes the instruments to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to bands.

No. 75. Restricts sale of light beer and wine by post trader to sales in unbroken packages to officers and canteens. Violations to be reported by inspectors. Amends paragraphs 328, 350, and 353 of the Regulations, concerning the establishment of canteens; defining the right of trading at posts; and providing for a tax to be paid by post traders.

No. 77. Amends paragraph 908 of the Regulations relative to enlistments.

No. 79. Publishes regulations providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers.

No. 80. Amends paragraph 417 of the Regulations prescribing certain roll calls and inspection of quarters by first sergeants at taps.

No. 85. Publishes allowance of table ware and kitchen utensils.

No. 86. Amends paragraph 1212 of the Regulations, allowing one double sleeping-car berth or the customary stateroom accommodations to officers, certain enlisted men, and employes in the military service, and invalid soldiers traveling under orders.

1890.

No. 3. Amends paragraph 417 of the Regulations relative to certain roll calls.

No. 6. Prescribes rules governing promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers.

No. 10. Amends paragraph 31 of the Regulations limiting the age at which non-commissioned officers are eligible for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant.

No. 13. Provides that furloughs for three or four months may be granted to soldiers who reenlist within one month from date of discharge.

No. 21. Amends paragraphs 166 and 178 of the Regulations relative to extra-duty pay to enlisted men and extra-duty pay granted on certificates of merit.

No. 25. Publishes an act relative to conferring brevet ranks for gallant services in Indian campaigns. Approved February 27, 1890.

No. 29. Provides for detail of counsel to defend prisoners to be tried by general court.

No. 36. Amends paragraphs 232 and 254 of the Regulations concerning appointment of non-commissioned staff of regiments, and issuance of warrant of office; and reduction to ranks of non-commissioned officers by courts-martial.

No. 37. Publishes regulations providing for disposal of broken table ware.

No. 38. Amends 107 paragraphs of the Regulations in regard to grades of military rank, sick leaves, payment of mileage, remains of deceased officers, transfers of soldiers, furloughs, transportation for furloughed soldiers, deserters and stoppages against their pay, retirement of enlisted men, discharges and character on same, transportation furnished discharged soldiers, remains of deceased soldiers, staff of division or department commander, terms of office of regimental adjutants, band property, company tailors, distribution of tax collected from post traders, company funds, extra pay of bakers, seed potatoes and garden seeds, instruction of enlisted men, schools and school-teachers, muster of troops, duties of sentinels, enlistment of Indian scouts, contracts and purchases, form of contractor's bond, advance payments, transfers of public funds, proceeds of sales, payments by disbursing officers, transfers of clerks or employes of staff department officers, preparation of muster rolls, declaration of applicants for enlistment, execution of enlistment papers, reenlistments, vaccination, complaints of enlisted men, Saturday inspections by captains, inspections of posts by department inspectors, inspection of the Military Academy, schools of application, depots, rendezvous, armories, arsenals, money accounts, etc., in-

spection of public property for condemnation, release of prisoners without written charges preferred, habeas corpus, quarters, purchase of fuel, cooking stoves in lieu of heating stoves to certain enlisted men and employes, specification for cavalry and artillery horses, veterinary medicines, transportation of officers' horses, shipment of freight and donated articles and military stores for the national guard, issue of clothing and equipage, and of gauntlets and fur caps to enlisted men in certain departments, telegraphic accounts, lists of subsistence stores, refundment of pay overdrawn, payment on muster and pay rolls and final account of cadets, rates of pay of enlisted men, deduction of pay for support of Soldiers' Home, forfeiture of retained pay, payment of deposits, forfeiture of pay and allowances under certain conditions, reenlistments of hospital stewards, disposition of enlistment papers of members of the Hospital Corps, issue of travois mule-litters, medical attendance for civilian employes, admittance to post hospital of certain enlisted men, hygiene of posts, medical supplies, medical records, mileage for engineer officers, sales of ordnance stores, uniform for post chaplains, epaulettes for general officers, sword knots and collars, allowance of fuel for certain enlisted men.

No. 40. Amends paragraph 958 of the Regulations, prescribing subjects to be covered by inspectors in reports of post inspections.

No. 41. Prescribes that a record of the service, efficiency, etc., of officers be kept in the War Department.

No. 48. Publishes an act for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted under assumed names during the war of the rebellion. Approved April 14, 1890.

No. 51. Amends paragraphs 328 and 329 of the Regulations concerning establishment of canteens and the sale of ardent spirits and wines.

No. 67. Amends paragraphs 232 and 254 of the Regulations relative to composition, appointment and reduction of regimental non-commissioned staff, and reduction to ranks of other non-commissioned officers.

No. 68. Publishes an act to prevent desertion from the Army. Approved June 16, 1890.

No. 70. Amends paragraph 1503 of the Regulations relative to causes of forfeiture of retained pay.

No. 73. Amends paragraphs 336, 1403, 1406, and 1413 of the Regulations relative to purchases for canteens and sales of subsistence stores to officers, contract and veterinary surgeons, enlisted men, companies, etc.

No. 74. Amends paragraphs 577 and 1791 of the Regulations relative to period of enlistment of and pay and allowance of Indian scouts; and to top boots for mounted officers.

No. 76. Provides that the enlisted men of, and officers on duty with, I and K Companies of each regiment of infantry be transferred to other companies of the same regiment, and suspends till further orders all instructions so far given limiting number of enlisted men for an infantry company.

No. 78. Fixes vegetable ration or equivalent thereof.

No. 79. Provides that the enlisted men of, and officers on duty with, troops L and M of each regiment of cavalry be transferred to other troops of the same regiment, and suspends till further orders all instructions so far given limiting number of enlisted men for a troop of cavalry.

No. 80. Publishes regulations providing for furlough and discharge of soldiers after 3 years' service.

No. 81. Publishes regulations governing discharges by purchase and by way of favor.

No. 82. Amends paragraphs 963, 1589, providing that inspectors mention in their reports the remedies that have been applied by post and company commanders to correct irregularities and defects, and prescribing certain articles to be carried by the hospital corps in the field.

No. 85. Exempts certain named classes of enlisted men from the retention of \$4 per month to be made from each soldier enlisted subsequently to June 30, 1890, as provided for in act of June 16, 1890.

No. 92. Amends paragraph 232 of the Regulations relative to the composition, appointment, and reduction to ranks of regimental non-commissioned staff.

No. 95. Provides that inspectors will submit to their immediate commanders a plan for making the inspections required by paragraphs 955 and 967 Army Regulations in the most advantageous and economical manner. If approved, department commanders to give orders for the necessary travel.

No. 97. Amends paragraph 577 of the Regulations relative to period of enlistment and pay and allowances of Indian scouts.

No. 108. Publishes additional Regulations regarding the granting of furloughs and discharges to soldiers after three years' service.

No. 116. Publishes the law of promotion, transfers, examination etc. Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890.

No. 117. Amends the Articles of War relative to the punishment on conviction by courts martial. Act of September 27, 1890.

An act to promote the administration of justice in the Army. Approved October 1, 1890.

No. 119. Text-books to be furnished for use of post schools by the Quartermaster's Department.

No. 120. Assigns enlisted strength of the Army, as authorized by existing laws, to the various organizations (reducing number of companies and increasing strength of those remaining.)

No. 121. Grants permission to officers and enlisted men to wear the badges adopted by military societies of men who served in war of Revolution, war of 1812, Mexican war, and war of rebellion. Act of September 25, 1890.

Publishes law affecting retirement of enlisted men. (War service to count double.) Act September 30, 1890.

No. 129. Orders to insure uniformity and propriety in the matter of details for extra and special duty throughout the Army whenever such services are deemed necessary by post commander.

No. 132. Scheme of competitions to encourage excellence in gunnery and in the preliminary instruction of individuals and batteries approved by the Secretary.

No. 134. Regulations in respect to promotion of officers.

Amending Army Regulations 1464, 1465, and 1466, concerning mileage, reimbursement, and payment of travel allowances.

No. 137. Summary courts.

No. 141. Amends Army Regulations 417, 1425, and 1426, concerning roll calls and commutations of ration of soldiers while traveling and on furlough.

No. 143. Modifications of Blunt's firing regulations for small arms.

No. 144. Amends Army Regulation 1150, allowing each prisoner a bedsack and 30 pounds of straw per month.

No. 145. Amends 118 and 122, requiring report of desertions and offering reward of \$60 for apprehension of deserters.

1891.

No. 4. Amends Army Regulations 1150, concerning bedding for prisoners. Reduction of sentence of prisoners for good behavior.

No. 6. Amends Army Regulations 536, 1162, and 1163, cavalry-stable guards, and verification of fuel, forage, etc., respectively.

No. 8. Secretary of War with commissioners to visit military prison annually. One of inspectors-general to inspect once per annum. Act January 19, 1891.

No. 11. Methods of inspection. Furnish commanding officer with list of all irregularities and deficiencies.

No. 17. Names of officers and men who have been specially mentioned for meritorious conduct in 1888.

No. 18. Names of officers and men who have been specially mentioned for meritorious conduct in 1889.

No. 19. Certificates of merit, entitling holder to \$2 per month. Act of February 9, 1891.

Transfers from limited retired list to unlimited list of officers on reaching age of 64. Act of February 16, 1891.

No. 20. Distribution of descriptive lists of deserters.

No. 21. Scale of punishments prescribed by the President in accordance with act of September 27, 1890.

No. 28. Enlistment of Indians in skeletonized companies and troops. Reduction of scouts to 150.

No. 29. Provides for trial of post non-commissioned officers and company non-commissioned officers and privates in general.

No. 30. Amends Army Regulations 303, 304, 1109, and 1110, providing for compensation of cooks, lights for guard house, schools, officers' reading rooms, etc., illumination of posterns, sallyports, etc.

No. 40. Amends Army Regulation 295, providing for increase of bread ration.

No. 46. Amends Army Regulation 250, concerning appointment of lance corporals.

No. 58. Modification of roll-call order by introducing signal call to quarters, also calls for meals.

No. 65. General-service clerks and messengers.

No. 70. Doing away with special Sunday inspections. Transportation of Hospital Steward's books.

APPENDIX E.

EXTRACT FROM THE SCHOOL REGULATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1891.

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

1. Army schools are established for the purpose of affording to noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and children enumerated in article 940, royal warrant for pay, etc., 1891, the opportunity of acquiring a sound and useful education. * * * 3. The schoolmaster in charge of a garrison school will keep separate registers of attendance, in strict accordance with the printed instructions therein (in army book 77 or 78 for adults, and in army book 79 for children, for each regiment, battalion, corps, battery, company of Royal Engineers, or army service corps) of all persons attending the school. * * * These registers will be submitted weekly, or oftener if necessary, for the commanding officer's inspection. * * * The registers of each corps will be taken with it on every change of station. * * * 6. A visitor's book will be kept for use in every school—army book 81 for adult and elder children's schools, and army book 88 for infant and sewing schools—in which officers visiting the schools, as directed in section IX, Queen's Regulations, will record their visits.

7. Commanding officers of corps are required to enforce the regular and punctual attendance of both adults and children, as well as the cleanliness and tidiness of all classes. Reports on these heads, whether brought under their notice by the inspection of the registers, or by means of special reports, or at visits to the schools, should be inquired into and dealt with.

8. Schoolmasters in charge will copy into a book (army book 129) all army orders issued from time to time having reference to army schools. This book, as well as the army school regulations and the reports upon army schools, are to be considered as school property, for the information and guidance of all concerned with schools. * * * 11. By the 2d of each month the schoolmaster in charge will submit in duplicate to his commanding officer a report on army form C, 321. The report will be countersigned by the commanding officer, who will transmit one copy to the inspector of army schools of the district at home, or to the inspector in charge of the station or group of stations abroad, and the other to the adjutant-general of the forces, through the general officer commanding, with any remarks that he may consider necessary, according to the directions contained on the second page of the report. * * * 13. All absence from duty of schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and their assistants, for any period, however short, except during the authorized holidays, whether for an attendance or part of an attendance, will be entered in the monthly school reports on army forms C 321 and C 322, and invariably entered in the school visitors' books. Every case of absence owing to sickness must be supported by a medical certificate.

Absence from and return to duty should always be reported to the inspector of the district if the absence exceeds one day.

14. Inspectors of army schools will carefully examine the monthly school reports rendered to them, and will report in the case of garrison schools to the general officer commanding the district, and in the case of regimental infant schools to the officer commanding the regiment, drawing attention to any irregular attendance, errors, omissions, or any other matter connected with the schools which they may think desirable. Every instance of the number of teachers employed not being in accordance with the authorized scale should also be brought to notice.

These reports from inspectors should be transmitted to the director-general not later than the 15th of each month, and in forwarding them the general or other officer commanding should state what steps have been taken to remedy the defects brought to notice.

In their monthly reports on army form C 319 inspectors will insert a certificate to the effect that the school reports have been duly examined and reported upon where necessary.

15. Under ordinary circumstances a school day will comprise actual attendance in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening for not less than 6½ hours by the schoolmaster, or for not less than 6 hours by the schoolmistress. The hours of attendance are to be devoted solely to teaching, and are not to be employed in making out reports and returns.

16. The hours during which the schools are open daily will be stated in the monthly school reports. Such hours being for actual instruction, are exclusive of the time necessary for the assembly and dismissal of pupils. In order that the work of instruction may commence punctually, pupils are required to be present 5 minutes and all teachers 10 minutes before the time appointed for opening the schools. * * * 18. Acting schoolmasters and soldier assistants must be noncommissioned officers of good moral character, and in possession of at least a second-class certificate of education, but preference should be given to men holding first-class certificates. Where noncommissioned officers can not be selected for these appointments privates may be appointed, receiving acting rank while so employed. * * * 22. A time table is to be posted up in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom. * * * 28. When from any cause it is found necessary to close a school, notification will at once be sent to the director-general and to the inspector in the district, and the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the school so closed will be employed in any school that may at the time be open, at the discretion of the officer commanding at the station. The reopening of the school will also be reported to the director-general and to the inspector. * * * 33. Circular memorandum 418, Horse Guards, December 7, 1884, issued by the inspector-general of fortifications to Commanding Royal Engineers, directs that the periodical painting and repairs of army schools shall be executed when they are closed for the midsummer vacation. In the month of April inspectors should communicate with Commanding Royal Engineers, drawing their attention to the memorandum above quoted, and requesting to be informed what repairs, etc., are to be carried out in the schools during the year. * * * 35. Whenever a schoolmaster in charge of a school is relieved, the commanding officer will cause a board of officers to inspect the whole of the schoolbooks and materials in his charge, comparing the same with an inventory, prepared and signed by the schoolmaster, which will be delivered with the school property to his successor, who will sign for the same. * * * 37. Requisitions for school books and material will be carefully prepared in accordance with instructions contained in the allowance regulations, with due regard to economy, and forwarded to the under secretary of state for war. No article will be supplied that is not applied for in the precise terms by which it is designated in the authorized list.

ADULT SCHOOLS.

40. The adult school will be open for instruction daily, except on Saturdays. Under special circumstances it may also be opened on Saturday forenoon under the authority of the commander-in-chief. The hours for opening and closing will be fixed by the commanding officer. * * * 43. Attendance at school will not be compulsory on noncommissioned officers and soldiers who have been examined for a certificate of education between the examination and the promulgation of the result of that examination.

44. Whenever a non-commissioned officer who is not in possession of a second-class certificate of education is excused compulsory attendance under provisions contained in the Queen's Regulations, an entry of the date, authority, and reason of exemption must be made in army book 13. The circumstance should also be communicated to the schoolmaster in charge of the school attended by the soldiers of the regiment or corps to which the noncommissioned officer belongs, for record in the school register.

45. Every uncertified man when he first joins a school will be examined, and the papers then executed by him will be preserved until a period of 6 months has elapsed after his withdrawal or dismissal from attendance with or without a certificate. The papers of the men of each corps will be taken with it on every change of station. * * *

DETACHMENT SCHOOLS.

49. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery who desire employment as acting schoolmasters must undergo a special course of training at Woolwich.

Officers commanding Royal Artillery districts will submit the names of noncommissioned officers, in the proportion laid down in Appendix XX of the Standing Orders of the Royal Artillery, 1889, and arrange with general officers commanding for their removal to Woolwich, on receiving notification of their having been selected.

The men recommended must be in possession of second-class certificates of education, and only the names of those should be submitted who are of good moral character and likely to qualify for the appointment.

The course will commence on the first Tuesday in October and will extend until the termination of the examination for first-class certificates of education, which commences on the last Tuesday in March. No man will be withdrawn from the course without the sanction of the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Artillery.

The examination at the end of the course, as laid down in paragraph 216, will be made on the papers set at the examination held in March for the first-class certificate of education, and for the further subjects on papers, etc., set by the inspector. The names of the men must be forwarded as directed in paragraph 164.

50. The names of any men recommended for the appointment of acting schoolmaster, who are in possession of a first-class certificate of education, will be referred by the deputy adjutant-general, royal artillery, to the director-general, who will attach them for 2 months to a garrison school as assistants, in order to acquire the art of teaching. They will only be examined in the further subjects specified in paragraph 216. * * *

INSPECTORS OF ARMY SCHOOLS.

96. Inspectors of army schools are under the orders of general officers commanding districts, who will accord to them the fullest support in the performance of their duties. Their duties are to visit, inspect, and examine all schools, to examine candidates for certificates of education, etc. * * * 100. Inspections of all schools will be made twice a year, wherever practicable, by an inspector; one inspection will be known as the "yearly" and the other as the "half-yearly" inspection. At stations abroad (except in India) which can not be visited by an inspector, a staff officer, if possible not under the rank of captain, will be specially selected for the duty. As some experience is required for this duty, the officer selected should not be changed more frequently than necessary. The reports of these inspections should be forwarded by the officer commanding the station to the inspector of the district for his information, and for transmission to the director-general.

Should an inspector report that he will be unable to carry out the yearly inspection, that also must be conducted by a staff officer. * * * 106. At inspections, and especially at "surprise visits," it will be possible for an inspector to form an estimate of the tone of a school as shown in the behavior of the children, their punctuality and regularity of attendance, their cleanliness, tidiness, and obedience, their honesty under examination, and the degree of interest they, as well as the adults, show in their work. The inspector will note the appearance of the teachers, and whether they set a good example as regards their dress and appearance, and see that the clothing of the schoolmasters is in conformity with the regulations. He will judge whether the ordinary discipline of the school is prompt, exact, and quiet, and is maintained without harshness, and without noisy demonstration of authority. A good opinion for discipline and organization should not be recorded unless the school exerts a right influence on the manners, the characters, and the habits of the children, besides being a place for instruction. The proper classification of the scholars for instruction will also be considered.

The condition and cleanliness of the school premises, furniture, latrines, etc., should also be noted. * * * 108. In addition to appraising the work of a school as a whole, the assigned work of each master should be appraised separately for each class taught by him, both of children and adults, on the principles laid down in paragraph 19, Appendix IV. * * *

DESIGNATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

129. A schoolmaster in actual charge of a school will, in all returns and reports rendered by him, sign his name as "army schoolmaster in charge." Juniors doing duty in a school will be styled "Army schoolmasters." * * *

EXAMINATIONS.

140. The conditions of admission of schoolmasters and pupil teachers, and the nature of the examinations connected therewith, are fully explained in Appendices VII and VIII. * * *

141. Certificates of education are of three classes viz, first, second, and third. * * * 150. A warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or soldier who can produce a certificate of his having passed the army preliminary examination, or any examination which may be recognized from time to time by the regulations as a ground of exemption from such preliminary examination, will be exempted from the necessity of obtaining a first-class certificate of education, provided he has qualified in regimental accounts, as laid down in paragraph 149. * * *

162. Examinations for first-class certificates will be held simultaneously at all stations at home and in the colonies at which they may be authorized to be held, twice a year, and will commence on the last Tuesday in March and October. In India they will be held on the last Tuesday in March and September.

163. To secure uniformity of test the examinations will be made by means of printed papers issued, with special instructions, by the director-general to the general or other officers in command.

164. By the 15th of February and the 15th of September officers commanding regiments will furnish to general officers commanding districts at home, nominal lists, on army form C 379, of candidates for the examination next ensuing, specifying the modern language, if any, to be taken up by each. These lists will be forwarded to the director-general as soon as possible after they are received. The names of men who are not candidates for first-class certificates, but who wish to be examined in any of the foreign languages under paragraph 146, must be included in these returns. * * * 167. The examinations will be carried out under arrangements approved by the general officer commanding the district. At a station where an inspector resides, that officer should be one of the superintending officers, and at all other stations officers not below the rank of captain should be selected for the duty by general or other officers commanding. The proportion of superintending officers to be appointed is one to every twelve or fraction of twelve candidates examined. At stations where more than one room is used, superintending officers in the foregoing proportions should be appointed to each room. * * * 168. Examinations for first-class certificates are only held at the headquarters of a district, or at stations where the headquarters of a regiment, battalion, or regimental district, depot of royal artillery, or two batteries of royal artillery under a lieutenant-colonel, are serving. Candidates at detachment stations should be brought into the nearest garrison at which there is an examination.

169. At the close of the examination in each subject, the superintending officer will see that all papers worked by the candidates are correctly marked in accordance with paragraph 158, and will at once seal them up in envelopes which he will not allow out of his possession. At the close of each day's examination he will post these papers himself at the most convenient post-office, addressed to the director-general, marked "confidential."

170. The issue of certificates to the qualified candidates will be made by the director-general, through general or other officers commanding, who will publish in district or command orders the names of the recipients. * * * 218. A battery schoolmaster's certificate will only be issued to a candidate who obtains a first-class certificate, and who qualifies in the further subjects, and provided the candidate is reported as a good instructor in the different subjects. * * *

ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS. (Appendix VII.)

10. All candidates selected by the director-general will be appointed on the 1st of January, to do duty on probation in garrison schools as assistant schoolmasters for a period of one year.

During this probation assistant schoolmasters are required to perfect themselves in the art of teaching and in physical drill, and to acquaint themselves with the army school and other regulations connected with schools, with the system of keeping regimental accounts and other matters the knowledge of which is essential for the proper carrying out of their duties as army schoolmasters, in accordance with the several regulations. * * * 13. Those assistant schoolmasters who are reported qualified to the director-general, and who are approved of by him, will, if civilians, be enlisted for general service for the period of 12 years; if soldiers, they will be transferred to the corps of army schoolmasters and continue to serve on their army engagements. The latter, if enlisted for short service, will be required to extend their service on being transferred to the corps. * * * Assistant schoolmasters rank as second-class staff sergeants. * * * 17. Army schoolmasters rank as first-class staff sergeants from day of enlistment into or transfer to the corps, and on completion of 12 years' service as such, provided they are reengaged, recommended, and approved, will be granted the rank of warrant officer. * * * 23. Army schoolmasters are eligible up to the age of 45 to be selected for a commission as subinspector, with the honorary rank of lieutenant. A subinspector, after 10 years' service as such on full pay, may be granted the rank of inspector, with the honorary rank of captain. A schoolmaster, on promotion to subinspector, is granted an outfit allowance of £100. * * *

PUPIL TEACHERS.

27. A limited number of pupil teachers, between 16 and 19 years of age, either soldiers serving at home stations, or civilians, may be appointed pupil teachers in the Royal Military Asylum and in the Royal Hibernian Military School. * * * 40. Military pupil teachers will be shown in the regimental returns under the heading of "Absent on duty as pupil teachers at the Royal Military Asylum," or "Royal Hibernian Military School," as the case may be. * * * 42. At the age of 20, in the event of there being any vacancies and should they be considered otherwise eligible and up to the standards detailed in paragraph 2, pupil teachers may be allowed to present themselves for the competitive examination for the probationary appointment of assistant schoolmaster ; but if unsuccessful or not high enough on the competitive list at two consecutive examinations they will be removed from their appointments.

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY
TO THE
SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of certain operations of the Inspector-General's Department in connection with the report already submitted to the Major-General Commanding the Army. The inspections of troops, posts, and disbursements, and indeed all others, have been made as carefully as they have ever been in our service, and all the effectiveness possible has been given to the inspection reports; and the inspections of the National Guard, of public property, the public works, and the schools and colleges are steadily becoming more beneficial, as the labors of this Department are aided by the facilities and assistance afforded by others. The importance and the results of this general inspection of the entire military establishment can hardly be fully shown, though it is hoped they are fairly indicated, in these annual summaries.

Inspection and Instruction
of the Volunteer
Militia.

Last year a considerable portion of my report was devoted to this important branch of our inspection duties, since which time the interest of this Department in the development of the "National Guard" or volunteer militia has been second only to the welfare of the regular establishment. That the Department might avail itself of the experience of the officers who had been selected for the inspection and instruction of the militia the year previous, each officer was requested early in the year to communicate to this office any special features touching this duty which his observation suggested. Replies were received from all. Their valuable suggestions indicated the interest they had taken, and the thought they had given this subject, and enabled this office to formulate data of value to the officers selected for the current year. As some of the views expressed touch upon certain points which were discussed from this office with yourself, and may be of interest, extracts are quoted as follows:

From Col. E. C. Mason, Third Infantry:

I have always followed in the inspection of the national guard in camp the same method I have pursued in the camps and garrisons of the Regular Army. I have kept the routine of duty under daily observation. I have thus been able to form a just opinion of the average state of drill, discipline, police, instruction in guard duty, parades, mess arrangements, conduct of men and officers, etc. Regimental and company books and papers have been inspected when most convenient for the com-

mands. I have also held one formal full dress review and inspection of troops, clothing, arms, equipments, and police of camp. I have always offered and held myself ready to assist in giving instruction and information, but have never taken command, although invited to do so.

Plain talking, but in a very kindly manner, will do much good. Again, in the matter of promptness to duty calls, much stress should be laid on this.

In all the camps I have seen, it (military instruction) is very narrow, confined to company and battalion drill, no field exercises of any kind.

In the construction of rifle pits, grand guard duty, patrols, reconnoissances, etc., I think inspectors should everywhere encourage State troops to enlarge the scope of their work.

From Lieut. Col. R. H. Jackson, Fourth Artillery:

Only officers of experience and service should be selected for the duty (inspection of militia encampments)—certainly, no officer below the rank of captain.

The inspectors should not be permitted to force their own views and ideas upon the commanding officer of the camp, nor to give orders or interfere in any way with the duties of officers or soldiers. The inspector should, however, be at all times ready to afford all the aid in his power to every person in camp who asks for it. * * * The inspectors should always be polite, suave, and gentlemanly, they should not be simply faultfinders. Their reports to the Inspector-General of the Army should set forth the condition of things as they found them, and such suggestions as, in their opinion, would tend to increase the efficiency of the militia. It has been my experience that a great deal of good is done by tact and example on the part of the inspecting officer.

From Maj. E. C. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry:

My experience and observation has led me to conclude that an army officer when detailed on this duty (militia inspection) should in his mind fix a certain standard of efficiency.

That he then make a military inspection as to the organization, instruction, equipment, including uniform, and discipline of the troops to be inspected.

In addition, he should correct errors and instruct as to proper methods.

As to the standard, if he has never seen any drilled and disciplined body of militia, I think he should not fix it too high, but bear in mind the opportunities afforded them by the State to which they belong. * * *

The great point is, in my opinion, to select the right kind of a man for the duty (instruction), and with very few instructions, of a general kind, from your Department, let him go ahead unhampered, i. e., if the object is to improve the military education of the men in camp. * * * I think a judicious amount of praise or blame, as the case may be, is sure to be embodied in any report made by an efficient inspector.

If he finds that his daily reports to the commanding officer of the camp receive any attention, should say he would keep them up and mention to your Department what improvements were made.

From Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General:

In making such details the selection of young and inexperienced officers should be avoided, and no officer should be detailed who is not a man of good habits and of acknowledged ability and zeal in the discharge of his duties. This has not always been the case, and consequently the benefit it was hoped would result from this contact has not been realized in some instances either by the militia or the Army. * * *

During the past year a most comprehensive letter of instructions in regard to the object and scope of the inspections was sent by the Inspector-General to each officer detailed. I have carefully analyzed this letter and have compared its instructions with the reports of the inspecting officers, and find that they were not complied with in a single instance. As the officers who acted as inspectors were of all grades from second lieutenant to colonel, it would seem that something more is necessary to insure the desired information.

From Capt. C. B. Sears, Corps of Engineers:

The subject naturally divides itself into two heads.

First. Matters of fact to be noted and reported for the information of the War Department, that it may know from time to time the exact condition of the militia con-

tingent in case of a sudden call having to be made by the General Government for the services of any or all of the national guard of the several States.

Second. Matters of fact with critical reports tending to improve the militia itself.

Some of the points under the first head are already required to be reported by the adjutants-general of the States, or can be obtained from their annual reports. Others can be collected only by the inspectors through personal examination and investigation.

The points under the first head are:

The total uniformed strength of each State.

The organization as to divisions, brigades, regiments, and independent companies, troops or batteries.

The total of each arm of the service.

The geographical distribution of the several units relative to the railroad centers, or steamship centers.

The average length of time it will take to assemble the whole State force at its capital, or at its chief commercial city, or both.

The number, kinds, calibers, and general conditions of the several arms, both issued and in store at arsenals, with the location of latter.

Same as to powder, projectiles, and fixed ammunition.

The amount and general condition of the camp and garrison equipage issued and in store, with locations of latter.

The percentage of strength attending encampments and average length of latter.

The staff organization, especially as relates to the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments.

The number of companies and their locations, provided with the regulation arms and uniform of the United States.

The general character of the discipline in each regiment or independent company.

Same as to efficiency in drill.

The number of marksmen and sharpshooters in each organization.

The name or number of each regiment or company which has been called into active service by the State during that year on duty other than annual encampment, the character of the service performed, and the manner in which the organization acquitted itself.

The reports on these points, when properly arranged, tabulated, and mapped, will enable the Adjutant-General to recommend the particular organization in each State which should be called out to meet any particular emergency, and to estimate the probable length of time in which they can be assembled at any given point, and the probable number and condition of the troops so assembled.

The points under the second head involve more detail, and require on the part of the inspector much patient examination and close observation.

I think they should be formulated so as to make their treatment obligatory on the part of the inspector; that he should be left no discretion as to reporting the facts as he finds them, be they favorable or unfavorable. Criticisms of bad or weak points are too often slurred over or entirely omitted for fear of offending the susceptibilities of the troops reported on. If, however, he have rigid lines of inquiry laid down for him, and if at the same time the State authorities are furnished with a copy of his instructions, it will be understood that he is not there on a picnic, but for the purpose of critical inspection, prepared to praise what is good and to condemn what is bad, and can omit nothing.

Again, the inspector should be detailed and ordered to report at the capital of the State a week or two in advance of the encampment, that he may inform himself as to the locality of rendezvous for each unit of organization, and the orders given for its movements, so that he can, being as it were in touch with the adjutant-general of the State, watch carefully how the orders are carried out, and note the promptness and directness of the movements. He should then proceed to the site of the encampment and note the time of arrival of each regiment or company, their condition on arrival as to thoroughness of equipment and armament, and inform himself as to the logistic incidents en route. This will enable him to report intelligently as to the efficiency of the supply departments.

The next point to note will be the celerity and efficiency attending the disembarkment and encampment, and final readiness to perform all military duty incident to encampment.

The same points should be observed as to breaking camp, embarkation and arrival at the home rendezvous. For this purpose he should be allowed a week at the capital, where he can hear from each command as it reaches its destination and prepare his report.

Then, in a general review or criticism, the inspector should briefly note in a general way those things which are worthy of praise and those which should be condemned, with suggestions as to the betterment of the weak points.

If this be done fairly, but courteously, never unduly praising nor too harshly crit-

icising, the report will be kindly received and will have a beneficial effect in causing a continuation of the desirable features and the making of honest efforts to correct the faults.

From Capt. F. V. Greene, late of the Corps of Engineers:

It seems to me that the inspection carried on for several years past by officers of the regular Army has been of a somewhat haphazard character, and that uniformity and system could be introduced into these inspections with great advantage both to the regular Army and to the State troops. The inspections have been made in some States by colonels of long and varied experience, both in war and in peace, and in other States they have been made by lieutenants of only a few years' service since graduation. I think it would add to the value of these inspection reports if they were invariably made by field officers of the rank of lieutenant-colonel or major, and the selection of inspecting officers to be made as a rule from officers in active service on the plains. It would also be advantageous if officers of the Inspector-General's Department could be sent to one or more of the States having large bodies of troops, like New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts.

From Capt. J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry:

I found the letter of instructions from the Inspector-General's Office—accompanied as it was by one from G. W. Wingate, president National Guard Association, United States—an excellent guide to what was expected of me, in the capacity of inspector, during the encampment, viz, not to be too officious, but at the same time to be very observant and ready at all times to give information and assistance if asked for, upon the different military maneuvers and subjects generally in which State troops are more particularly interested.

It was found that the suggestion of anything new in the line of military duties or operations, and different from the usual camp routine, was always welcomed and willingly carried out, no matter how much additional fatigue it necessitated. * * *

The inspector should give his entire time and attention to the duties he is charged with, and while doing so many things of more or less importance will come under his notice of which a memorandum should at once be made, for if left entirely to the memory, he might, owing to the numerous subjects requiring his consideration, fail to recall them when making his report to the camp commander or to the Government.

From Capt. Geo. Le Roy Brown, Eleventh Infantry:

Best results would obtain from definite work over definite lines, and to secure this would suggest the preparation by your office of a notebook (cheap pocket affair), a certain number of pages to be given to each day's work under definite heads, viz: Official courtesy, sanitary condition, guard, drills and ceremonies, etc.

Too much time is apt to be given to ceremonies; too little to practical work (by the militia) and example of systematic attention to routine by the army officer, ought to be a valuable factor in the solution of your question. A tour of camp should be made after midnight and at least once during the day and the attention of the commandant of the camp called to anything that may be found objectionable or contrary to military ethics. System and regularity in the performance of his duties by the army officer seems to me to be of the very highest importance; while there should be an entire freedom from ostentation or "ex-cathedra" manner, there should be an unswerving and persistent following out of the line of work laid down for the officer by the orders and instructions given him (a copy of which should be furnished the commandant of the camp) by the War Department and Inspector-General.

The officer should wear at all times the uniform of his grade and should report in a military manner at headquarters at least twice a day. * * *

Think that it would be well to make selections at early date, so as to enable officer to formulate his plans and read up.

From Lieut. S. W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery:

Your circular letter of instructions is so full and complete that it leaves almost nothing to suggest with the exception possibly of one suggestion in regard to the third paragraph.

I would recommend that it be stricken out for the reason that the national guardsman does not like to be catechised.

Although not relevant to the subject-matter of your letter, I would suggest that no officer below the rank of captain be sent to inspect a regiment.

From Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry:

The instructions sent out last year for the guidance of officers detailed to visit the various encampments of State militia have been carefully read and I believe that

little can be added to make such inspections more complete and effective. The results will depend upon the officers detailed.

The subject of daily reports of the officer detailed for inspection duty to the commander of the troops in camp was favorably commented upon at Augusta, Me., where I was ordered for duty.

From Lieut. S. M. Foote, Fourth Artillery:

The only suggestion I have to make is that the inspection should be, as far as possible, by company. In this way the inspector comes into more intimate contact with officers and men, can require subaltern officers to drill the company, and by marking various points, such as set-up of men, clothing and equipments, officers and noncommissioned officers, etc., can arrive at a correct idea of the relative merits of the companies.

The company inspected can be required to correct mistakes on the spot and thus receive the immediate benefit of the inspector's criticisms and instructions.

In the case of large encampments one or more subaltern officers could be sent to assist the regular inspector. Subaltern officers would make good company and battalion inspectors. More experienced officers could make the general inspections and criticize the maneuvers of larger organizations.

It will be observed that when the question is referred to in the above quoted correspondence it is suggested that no officer below the rank of captain be detailed to inspect militia. It was submitted by this office that better results would be obtained and greater satisfaction be manifested by the officers of the militia could they have for inspectors officers of the inspection corps or field officers who had been identified with the volunteers with experience in battle; but a lack of available officers of this description and the excess in the cost of transportation seemed this year to create difficulties.

It is believed none will appreciate more highly than our national guardsmen this effort to have the inspection of their encampments made by our worthiest men of wide experience, such men as will probably be commanding regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps in the next war worthy of the name.

A complete, thorough, intelligent, and courteous inspection by an officer who has made these matters his professional study for years should give benefits as great as it is possible to make them. This Department might well make all its other duties secondary to the inspection of the militia, if by so doing the militia may be made as effective as possible.

This year there has been a material innovation in the inspection of the national guard. Heretofore army officers have been sent to the encampments of only such States as asked for them, and then often sent without warning or the chance to prepare for the work; but this year the effort was made to have an officer detailed in plenty of time to visit the encampment of every State and Territory in the Union, and at least place himself in communication with the State authorities; so the militia of every part of the United States was provided with a professional soldier for inspection and instruction, to be used as freely as desired. Several of the States held no encampments, and the Territory of Utah has no Territorial militia, although it has several independent companies.

In order to afford the States and Territories equal advantages, it was determined to designate in advance an officer for the inspection and instruction of the troops of each, and, in obedience to your instructions, the names of officers suitable for this duty were submitted. The inspectors-general of the departments were called upon to recommend two or more officers for each State or Territory in their inspection districts, due consideration being given to the convenience of their stations to the State, etc. From those recommended by the department inspec-

tors a list was prepared in this office and submitted. The officers selected were directed to communicate with the governor of the State or Territory to which they were assigned, in accordance with the following letter of instructions:

[Subject: Inspection of State Militia.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., ———, 1891.

SIR: The Secretary of War desires me to inform you that your detail to visit the encampment of the National Guard of ———, at ———, for the purpose of inspecting and instructing the same, is made primarily on account of the interest felt by the War Department in the national guard and militia forces of the nation, and with the special purpose of giving such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested, and also to observe the condition of the troops. You will have no authority to control, interfere with, or exercise any power or command during such inspection or course of instruction over the troops so instructed or inspected, except by virtue of such courtesy as may be extended and authority as may be conferred upon you temporarily by the governor of the State, directly or through his representative. Your first duty, therefore, will be to report by letter to the governor of the State and commandant of the camp that you have received these orders, and ask if there is any special matter to which it is desired that you shall give your attention.

It is not intended that your inspection shall consist solely of the ceremony as prescribed in the regulations and drill books, but that you will observe everything that can possibly be of present or future military use, and of course such mere details as each and all of the exercises, drills, parades, etc., and all matters generally pertaining to a camp of troops; and you will discuss the same with the commanding officer, and, if he desires, will assume all necessary authority and give any necessary instruction, and submit to him daily a report covering all that has come under your observation during the preceding twenty-four hours which, in your judgment, calls for comment. The latest results abroad, the possible dangers to ourselves, and the facts of actual service are usually matters of special interest. With both readiness and reserve, please be as useful as possible within professional lines.

You will also, if necessary, suggest to the commanding officer certain, not too complex, problems in minor tactics, to be practically demonstrated by the troops on the field, which, if properly thought out, may illustrate experience in campaign. But their own independent effort in this and all things is most to be encouraged and carefully noted.

You will secure such exact information regarding the organization, equipment, instruction, experience, capacity, and discipline of the troops you may see assembled, and the others in the State not participating in this encampment but to be considered in case of hostilities, as close personal observation and the facilities offered enable you to obtain. You should direct your attention to matters which combine to render troops efficient when called into active service, immediately encouraging the best you see and not criticising immediately what can not be corrected.

You will report upon the adaptability of the uniform to use in the field; the kind and caliber of arms in use, their condition and that of accouterments; amount and kind of target practice habitually had, and degree of proficiency therein, both in the gallery and the field; the quality and character of camp and garrison equipment available; and the system followed by the various staff departments (especially those of supply) for placing the force in condition for active service.

You will also report what facilities are at the disposal of the authorities of the State for concentrating or distributing its forces in case of sudden emergency, and the laws of the State regulating the transportation of its forces over railroad lines within the State, and what facilities and methods for instruction these troops possess at their places of abode.

In any criticisms it is proper to make in your report to this office you should bear in mind the opportunities such troops have to perfect themselves in their duties. But they are entitled to every praise for any particular in which they excel the regulars, especially in economy or soldierly efficiency. You should mingle freely with officers of all grades, ascertain generally their knowledge and capacity for their duties, and whether they are zealous in performing them, and are capable of leading, and instilling proper enthusiasm and discipline among, their men. Give freely, whenever solicited, the benefit of your knowledge and experience.

Be watchful of, and if opportunity offers test, the fitness for their positions of men of all ranks and on every sort of duty, and allow the requirements of the general

regulations and drill books to remain superior to any personal opinion. In doing this you should appreciate the desirability of cultivating cordial relations between the regular Army and the national guard and volunteer forces of the nation, remembering that upon the latter our country must ever rely when there is a general call to arms. And it is hoped both can still be benefited, as both have been, by careful and kindly association and understanding each other properly.

Finally, you will submit such recommendations as in your judgment would promote the usefulness of the troops coming under your observation during the inspection with which you have been charged, with a view of official transmission of such recommendations to the State authority concerned. You will submit direct to this office a general report of your observations, with return of troops, copies of orders, and, if procurable, copies of the regulations and laws governing the national guard of the State; copies of your daily reports or criticisms, with notes as to action taken on them and results; to be mailed not later than ten days after the encampment has been broken up. In addition to this general report, if there is anything of a confidential character of which it would be well the War Department should be advised, you will submit a second or *confidential* report, to reach this office not later than thirty days after the termination of the encampment. Each Saturday during your tour on this duty you will report to this office your whereabouts and any marked features in the week's work, and you will report at once any matter requiring immediate attention here.

The suggestions in the last Annual Report of the Inspector-General, pages 6 to 9 (copy has been mailed to you), will be considered and carried out carefully in practice.

I inclose copies of the blank form adopted for reports of inspection of militia encampments.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

There were 57 officers so detailed, and there were held 49 encampments in 27 States and Territories, 21 States and Territories having no organized militia or holding no encampments. This work has never been so completely accomplished before.

The inspecting officers were invariably met and treated with the utmost respect and courtesy, and their advice and suggestions were eagerly sought and promptly observed.

A form for the inspection of militia encampments in detail was approved by you, and adopted, and was generally used this year; the object being to set forth the leading facts concerning the national guard of the entire country so succinctly and minutely that all necessary information may be readily accessible.

The reports of these inspectors have not all been received. Certain information submitted in the form of replies to categorical queries are summarized and tabulated and submitted herewith (Supplement 2), and the remarks of the inspectors are submitted entire (Supplement 1). For the first time all the encampments of State troops have been visited officially by officers of the Army, rendering reports to the War Department. It is therefore the first time that the details of all the encampments, with the criticisms of the experienced officers selected for the inspection of the troops, could be presented in this concise but comprehensive form. As the entire report of the inspectors is submitted, it will not be necessary to recapitulate here the points of interest. It is sufficient to say that all the officers selected for this duty entered with zeal and enthusiasm upon its discharge. That their services have been of great advantage to and fully appreciated and acknowledged by the State authorities and the troops inspected, the following extract from the report of the inspector-general of Michigan is given as an example:

At the request of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of War detailed to this encampment four Michigan graduates from West Point, viz, Lieuts. Winans, Upton, Fleming, and Bertsch. Upon their arrival in camp they reported to me and were

detailed for duty, one to each regiment. They assisted a great deal by giving valuable instructions during drills and in the duties of guards and sentinels, and I desire to return my thanks to these gentlemen for their efficient services. I wish also to thank Capt. Cornelius Gardener, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, for the efficient services he rendered us at the camp. He was untiring in his work, and was ready at all times to offer suggestions and to help in any way that was asked of him. His presence with us was of great value to the troops.

Other acknowledgments of like character have been received. Attention is invited to the advanced progress in the character and fullness of the reports received this year and the uniformity of subjects treated, so that a fair comparison may be made of the merits of the different States and organizations. The great improvement in the troops themselves is also worthy of notice, particularly as to the interest displayed by the officers, the discipline, messing, and practical instruction.

Attention is also called to the various recommendations of the inspecting officers. It is safe to assume that a substantial organization of the volunteer militia of the nation is now assured, and with the support from the General Government and from the States themselves, which they deserve and which experience has taught us it is economical to give, an efficiency will be attained in which all may feel a just pride and the nation may rely for its security.

The established policy of the Government to foster and encourage the military spirit of the young men of the land, as it finds expression through their interest in, and connection with, the militia organizations, has never been better exemplified than this year under your administration.

Many of the brigade and regimental commanders of the national guard throughout the country are men of ripe experience and attainments in military affairs, and have, indeed, won their spurs upon the hotly contested fields of our last great war.

The influence and efficiency of the adjutants-general of the States is perhaps one of the most important factors in the growth and improvement of the national guard. There continues to be marked improvement in the practical effectiveness of the organization, discipline, and instruction of the national guard generally, and it has been observed that in those States where the militia forces have made the greatest advances in the past few years, and where the best results in the future seem most likely to occur, the adjutants-general have been officers still comparatively young, who served with ability in the late civil war, and who, in addition to their military experience and training, are possessed of marked executive ability. These adjutants-general are the centers of all military activity, and have the powers of the Horse Guards joined to those of the War Department. Such officers, where there is no chief of staff, are practically at the head of the military establishment of their States; and their duties and powers are, constructively, very extensive, and partake nearly of those of a commanding general, but, of course, under the supreme authority and direction of the constitutional commander-in-chief. The supervisory, if not absolute, control of the organization of the State militia; of its mobilization when required; of the rules and regulations for its ordinary equipment and armament; and the administration of its encampments and of all matters pertaining to its transportation, and of its subsistence when in the field—all these matters, and more, necessarily fall within the scope of their duties.

Under existing circumstances changes in the *personnel* of the militia organizations are numerous and rapid. There are instances where,

within two years, the membership of a company has been completely changed. Such rapid and thorough changes are, of course, detrimental, as they prevent that perfection of efficiency and discipline which is desirable. But even this feature has its good points, because by filling and depleting the ranks of an organization constantly, the benefits of military training, though the training in many instances may be but slight, are widely disseminated, and may be relied upon with assurance to bear good fruit in the event of an emergency. It is a matter of history that Frederick William III, by the terms of his treaty of peace with Napoleon early in the present century, was required to reduce his standing army to a maximum of 42,000 men. But, by the advice of his minister of war, the term of service of these men was limited to six months; and by this means, in the course of a few years, Prussia had a large trained reserve ready for service, though the men in training at any one time had not exceeded the stipulated maximum.

The suggestion has often been made that regular troops should be sent to encamp and drill with the militia. The good effects of this arrangement, where tried, have been marked, and fraternity and mutual esteem and respect are established between these two branches of the military service. Volunteers usually do most of the fighting in our wars, and the regulars and militia become individualized among *them*. The better our military organizations can work together in peace, the easier and better can the volunteers be organized, instructed, and brought to the line of battle in war.

In my report to the Major-General Commanding the Army, I have suggested the advisability of holding at Chicago, during the Columbian Exposition next year, an encampment of the militia force of the nation, and collecting there as many regulars as possible. We have no cause to be ashamed of our Army. It probably has the highest discharge and death rate combined, in proportion to its strength, of any civilized army, as it has about the smallest ratio to the population of its country.

In some instances the State appropriations for the maintenance and encampments of the national guard are very inadequate; and it is no uncommon thing—indeed it is the rule—for the members themselves to make substantial contributions for such purposes from their own funds, or to raise the lacking money by subscriptions among their friends, or by entertainments of various kinds. The national guardsman is under oath to go, even at the risk of his life, wherever he may be sent for the preservation of the public peace, or of individual life and property, which both the State and national governments are pledged to defend, and often he pays for the privilege of doing this. This appears to be radically wrong. All military expenses should be met by the State and United States Governments.

Some of the national guardsmen march to their summer encampments, instead of being transported thither by rail or boat; the conditions of the march being the same in every respect as they are in actual service. More is learned practically from one such march than from a month's encampment; and the knowledge thus acquired will be retained through life. The exercises in which the national guard have had the least experience, and in which they are naturally the most deficient, are in campaigning, skirmishing through rough country, field intrenchments, minor tactics, and night work. In connection with these, signal practice would readily follow, and guard and picket duty would become more real. Under such circumstances, with a competent corps of surgeons and officers, the guardsmen would easily learn how to take care

of themselves in the field. Some of the camps seem to have been made almost as good coddling machines as a first-class hotel.

There also appears to be an urgent need of more attention to artillery drill, and practice with the modern breech-loading and machine guns, in some places; and there are many evidences that this need will be at least partially supplied at once.

The recently adopted drill regulations must make field practice more important than ever. An admirable model for field maneuvers was given by Gen. Merritt's command at Chilocco Creek, and Maj. Babcock has since written on the subject in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, and these can be readily compared with the foreign ideas.

On page 10 of my last annual report the latest foreign views on the proper inspection of such a volunteer force were presented, and perhaps it will be interesting to note the line in which they seek improvement, as indicated in the following condensed extracts from an article in the *United Service Magazine* of April, June, and July, 1891:

In dealing with any suggestions for the improvement of a peculiar force like the volunteers, it is important to bear in mind that the men constituting the force are essentially *voluntary* soldiers; that they give their time, and, in many cases, their money, of their own free will; that they receive no pay; that their attendance is not, and cannot be, made compulsory; and that, broadly speaking, the power which holds the force together is a moral rather than a coercive power. * * * That some kind of auxiliary army must exist is a fact which must be patent to all. That some kind of auxiliary force can be raised is also a certainty. * * *

What is an ideal volunteer force, and by what light must it be judged? The answer is simple. It must be a force that can do three things, and three only. It must *march, maneuver, and fight*. And the standpoint from which it must be judged is its efficiency for *war*. To attain this efficiency four essentials are involved. These essentials are: (1) Equipment; (2) organization; (3) discipline; (4) training. * * * In every volunteer regiment a certain proportion (one-quarter at least) of the men should be provided with tools; and these tools it should be the duty of the war office to issue free of charge, or if, for occult reasons of state, there be an insuperable difficulty in so doing, an annual grant of 1s. per annum ought to be paid to the volunteers for every intrenching tool of authorized pattern in their possession.

* * * In case of mobilization every battalion is expected to carry with it one hundred rounds of ball cartridge per man, part of which is carried on the person, part in the regimental small-arm ammunition carts. * * * Shall the various corps set off for their appointed stations and let their ammunition (their very fighting soul) follow haphazard after them? * * * But the question of equipment does not end with the personal kit carried by each man; it also embraces the questions of transport and supply. This, at first sight, appears rather a formidable problem to solve; but if the plan, which certainly one brigade is now carrying out, were adopted by all volunteers, and received the official *imprimatur* of the war office, the transport question, at any rate, would cease to be a stumbling block. * * * A scheme for the mobilization of volunteer brigades is in course of trial by which every regiment will be able, within twenty-four hours of the order to mobilize, to assemble at the brigade rendezvous with every man fully equipped, with a complete transport train and with a reserve supply of three days' food ("iron rations"). * * * This work comes within the duty of the brigade or divisional transport staff. But there are times when communication with the base may be impossible, and then arrangements must be made for obtaining supplies on the spot, i. e., by means of requisition on the inhabitants of the district. For this purpose a brigade supply officer should be appointed. * * * But the whole, from the brigade supply officer downwards, should be instructed in the method of requisitioning, of collecting, of storing, and of distributing supplies. * * * It would be well if in every battalion at least one man should be taught how to cook. * * * If the medical staff corps were organized throughout the volunteer service each surgeon would then have at his disposal a certain number of men to train and instruct, and the frequent annoyance to company officers of finding many of their best men drawn away for ambulance work would be avoided. * * * If the brigade system is to be a success it can succeed in one way only, and that is by following the excellent plan which obtains in the German army. There every officer, from the company officer upwards, must forge the weapon he will have to wield in war. And until we make every brigadier immediately responsible for the discipline and training of his own

brigade, the sole head of all its affairs, administrative and financial, as well as training and maneuver, volunteer brigades must always remain a paper organization. * * * If the brigade system is intelligently organized and rationally carried out, there is no reason why it should not result in success. And, to go a step further, if, after years, it proves to be successful, would there be much difficulty in arranging, say once every three or four years, a divisional camp of two or more brigades, with a certain proportion of yeomanry, and by that time, let us hope, volunteer field artillery attached; or, if this latter is "but an empty dream" field batteries of the regular army? * * *

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND DISCIPLINE.

The standard by which our ideal volunteer force is to be judged is its readiness for war. * * *

Should we at any time become involved in a war with France, Russia, or Germany, either separately or in combination, no matter whether we attacked them or they us, there can be no doubt that some attempt would be made to create at least a "scare" on our shores. * * *

Without wishing in any degree to minimize the great and very excellent effect of moral power, it may at once be pointed out that every officer is not gifted with the capacity for ruling men by moral power alone, and that in consequence the discipline of the various fractions of the volunteer force varies considerably. But discipline is not a question for one or two regiments. * * *

Had it not been for the zeal and tact of officers and the sterling good sense and devotion of the bulk of the men, the volunteers would years ago have become extinct. And even this good sense and devotion on the part of the men would have been nothing had it not been fostered and encouraged by their officers. * * *

The chief and most important part of a force, peculiarly constituted as the volunteers are, where moral power is of such extreme value, must of necessity be the men by whom this moral power is wielded. These men are the officers, and it is only on the foundation of good officers that an improved volunteer force can be built up.

Given a good officer and you may safely rely on good men. Replace the officer by a less capable or a less energetic man and you may, with equal certainty, foretell a diminution in numbers and a decrease in efficiency. * * *

The only rational hope of effecting a radical improvement in the efficiency of the volunteers, and of attaining a higher and more uniform standard of discipline, is in carefully selecting and training the candidates for commissions; in requiring of all officers a more thorough knowledge of their work, and in testing that knowledge from time to time; in strengthening the hands of the weaker brethren by giving them their men for a definite period, and by the adoption of such regulations for the maintenance of discipline as will compensate for any want of tact and firmness on their part; in introducing a definite and more uniform system of training throughout the force, and in raising the present requirements for efficiency to such a standard that, without encroaching more on the volunteer's time or purse, the official "imprimatur" of efficiency may represent to some extent that efficiency which is synonymous with readiness for war. * * *

Though the discipline of the force as a whole is good, it is by no means uniform. In some regiments it is excellent; in others equally bad. As the officers, so the regiment. And it is to help the less competent officers, and to attain a more generally level standard throughout the whole force, that a more uniform code is needed.

But it is not a question of discipline in war; at such a time it is manifestly essential that all men of an army must be amenable to one code.

But to train men for war a certain amount of discipline is required in time of peace. * * *

The senior officer present to have power to inflict on any volunteer fines varying in amount from 1s. to £1 for the following offenses, subject, of course, to the approval of the officer commanding the corps:

For loading or firing out of turn or without orders, for pointing a rifle at anyone without orders, for taking a rifle out of an armory without leave, for neglecting to return it or keeping it elsewhere than in his own custody, for leaving the ranks without permission, for dirty arms, clothing, or accoutrements, for drunkenness in uniform, for parading incorrectly dressed, for wearing his clothing or using his arms without permission, for any act, conduct, disorder, or neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, for neglecting to obey any order, for threats or insolence to a superior, for resisting arrest, for allowing the escape of a prisoner, and for resisting or offering violence to any picket, guard, or sentry.

Any case not provided for above to be left to the decision of the commanding officer.

All serious or aggravated offenses to be punished with dismissal in addition to any of the above-mentioned fines.

There is, however, one very important addition required to the volunteer act of 1863, and that is that the commanding officer's award must be promptly enforced. * * *

If punishments are to be inflicted on volunteers, let them be reasonable and adapted to the peculiar conditions of the force; let the fines—if any—be as small as you will, but let the commanding officer have the power to strike, and strike sharply; and, above all, let him have the power to strike whilst the iron is hot, and thereby intensify the moral effect of his award.

Authority which combines a moral with a punitive power is more than doubled in its effect.

REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFICIENCY—DRILL AND SHOOTING.

The comparison has already been drawn between the requirements for efficiency which have to be complied with by the volunteer force and those of any possible enemy—we fear much in favor of the latter. * * *

The first consideration must be to determine what should be done, and what left undone, in order to utilize to the utmost the limited time an amateur soldier can afford for his military training. And if we keep steadily before us the fact that our ideal volunteer force is to be one that can march, maneuver, and fight, we shall be in no danger of leaving the narrow path that leadeth to a state of real efficiency. * * *

The losses suffered by the German troops in the earlier part of the Franco-German war of 1870-71—losses inflicted by a weapon far inferior in deadliness to any modern repeating rifle—are quite sufficient to prove that the days of the rigid close order of line or column are passed, and that a more flexible and less vulnerable fighting formation is essential.

So long as close order was possible on the field of battle, so long was it sound policy to practice close-order movements on the parade ground, and, as these movements required extreme steadiness and precision in the ranks, an inspection which laid stress on movements in line or column, or from one to the other, was in reality a test of readiness for war. But now, when the first graze of an enemy's shell dissolves troops in mass into scattered groups in extended order, it is mere waste of time to insist year by year that a regiment which can march past well is a good regiment, and to take for granted that it can behave equally well in modern fighting formation. * * *

Witness that in the whole course of the Franco-German war in 1870 the German infantry only twice formed square to repel cavalry attacks; and this, too, in an open and uninclosed country most favorable for the action of that arm. * * *

What is urgently needed for the volunteer force is a new drill book, which shall teach just enough close-order drill to enable troops to reach the field of battle with the greatest ease and rapidity, and then lay special stress on movements in extended order; on the attack or defense as against a civilized enemy; on the service of security, including outposts, patrolling, advanced, rear, and flank guards; on skirmishing, fire discipline, the supply of ammunition, attacks by night, and elementary field engineering. * * *

The present pedantic ways of opening the ranks for the manual exercise or for the general salute, advancing and retiring in line, echelon movements, movements for receiving cavalry, and marching past, are so much waste of time for volunteers. They look pretty, please the sisters, cousins, and aunts who are looking on, but as war movements are long since obsolete.

It is not suggested that the manual or bayonet exercises should be abolished, as these form an excellent substitute for physical drill. * * *

His most important training should begin where nowadays but too often it ends, viz, in a thorough training in all movements in extended order and knowledge of the service of security and fire discipline.

To this end every officer and every sergeant should have ample opportunity of practicing their men, both in companies and squads, in attack, defense, and skirmishing, strict attention being paid to fire discipline, reinforcements, supply of ammunition, and casualties. * * *

Outposts by day and by night should be assiduously practiced by all volunteers, as well as the conduct of small patrols, advanced, rear, and flank guards.

Operations by night and a simple form of shelter-trench drill are also useful, though not so essential as the above. * * *

The writer has very little fear of being accused of having laid down a too elaborate training to insure an efficient state of readiness for war. Rather than being too elaborate, this course may seem too meager and incomplete. * * *

The present inspection, which is much to blame for leading volunteers into attempting too much, and for directing their attention to the practice of obsolete showy movements in close order, is generally a function lasting from 2 to 3 hours.

It may be in camp; it may take place at the headquarters of the regiment. The inspecting officer, who has probably never seen the regiment since the preceding year, unless he may have dined with the officers or had a seat on the platform at the annual prize distribution, arrives on the ground to find the regiment drawn up in line at open order. He is received with a general salute; sees the regiment march past and reform line in the original alignment. Major A. is then called out to put the men through the manual and firing exercises; Major B. undertakes the bayonet exercise. Perhaps the colonel is then told that the inspecting officer would like to see him "do a few movements;" ditto, the two majors or one or two of the captains. What these movements are is generally left entirely to the choice of these officers, and, as the few they attempt have been carefully rehearsed during the few days preceding the inspection, the whole function passes off without any serious hitch. Now and then a form of attack is scrambled through, but there is seldom any attempt at a real and searching examination of all ranks, and, indeed, it is hardly to be expected, as the time at the disposal of the inspecting officer is too short, as, in addition to inspecting the drill of the regiment, he has to see to its books, interior economy, and probably to examine some officer either on joining or after promotion.

In place of this ornamental function yecept an "inspection," it is proposed to substitute nothing. Strange enough it may seem, the only sound course is to do away entirely with any so-called inspection, and to make the whole week in camp under the brigadier one continuous inspection from first to last. * * *

Let him take note how each regiment in his brigade behaves during the week under canvas. Let him note how they march in, how they behave when on and off parade, their discipline, drill, and interior economy; let him observe at what rate their efficiency increases as the training proceeds, how the officers show their fitness for command, and where the weak points are. Let there be two or three days' minor "operations of war" under conditions approximating as nearly as possible to those of reality, and let him see how each unit of his command acquits itself under these circumstances. This, and this alone, is the only true way of testing the efficiency of a volunteer regiment. * * *

As regards the shooting of the volunteers there is a very general opinion among the outside public, fostered no doubt by the almost marvelous performances of picked marksmen at Wimbledon and Bisley, that the volunteers as a whole are far and away better shots than the regular troops. Anyone with the least knowledge of the force must be aware that exactly the reverse is the case. * * *

But the fact that about 15 per cent of the volunteers can shoot moderately does not in any way improve the general all-round shooting of the rest. What is wanted in war is not the man who can drive consecutive bulls'-eyes at 1,000 yards, but a company of 100 men, all of whom can be trusted to hit the mark at distances up to 500 yards. An infantry officer's weapon is the rifle he controls; he commands in fact an intelligent and living machine gun, and he must be able to rely on all the barrels being in good working order. If some of them will not shoot straight they are an incumbrance and worse than useless. Of course fine shooting at long ranges may be most useful in many cases, and a certain percentage of good shots is necessary to any efficient fighting force. But it is at shorter ranges, where the weight of fire ought to tell, that the human machine gun must prove itself a reliable weapon.

Prince Hohenlohe, in his admirable "Letters on Artillery," sums up most clearly and concisely the duties of that arm. In the first place it must *hit*, in the second place it must *hit*, and in the third place it must *go on hitting*. This is a precept which is equally applicable to volunteer musketry. Weight of fire and indiscriminate blazing away of ammunition are only hindrances to success if the men can not hit their target.

The problem to be solved is, therefore, how to improve the general shooting of the force with as little extra expenditure of time or money as possible. * * *

When a man has been shown what the correct and easiest position should be, he should be at once given the opportunity of acquiring that position and seeing its advantages by practice. * * *

And this all, it is contended, could be taught without actually going on the range. Of course the same thing could be taught there; but getting the range is generally a long, tiresome, and expensive business, and if this instruction can be given practically, at less cost and with far less waste of time, there can be no doubt as to its beneficial results. * * *

One more suggestion as regards shooting, and that is that all company officers should be obliged to become first-class shots, if only to insure their occasional attendance on the range, as the presence of an officer, and above all of an officer who shoots, is often in itself a stimulus to the shooting of the men.

The question of good officers is the keystone of the whole problem of an ideal volunteer force. * * * To train the rank and file and to neglect the officers is indeed putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. * * * Of course some really good officers will be

Officers.

found who are fully capable of doing all these things, and more if needed. * * * And moreover anyone who has studied the volunteer force as a whole for any length of time must have been driven to the conclusion that whatever efficiency it may now possess it owes entirely to the energy and enthusiasm of its best officers. * * *

Let a man know that once an officer of volunteers his military work can brook no excuse; he may grumble, but he will respect that work all the more. Once let the element of hardship enter into the life of the volunteer officer and the whole status of the volunteer officer will be raised, not only in the eyes of the officers themselves but in the opinion of the outside public. * * * If the name of every candidate for a commission were submitted to a committee consisting of the officer commanding, one field officer, and one captain of the battalion, together with the brigadier and the brigade major, with the understanding that their decision must be *unanimous*, we should at least have a safeguard against any but educated gentlemen being recommended for commissions. * * *

Within three years of being gazetted he must pass a compulsory examination. * * * His examination should be made a real proceeding in place of a farce, as is too often the case at present. * * * He must know how to secure rest and protection for himself and his men when near an enemy; what precautions to take when on the line of march or when halted; how to discover the enemy's intentions whilst concealing his own; how to handle his command both in attack and defense under varying conditions; how to make use of obstacles or intrenchments; how to control the rifle fire of the human machine-gun intrusted to him; how to make proper use of maps and to grasp the advantages of ground; and how, if called out for active service, the discipline of his men would be maintained. * * *

Let it be understood clearly that promotion will go by seniority as hitherto, *provided that the officer has passed the required standard*. * * * And a service that is looked up to and respected is never long without recruits. * * * In order to insure that a fair standard of efficiency is maintained amongst the commissioned ranks, the annual "inspection" by the brigadier should include at least one day's "operations of war," in which the capacity of every officer, from the colonel down to the youngest subaltern, could be thoroughly tested and any officer who failed without reasonable cause more than once in this test should, without hesitation, be required to send in his papers and retire into private life. * * *

The week in camp of course means hard work, but as it is to be presumed that men who join the force intend to do at least some amount of work and to devote a portion, at any rate, of their leisure to learning their duties, surely this can not be regarded as an excessive expenditure of time.

Of course, in addition to the time spent with the men, a certain amount of book-work, etc., has to be done at home. But the willing man can always find time for this, as the work is in itself most interesting and in the majority of instances is regarded as a pleasure rather than a "grind."

In the matter of expense there is a very great difference in the calls made upon the officers' pockets in various corps. In some cases no officer can escape under £50, in others the highest subscription which any officer is allowed to give to his corps is less than half that amount.

The writer has had experience of both kinds of corps, and can unhesitatingly aver that the cheaper regiments are invariably the smarter and more efficient.

It would be no bad plan if, in revising the regulations, a paragraph were inserted limiting the annual subscription of the various ranks. * * * But in the country corps the efficiency, nay the very existence, of each detachment depends on its commanding officer.

Present military conditions permit this summary from the latest military publications as to training infantry for approaching battle:

(1) Greatly increased importance of the ground; therefore acquire familiarity with every variety by every exercise suitable to war, and at all hours. (2) Less *elan*; a fresh force at the last; a turning as well as front movement. (3) Effective reconnoitering; the best trained officers promise victory. (4) Accurately judging distance. (5) The spade is raised almost to the rank of a weapon. (6) Instruction; ignorance is a military crime; officers must not only master their business, but perfect themselves as instructors able to arouse enthusiasm for the cause; not only the captain and other leaders must be skilful and determined, avoiding unnecessary losses, but the individual infantryman should be a good shot, a skillful skirmisher, a determined soldier, well knowing how he is to act in every situation of the fight, and trusting in his own capacity; and losses must be met with courage as well as skill, though at the most important distances—when the opponents are close together—the danger of death is possibly not so great as formerly. (7)

Gymnastics, fencing, overcoming obstacles, fighting in masses, long-range firing, developing the best mental condition, so the individual and his organization will be evidently *well trained*.

As was predicted in my last annual report this important feature of our service has continued to develop with gratifying results.

The number of officers authorized for this service (fifty) was found to be inadequate and the law was amended permitting an additional twenty-five to be so disposed.

This additional force was soon absorbed by the numerous colleges soliciting such assistance, and the work of allotting them so that equal justice should be done each State and Territory was beset with difficulties, as the demands were greatly in excess of the number of officers available. The prescribed inspection has been made of each college where an officer was on duty during the scholastic year. The reports submitted are interesting and indicate an increased interest and improvement in method and support very gratifying. Copies of these reports will be sent when printed to each college in compliance with General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters of the Army, current series. An interesting feature in some of the reports is the mention of the names of the most distinguished students in military science, and accompanied in some instances with recommendations for appointment in the Army. I note, with much gratification, that many of the most deserving of the students at these colleges have been offered appointments in the Army. This course was recommended in my annual report of 1889 and again in that of last year. I am sure that no adequate estimate can be made of the good results that will follow this policy.

The following is a list of persons selected for examination for appointment to the Army from civil life who have received instructions at colleges at which military instruction has been imparted by army officers:

Name.	College.	Name.	College.
Andrews, James N ...	St. Augustine College, Benicia, Cal.	McCorkle, H. L.	University of Tennessee.
Armstrong, John P ...	Delaware College, Newark, Del.	Madden, John F.	University of California.
Baker, Lawrence E ...	Alabama Polytechnic Institute.	Moore, Albert C.	Illinois University.
Barton, Frank A.	Cornell University, New York.	Murdock, John S.	Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.
Castner, Joseph C.	Rutger's College, New Jersey.	Phillips, Ervin L.	Cornell University, New York.
Cole, Geo. W.	Missouri State University.	Price, Harrison J.	Ohio Normal University.
Hume, Frank M.	River View Military Academy.	Rogers, Harry L.	Michigan Military Academy.
Kobbe, Ferdinand W.	University School of Petersburg, Va.	Sigerfoos, Edward ...	Ohio State University.
Larrabee, S. H.	Cornell College, Iowa.	Simons, W. H.	South Carolina Military Academy.
Manier John T.	Agricultural College of Mississippi.	Short, Walter C.	Michigan Military Academy.
		Smith, C. F. L.	Shattuck School, Minnesota.

The officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics at the various colleges are, without exception, reported as suitable for the position. Generally they are members of the faculty, and in almost all cases they appear to be properly supported by the college authorities. The interest of the students in their military duties is also reported good, as a rule.

The reports show an aggregate attendance of male students at these various colleges this year of 14,235 as against 14,995 last year, a decrease of more than 5 per cent while the students taking the military course this year aggregate 6,595 as against 6,689 last year, a decrease of but little more than 1 per cent.

The types of uniform at these institutions are becoming less various and more satisfactory. If furnished under something like the army system it is not more expensive than citizens' clothing of similar quality. For instance, the army cap costs from 57 cents to \$1.50.

While the results at these colleges have been gratifying and encouraging, perhaps the best results attainable are not to be expected until some system is devised whereby military instruction and drills may be made a part of the regular curriculum of the colleges and given the same dignity and importance as any other branch of study in the regular course. How meager the college libraries are in military literature and how still more meager is the theoretical military instruction imparted at some institutions is noticeable. All but three have a battalion organization. The same institutions reported most favorably last year seem the best this year again. Six had military encampments during the year.

It may be noted that some 10 per cent of the working time of this Department is taken up by the May and June inspections of the colleges.

In the 53 colleges inspected the military instruction varied greatly, and at the best consisted of drills, target practice, encampments, practice marches, and lectures and essays. Practical instruction in the artillery arm of the service was given at 32, and in the cavalry arm at 9 institutions. The number of drills at the various colleges ranged from 1 to 10 per week, the average being 4 per week. At 20 colleges the number was less than the average, and at 27 it exceeded that number. Small-arms target practice was had at 26, and artillery target practice at 6 institutions. Encampments were held by 6, and practice marches by 4 colleges.

As to theoretical instruction the text-books generally in use are the authorized drill-books and Army Regulations, and at 15 colleges other military text-books were also studied; but the text-books on military science seem comparatively insignificant. At 44 colleges lectures on military subjects were given, and at only 11 essays were had. This gives an illustration of the intellectual as distinguished from the physical military training the students at these institutions are given some opportunity to receive. As the intellectual is to the physical as three to one in war, evidently the most important part of the military training of youth is to impress them with correct military ideas, facts, and habits. The military professor at each of these colleges is only one among many professors, and the others are engaged at their permanent life work, while his detail is too temporary; so there seems a tendency at some places to undermine his work and destroy its efficiency. This should be guarded against.

It is believed that it would be not only advisable, but practicable, and productive of good results in the military instruction of the young men at these colleges, if each such institution should be furnished replicas or duplicates of the models of military engineering in the museum at Willetts Point; of guns and ordnance similar to those at Fort Monroe; and of the quartermaster's means of transportation like those displayed in the halls of the War Department building. It is suggested that this be done, as it would certainly be allowable on the same principle and for the same purposes that arms and quartermaster's property are issued to the militia.

The recommendation seems to be general on the part of the inspectors, military professors, and college authorities that the tour of duty of officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics be extended to four years, so that each officer thus detailed may conduct at least one class through from the beginning to the finish of their collegiate course.

That such an arrangement would be an improvement upon the present system seems undeniable, and of course it would save 33 per cent on the mileage expenses, which have been constantly growing and this year is receiving special consideration.

MONEY ACCOUNTS.

The appended tabular statements (Supplement 4) compiled from the reports of the inspections of the money accounts of disbursing officers of the Army made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, may be summarized as follows:

Balance taken up.....		\$4, 596, 839. 54
Receipts from Treasury.....	\$42, 677, 177. 57	
Receipts from sales and other sources.....	1, 737, 444. 20	
		44, 414, 621. 77
Receipts from transfers from other officers.....		13, 145, 343. 82
Total to be accounted for.....		62, 156, 805. 13
Disbursements.....	41, 567, 617. 16	
Transfers to other officers.....	13, 288, 899. 81	
Deposited to credit of Treasurer United States.....	843, 217. 17	
		55, 699, 734. 14
Balance on hand.....		6, 457, 070. 99
Distributed as follows:		
United States Treasury.....	5, 042, 806. 47	
United States depositories.....	1, 378, 380. 80	
Cash on hand.....	35, 883. 72	
		6, 457, 070. 99

The difference between the amount reported on hand at close of statement for last fiscal year and the amount taken up in this report (\$1,262,167.17) represents the balances of officers who had ceased to disburse, or had changed stations since last inspection, and of whose money transactions subsequent to that date no report was made to this office. This is remedied by Army Regulations, 967½ (General Orders 42, 1891), which provides that when an officer shall cease to be a disbursing officer he shall submit through the proper channels a statement of his money accounts from date of last inspection to and including the closing of his accounts, and, by instructions to inspectors embodied in Note 3 on Form 3 from this Office, directing that the examination of disbursements and money accounts should commence at the date of the the balance, and at the last disbursement reported, at the last inspection.

The aggregate balances in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the year is much larger than that reported at the beginning. Possibly large balances may be required for the proper and prompt discharge of the public indebtedness, but the following variations are noted in the percentages of the balances found on hand to the average monthly expenditures:

Department.	Per cent of final balances to average of monthly actual expenditures, excluding transfers, etc.	Per cent. of final balances to average of total monthly disbursements.
Engineer.....	311	293
Quartermaster.....	214	130
Ordnance.....	205	191
Subsistence.....	102	83
Medical.....	86	82
Pay.....	84	57

The requirements of the law in relation to disbursements, and the large number of appropriations, make it necessary to hold a working balance under each; and this accounts in a measure for a seemingly large balance in the aggregate: but it is believed that it is entirely practicable, even under the present cumbrous system, to considerably reduce the holdings of some officers; and a special attempt was made in this direction during the year. In these days of rapid transit there is no apparent necessity for accumulating a balance to meet some remote contingency. Sufficient unto the month is the demand thereof, would seem to be a good and practical rule. And assuredly the Treasury Department, in view of the increase that would come to its available funds, would coöperate in the prompt placing of funds where and when actually needed.

Possibly the number of appropriations could be reduced in each Department to a minimum, as in the

Pay department, without prejudice to the interests of the several items for which a distinct appropriation is made. This could be accomplished by grouping the items of the same class under a general head under which the Treasury Department would remit and the disbursing officer take up the funds. The disbursements under the subheads could readily be controlled from the Bureau, monthly, by allotments. There does not seem to be any more reason or absolute necessity why there should be 478 separate and distinct titles for appropriations made for improving the rivers and harbors than for the separate items covered by the Army pay bill or for "support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers." Under this last general head 61 separate items of appropriation are grouped and carried on the accounts as one. The Ordnance Department under the general title of "Armament of fortifications," has twenty-two money items appropriated for distinct objects pertinent to the title.

This grouping wherever applied reduces not only the balances deemed necessary to carry on the works, but also the great amount of clerical labor expended upon what seems to be unnecessary duplication and quadruplication of records. Under the present methods of keeping the public accounts and of drafting the bill referred to, it is necessary to open a separate account with each item of appropriation, not only on the general ledgers in the offices of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, but also on the ledgers of the Chief of Engineers, the First Comptroller, the Second Comptroller, the Second Auditor, and the Register of the Treasury Department, and to but three of the seven offices do the vouchers of expenditure go to show whether or not the disbursements were made as contemplated by the act making the appropriation. It would seem, therefore, that the public interests would be fully subserved and the business methods greatly simplified if general titles were adopted in the offices where only the general purposes were considered, leaving to the offices having contact with the vouchers the more subordinate but not less responsible duty of supervision necessary to meet the requirements of the law limiting the amount of disbursements to the appropriation made for each subhead.

By this plan the general ledgers of the War and Treasury Departments would be greatly relieved and simplified without impairing the record, as the ledgers of the subordinate offices, the bureaus and Auditors, would show the disbursements by items and in detail. Could this be accomplished it is apparent that a large decrease in the amount held as balances by disbursing officers of the War Department would be possible without detriment to the service. The tendency seems to have

hitherto been in the opposite direction, and mere allotments have sometimes been treated as appropriations, though not named in the law.

The total number of inspections of money accounts made were distributed as follows:

Officers.	Inspections.
219 general staff officers' accounts	549
252 post staff officers' accounts	743
6 other line officers' accounts	11
1 retired officer's accounts (Soldiers' Home)	1
<hr/> 478	<hr/> 1,304
The average number of inspections for each staff officer	2.5
The average number of inspections for each post officer	2.94

Of the entire number of inspections made, 740 (including 197 accounts of Post officers), involving about \$59,100,000, were made by the officers of this department, and the remainder, 564 (including 26 staff officers' accounts), covering about \$3,000,000, were made by other officers.

The amount of funds reported as "in the hands of Assistants" not recognized as authorized custodians of public funds has been largely reduced, and possibly this practice, which obtains only in some localities, will fall into disuse and the funds be held only as directed by the law.

Attention is again called to the subject of outstanding checks, and the recommendation is renewed that the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority given him by Section 3645, Revised Statutes, be requested to issue and publish such regulations as will limit to one year the time for which an amount may be held in the depositories for the payment of a disbursing officer's check.

Such regulations will not only relieve disbursing officers from the clerical labor of reporting month after month checks that have been outstanding for one year, and probably will be for two years longer, but will also make available for disbursement the funds now uselessly held during all this time for their payment.

Under Army Regulations 731 it was required that on all vouchers the date, place, and amount should be written in the receipt before it was signed, while under Army Regulations 734 the voucher taken for a payment must be of even date with the check issued therefor. Compliance with these regulations was practicable only when the payor and the payee were both present. In other cases the disbursing officer could not, without antagonizing the requirements of General Orders 90, 1889, that "checks will habitually issue in the order of their date and number," issue his check of even date with vouchers dated from two to ten days prior to their receipt. Officers anxious to comply with the whole letter of the law were thus frequently placed in a dilemma. And in fact one case was met where an officer in his endeavor to comply with Army Regulations, 734, sent vouchers duly dated to the payees by mail for signature, accompanied with his checks of even date. The variance between these regulations was reconciled by General Orders 71, 1891, amending the above paragraphs with the added requirement that the check will not be drawn until the voucher is received back properly signed.

It is only fair, as it is gratifying, to report that during the year the public funds intrusted to the disbursing officers of the Army have been handled with the high honor and success that has become proverbial and is a matter of course, but always deserves official attention. No better bond or security for official trust

and integrity can be desired or found. Of the 449 officers who were intrusted with these funds, only 113 were under legal bonds.

The Soldiers' Home. Under the law it is my duty to inspect annually the Soldiers' Home at Washington City. The inspection was duly made and the report submitted. It is gratifying to note that the Treasurer of the United States has been made by law the custodian of the funds set apart for the current expenses of the Home, as he already was of the permanent and pensioners' funds. This recognition of the public character of these funds was eminently proper.

The manner of keeping the accounts of the institution is gradually being conformed to the prescribed military system. As this institution was established particularly for the benefit of old and disabled soldiers, and its revenue derived from their pay while in active service, their interests should be of the first consideration, whether in laying out the grounds, supplying the house, the assignment of officers, or the expenditure of money. Several points were presented in which it was thought that possibly greater conveniences or comforts might be given them, by economies and constant watchfulness in administration without increasing the outlay. The comforts and conveniences for the men do not seem much, if any, greater here now than are given robust young soldiers at our new army posts.

Under the admirable management of the hospital and the increasing feebleness and number of the old men, immediate consideration of an increase of the hospital buildings, and possibly the erection of quarters for an attending surgeon in its vicinity, may be wise.

The annual income of the Home is a matter that cannot be passed in silence. Under recent wise legislation and salutary regulations looking to the decrease in the number of desertions and elevation of the *morale* of the enlisted force, it is apparent from results obtained that the income of the Home derived from the fines and forfeitures of enlisted men may show in the future a material reduction.

INSPECTIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH 955, ARMY REGULATIONS.

Inspections under paragraph 955, Army Regulations, are still steadily progressing, and where defects or irregularities were found they were pointed out for the proper remedial action, as usual, and it is believed a fuller report can be presented next year.

Public Works. These inspections are made in compliance with paragraph 955, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, under which they are restricted to "business and administrative methods, and are not to extend to or include the scientific or technical character of the work for which the officer in charge is professionally responsible, through the head of his department, to the Secretary of War." The limitation thus placed on inspections has given rise to much inquiry as to the boundaries and precise nature of the inspections to which it is applied. To these inquiries it has not been necessary nor perhaps hardly practicable to make a complete reply, because no common definition of the words "scientific and technical" appear to have been adopted by the several departments. For example, the work of a quartermaster charged by the Quartermaster-General with building a military post like Fort Logan or Fort Riley, has not been considered so scientific or technical as to preclude an expression of opinion by the inspector on the excellence of the mechanical work, or the character of the materials used, or the efficiency of the quartermaster. In fact, the officer's business and admin-

istrative methods are involved in just such matters, and one can scarcely conceive of a thorough inspection which did not embrace them, provided it were the purpose to ascertain whether contracts had been complied with in all respects, and the interests of the Government protected. This kind of inquiry, however, if extended to similar work under Engineer Officers might meet with a remonstrance and a charge of encroachment on the technical and scientific domain. It would seem, therefore, that the official character of the officer, as well as the official character of his work, may determine whether or not it is scientific and technical; and that pile-driving, dredging, stone masonry, or carpenter work in progress under an engineer can not be classified with similar operations in charge of a quartermaster or line officer. So no specific directions have been given as to the form of these inspections, which have been generally left to the discretion of the officers making them, with the expectation that they would not exceed proper bounds, and that the experience of the Department after a year of trial would render some uniformity possible. It may be said that with slight exceptions this expectation has been fully realized.

Engineer Works. By far the largest number of these inspections have pertained to the business and administrative methods of engineer officers in charge of river and harbor improvements. The system of accountability, and the measures taken by them in addition to what is prescribed in the Engineer Regulations, while differing somewhat in character, have been on the whole very satisfactory, and indicate a most zealous, intelligent, and conscientious purpose to carry on this important public work with skill and economy. Two opposite systems have become apparent through the reports rendered to this office. Under one the engineer officer selects his assistants with great care, gives them their instructions, and lays out the work, requiring them to prepare all the details as much as possible, submitting everything to him for approval. Under the other the engineer officer starts all the details himself and submits them to his assistants. In the one case the assistants are worked up to the maximum of their time and ability, and the results are used as may be deemed proper; in the other case the engineer officer is largely employed in details which necessarily absorb much time.

It would appear desirable, under the conditions attending river and harbor improvements, that our engineer officers should be relieved as much as possible from office details and routine, so that they may give all the time possible to visits of inspection and supervision. That, under the circumstances attending their work, engineer officers are not frequently involved in serious financial and professional difficulties is the best evidence of their painstaking and the integrity and ability of their assistants.

These may be enumerated as the building of the new **Quartermaster Con-** posts at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort **structions.** Riley, Kans.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Bliss, Tex., and the extension of Forts Leavenworth, Myer, and Mackinac, and the construction of roads and other improvements and national cemeteries, and they have involved the disbursement of large appropriations.

As far as observed, the work has been well done, and the business and administrative methods of the officers satisfactory. In truth this may be said of nearly all officers engaged on the public works, and all, with hardly an exception, have afforded inspectors every facility for making their inquiries and inspections,

Depots.

Seven quartermaster's depots have been inspected, and some of the work was particularly praised. As a sample of this work in one office 1,746 transportation requests and 3,486 checks were issued, and 3,446 vouchers paid under 66 appropriations, of which 19 were unlimited and the others pertained to four different fiscal years. The freight received was 965,362 pounds; and shipped, 4,027,581 pounds under 1,486 bills of lading. About 12,000 letters were received or sent; the money total is \$641,850.27; and the employes number 45, at an aggregate monthly compensation of \$3,213.32. At another at least 95 per cent of all articles are purchased under contract, formal or otherwise, and during the year the disbursements amounted to \$1,192,257.70.

The material condition of the subsistence depots throughout the country is generally reported as satisfactory. The prevailing system of frequent purchases and of shipping from the private establishment where stores are purchased direct to military posts, instead of to depots, is said to have resulted in economy and in fresher, better, and more wholesome stores. No serious losses from deterioration have been reported during the past year. On the contrary, careful administrative supervision in this Department seems to perceptibly diminish the amount of stores condemned. Those condemned in the last fiscal year were valued at \$18,195.30.

There were at the beginning of the year six ordnance depots, one of which, the Fort Leavenworth depot, has since been discontinued.

The medical and hospital supplies of the Army are distributed from the three medical purveying depots now in operation, which were inspected during the year. The capacity of these depots is reported sufficient, except that additional shelving was found necessary in the storerooms of those at New York and San Francisco.

Army and Navy General Hospital. An inspection of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., in charge of Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army, showed that institution in splen-

did condition and well administered. At the time of inspection there were 9 officers and 35 enlisted men under treatment.

The well-kept grounds contain 10 acres, and the buildings are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were constructed and were found in excellent condition and repair. The buildings are lighted by gas and heated by steam, and furnished with every convenience for the comfort of the inmates. The means of protection from fires are reported ample; and the books, records, papers, etc., were found to be properly kept.

The civilian employes of the hospital and of the Quartermaster Department receive an aggregate monthly remuneration of \$1,082.51.

Armories and Arsenals. The National Armory, the proving ground at Sandy Hook, and thirteen arsenals have been inspected during the past year and have won some very hearty commendation.

The National Armory. This is an establishment of the first order and is the only Government small-arms factory now in operation.

At date of inspection the armory was running at about one-fourth of its capacity. The buildings are all of brick, slate roofed, but not fire-proof. The entire post is heated by steam, lighted by gas, and supplied with water from the city of Springfield. The old shops are gradually being replaced with new ones of larger capacity and more modern fittings.

As is well known, this is located at Sandy Hook, N. J., and consists of quarters for the officers, enlisted men, and civilians on duty, a few small shops and store buildings, and the necessary appliances for testing cannon. The site is exposed both to the action of the sea and to foreign attack in the event of war, and the land range alone is not of sufficient extent for the trial of high power modern guns.

Arsenals.

These establishments vary from those of the first order in point of capacity to mere storage stations, and their supplies vary from a small quantity of the latest products of modern science to a large but slowly diminishing quantity of stores long since obsolete and intrinsically hardly worth caring for, though splendid models for the world to copy in old smooth-bore times. Now that a new revolution in all warlike material approaches, it seems fortunate that the nation has escaped so easily through the past quarter of a century and is ready to begin on fairly equal, or rather on favorable, terms, the re-armament which the progress of civilization imposes. Smokeless powder propelling projectiles approaching 3,000 feet a second removes the veil from the battlefields and requires a readaptation of the three arms.

Buildings.

Attention is invited to the fact that no record book of public buildings, showing the history of each, including the amounts expended on them in repairs from time to time, corresponding to the record book kept at other posts, is kept at the arsenals. As a safeguard in the application of funds for repairs such a record is quite valuable. Some of the workshops and grounds are reported as insufficiently lighted at night.

Suitable precautions appear to have been taken at all the arsenals to guard against fire and theft. Fire apparatus, fire regulations, and drills are provided for, and both hose and watchmen are considered sufficient to protect public property. No accidents or loss from these or other causes have been reported,—in which they offer a model for posts of the line.

Civil Employés.

Lists of all civil employés at the various arsenals are filed with the inspection reports. They are represented as generally efficient and trustworthy.

Un Garrisoned Permanent Fortifications.

With but few exceptions the forts, their buildings, and armament require immediate attention if it is the intention to preserve them from ruin. At many of the forts there are large quantities of obsolete shot, shell, powder, and guns which, as a measure of economy, might well be sold.

As a rule, the ordnance sergeants in charge of these forts are reported efficient; in a few instances, however, they evidently lack previous experience in handling artillery stores.

With the adoption of the new drill books and small-caliber musket, the Army of the future steps upon the scene. Are we prepared for its instruction and organization? Under paragraph 955, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders 38, 1890, the recruiting rendezvous in various parts of the country have been generally inspected by officers of this Department, and have been found to be in charge of zealous, intelligent officers, who exercise conscientious care in accepting only the best material offering for enlistment. By the greater pains enjoined, and by requiring evidences of good character as well as good physique, a better class of recruits has been enlisted than formerly, as a rule; and to this fact, no doubt, the recent marked reduction in the number of desertions from the Army is to some extent attributable. The time seems

ripe for making still higher demands, so that every man trained in our Army shall count for the utmost possible in defense of the nation during the next civilized war. At the rendezvous inspected the number of men applying for enlistment is reported at 16,185, of whom only 3,173 were accepted, while 13,012 were rejected, only about one out of every five applicants being admitted to the Army. This should be some assurance to the citizens of this country that our soldiers are worthy citizens, too, and deserve and demand proper appreciation and recognition. So far as reported, the ratio of foreign-born to native-born applicants accepted was as 3 to 5. When our Army is fairly representative of our people, and wholly composed of sound, deserving, intelligent young men, plastic to profit from the best training our officers are capable of giving them, we will have every right to expect a perfect model in our little force.

If it should turn out that our system of recruiting and training soldiers is extravagant in peace and impracticable in war, doubtless something better will be attempted. Our Army is so small and so admirably provided for, and fairly paid in the lowest rank that we should have no trouble in getting the kind of men we need.

The usual type of remedial action has followed these and all inspections, such as acquiring adequate room and conveniences, adopting usual methods of supplying fuel, removing unnecessary expense upon the men, etc.

A summary of the reports of post commanders on the subject of recruits shows that during the year 5,330 recruits were received at the posts in the various military departments, an increase of 817 over the number received during the preceding year. These recruits were distributed to the eight military departments as follows: East, 1,653; Dakota, 880; Platte, 774; Missouri, 727; Columbia, 376; Arizona, 341; California, 303, and Texas, 276. The number received exceeds the number stated to be required last year, by over one-half. This year post commanders estimate that 3,240 recruits are needed, or, including Willets Point, 3,323; the greatest number, 790, being needed in the Department of Dakota, and the least, 171, in the Department of the Columbia. In the other departments the needs are as follows: Platte, 605; Missouri, 492; East, 396; Texas, 314; Arizona, 287, and California, 189.

The quality of the recruits received within the year is reported as follows: By 54 posts, good; by 22, fair to good; by 7, fair; by 7 the quality is reported from good to very good or excellent; 8 make no report, and at the remaining posts the quality varies from bad to fair or good. As a whole, the reports show satisfaction in this respect.

I submit herewith, in Supplement 7, a tabulation of matters of interest connected with the recruiting rendezvous inspected, and an extract showing how the English are worrying with the same problems.

About a quarter of a million dollars is expended annually upon the eighty-two national cemeteries scattered throughout the Union. During the past year sixty cemeteries have been visited by officers of this Department, while traveling under orders covering other neighboring inspections, and, hence, at but little cost to the Government on the score of mileage or railroad fares. In but one instance has the inspection of a national cemetery been the subject of a special journey, and that journey was and always must be unavoidable owing to its location.

The condition of the cemeteries has been found generally good; in fact, not one is reported in absolutely bad condition, although on the site

of the cemetery at Hampton, the graves fill with water as fast as the earth is removed.

Inclosures. While the inclosures of a majority of the cemeteries visited are reported in good order, several are very much in need of repair and should receive immediate attention if they are to fulfill the purpose of protecting the grounds. Greater care than has been heretofore exercised in some cases, is necessary in building fences and walls unless it is the intention to remove them periodically, and at short intervals.

Buildings. The most prevalent defect to which attention has been called is the condition of the buildings, repairs being necessary in fifteen instances, and in other instances entirely new buildings of one kind or another are recommended.

Graves. With two or three exceptions the graves are reported in good condition, but in several cemeteries the headstones need cleaning, or other attention. Many headstones are said to be out of perpendicular, and the inscriptions of some obscured by mold. Of these unmarked graves, 11,700 are of unknown Union soldiers in the cemetery at Salisbury, N. C.; 1,468 in three common graves at St. Augustine, Fla., and 642 are of Confederate soldiers buried at Camp Butler, Illinois. A large general monument has been erected in the cemetery at Salisbury, to the memory of the unknown Union dead who are buried in common graves which have long since become indistinguishable. This monument bears the inscription "*Pro Patria*," and below it the figures 11,700. It is suggested that something be added which will describe more fully the facts of this sad history.

Books and Records. The books and records of several of the cemeteries are reported as either defective or not kept in the prescribed manner, and some of these defects are serious, and should be remedied where practicable at an early day. For example, at Finns Point, N. J., there is no record of interments, and none of the graves are marked. At Loudon Park, Baltimore, there is no record of the 240 bodies received from Laurel Hill Cemetery in 1884. At Pittville, near Germantown, 85 interments had not been entered. At Knoxville, 71 interments extending back several years are wanting, and so on.

Flag-poles and Flags. A number of flag-poles are reported out of perpendicular and loose in their sockets, or in need of painting and other repairs. Some are considered altogether too short for their purpose. It is suggested that new flag-poles be of uniform pattern and of sufficient height to show the flag above surrounding trees.

Some instances of carelessness in the matter of raising and lowering the flag are reported, and rainy weather or other duties have been alleged as excuse for this omission.

Each cemetery is provided with a storm flag which is designed for wet or windy weather, and there should be no omission on that or any other account to raise the flag daily.

The Cemetery at Mexico. For the first time in its history an inspection was made of the national cemetery at the City of Mexico, which was visited for that purpose on May 12, 1891, by the Inspector-General of the Army. The remains of 750 soldiers who fell in battle or died of disease during the period the United States Army was there, in 1847-'48, are here buried under a plain, simple shaft of soft gray granite, about 12 feet high. This monument is appropriately inscribed and in excellent condition. There are interred in the cemetery also the remains of 464 persons of other nationalities, and the fund derived from the fee for these interments was applied to

to the maintenance and care of the cemetery up to within the last ten years, when the United States Government withdrew this privilege of general interment and confined the interments to *bona fide* citizens of the United States.

The condition of the cemetery is very satisfactory, and the superintendent, Mr. William M. Edgar, who served in the campaign, seems specially well fitted for his charge.

It appears that a large number of American soldiers and sailors who died at Tampico were buried in a lot adjoining the Catholic cemetery at that place, and that their graves were years ago overgrown with bushes and young trees, and there have probably never been any proper stones to designate them. There were also a number of sailors and officers who died of yellow fever who were buried on the Island of Sacrificios, south of Vera Cruz; and doubtless there are the bodies of many soldiers buried on or adjacent to the various battle-fields and camp grounds of the war. Those at Buena Vista are pointed out to passing travelers in a long, mound. So far as they can be discovered, the ashes of these men who died in their country's service should be collected, preferably in the national cemetery in the City of Mexico, and their graves properly marked.

POSTS.

Under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, one hundred and eleven inspection reports have been received from the commanding officers throughout the Army, including Willets Point, the three recruiting depots at Davids Island and Columbus and Jefferson Barracks, and ten arsenals and ordnance depots, and a summary from them is submitted in Supplement 5 and a tabulated statement from them in Supplement 6. No report was required from West Point, and the inspection report of Fort Apache was, for various reasons, delayed so that the figures for the whole Army had to be rewritten.

Since the rendition of last year's report the number of companies and troops of the infantry and cavalry arms of the service has been reduced from 370 to 300, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 76 and 79, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, leaving 360 companies, troops, and batteries in the line of the Army, without counting the companies and troops now being filled with Indians.

At the time of this inspection 30 of the 97 posts were commanded by colonels, 19 by lieutenant-colonels, 21 by majors, 25 by captains, and 2 by lieutenants. At the preceding report the ranks of post commanders were 32 colonels, 15 lieutenant-colonels, 23 majors, 35 captains, and 5 lieutenants, making a total of 110 post commanders in 1890. Of this number 36 remain in charge of the same posts, 16 were transferred to other posts, and 45, not considering the posts since abandoned, were not performing the duties of post commander when the inspection of 1891 was made.

In addition to the general instruction that "the inspector's sphere of inquiry includes every branch of military affairs (Army Regulations, 943)," the inspection of the schools is particularly mentioned in Army Regulations, 324, and under it I have mentioned from year to year some of the more successful schools so we may "make known throughout the Army the best methods in existence at any military post." The time of all the inspectors-general is so fully

Post Schools.

occupied that each must consider well how to make the most of it, and they therefore usually visit the posts at a season when the whole command can be freely exercised out of doors; but the school term is from November to April, inclusive, so he may fail to find it in session. These matters seem to be receiving more attention with us than formerly, and more attention abroad than with us. To receive the fullest attention it must be made the particular duty of a designated officer, and if we can not spare one for each geographical department it so happens that we now allow one to each headquarters as inspector of target practice, whose time is usually less occupied during the winter season when the schools are in session, and he could therefore give the attention to this matter necessary to attain the best results.

Army Schools.

There is nothing in which the interest of this Department is more thoroughly enlisted than perfect military instruction and discipline, and nowhere is this more centered than in the schools. The engineers, cavalry, artillery, and infantry have their special schools, which continue the admirable work begun at West Point for all. The inspection reports upon them all have been submitted, and the remedial action, encouragement, and improvements which seemed possible you have applied. And from these schools emanate the military spirit and instruction which pervades the four score colleges where we inspect 10,000 boys; and the series of inspections is made incalculably more effective as the whole system is included. It is most exacting labor, and all admit it has been most faithfully performed; generally beneficially and never injuriously to the public interests. It is a pleasure to commend it to your favorable attention as a whole, for from such modest work, when wisely and well done, much good will result.

The annual inspection of the Military Academy was made by Col. R. P. Hughes, and has been so timed from year to year as to embrace both the practice in camp and in quarters. The reports of the inspector accord fairly well with those of the Board of Visitors for the same years, and the remedial action, so far as taken, seems to be quite beneficial.

The following recommendations of the inspector have been warmly commended:

(1) That the cadet barracks be provided with electric lights and steam heat.

(2) That modern guns and mortars be provided for purposes of instruction.

(3) Better and more abundant quarters for the accommodation of officers on duty at the Academy.

(4) That a regular inspection of the quarters of enlisted men, even those living outside the post, be made.

(5) That a full supply of cavalry horses, in addition to and entirely separate from the draft horses of the field battery, be furnished.

(6) That the regular weekly inspection of the cadets be arranged so as not to infringe in any way on their Saturday half-holiday.

And other recommendations of the inspector are well worthy of consideration.

It is respectfully submitted that the present allowance of quarters is not sufficient for gentlemen. It was established something more than a half century ago when the requirements of life were very much more meager, and no officer willingly restricts himself to such ridiculous limits as one room and a kitchen, and practically the so-called allowance means a fine of several hundred dollars per annum to every man whose orders require him to hire

quarters. I therefore respectfully recommend that a second lieutenant be allowed two rooms instead of one, that each additional grade be allowed an additional room, and that for each ten years' service an additional room be allowed.

Possibly an extended argument might be made for this, but a sense of justice and mercy seems to indorse it and may be all that is necessary to win favor for it. Any modification of the allowance, it seems, must increase it. Col. Hughes specially mentions the company officers, but it is believed all grades find the so-called allowance inadequate.

During the past year an effort has been made to check a growing tendency to extravagance in disposing of public property by condemnation.

This has been partly effected by special instructions to inspectors, by requesting post commanders to state in the annual inspection reports of their posts the total value of all condemned property, and by modifying the form of the inventories of unserviceable property, so as to show the cost price of each article and the length of time it has been in service. This information, attainable in respect to clothing, camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and subsistence stores, whenever the inventories are correct and complete, is unattainable in all other cases because no price lists of engineer property, medical supplies, or quartermaster's stores are published to the Army, a defect in our system of property accountability it would be of much pecuniary advantage to remedy. However, some benefit has resulted from the efforts already made, and more may be expected to follow whenever it can be determined with accuracy how many thousand dollars worth of property are disposed of by condemnation annually.

Another important point deserving attention is the selection of officers to act as inspectors on unserviceable stores. As far as possible they should be regular inspectors, or officers entirely disinterested and unconnected with the office or department to which the stores pertain, and this view of the case has been repeatedly affirmed. As, however, the subject has been again brought before this Department, and is now under consideration, the present would seem a fitting occasion to refer to the laws under which such inspections have been made, and the opinions and decisions as to their correct interpretation.

The law as originally passed, was approved March 3, 1825, chap 93, vol. 4, p. 127, and was entitled: "An act to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance arms and military stores," and reads as follows:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold, any ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other military stores or subsistence or medical supplies, which upon proper inspection or survey shall appear to be damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the public service, whenever in his opinion the sale of such unserviceable stores will be advantageous to the public service.

SEC. 2. That the inspection or survey of the unserviceable stores, shall be made by an inspector-general or such other officer or officers as the Secretary of War may appoint for that purpose; and the sales shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The first recorded opinion under this statute, and upon which all subsequent decisions appear to have been based, was given by Attorney-General Roger B. Taney, September 11, 1833, to the President of the United States, who submitted to him a question arising on an agreement made by Lieut. Symington, and afterwards sanctioned by the Chief of Ordnance, with one Hanson Cassaway for a quantity of gun skidding, to be delivered to the arsenal at Washington, and to be paid for in old castings at \$20 per ton. This agreement was executed on the part of the Ordnance Department by breaking up and delivering sundry cannon reported unfit for service.

Mr. Taney expressed the opinion that this agreement was a contract of barter for which there was no authority of law; that the only legal justification of the contract must be on the ground that the transaction was a sale, and that the Chief of Ordnance had no authority for thus disposing of public property which he might think unfit for service, but that it was to be inspected as the second section of the act of 1825 required, by an inspector-general or such officers as the Secretary of War might appoint, and if the property was directed to be sold it must in all cases be first offered at public sale.

This opinion has clearly answered the question as to how unserviceable stores should be legally disposed of, and what officers are authorized to act as inspectors. It has been reaffirmed, whenever brought to the notice of the Secretary of War in a case necessitating a decision, and the principles it covers have been fully embodied in the Army Regulations. These principles may be briefly stated as complete disinterestedness on the part of the inspector and full legal sanction for the exercise of his authority. It may be said further that their recognition by Congress is not confined to the law providing for the inspection of public property, but is clearly expressed in the law providing for the inspection of money accounts, in which the language of the act of 1825, designating the officers who shall make these inspections is not only repeated but made more emphatic by a proviso that "they shall not be in any way connected with the department or corps making the disbursement." This act, approved April 20, 1874, is entitled: "An act to provide for the inspection of the disbursement of appropriations by officers of the Army," and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made as to the necessity, economy, and propriety of all disbursements made by disbursing officers of the Army, and as to their strict conformity to the law appropriating the money; also to ascertain whether the disbursing officers of the Army comply with the law in keeping their accounts, and making their deposits; such inquiries to be made by officers of the Inspection Department of the Army, or others detailed for that purpose: *Provided,* That no officer so detailed shall be in any way connected with the department or corps making the disbursement.

SEC. 2. That the reports of such inspections shall be made out and forwarded to Congress with the annual report of the Secretary of War.

There is but one conclusion to be drawn from the wording of this statute, and that of 1825, if ordinary rules of construction have any weight. This conclusion is clearly that such inspections as Congress has provided for directly are to be made *primarily* by officers of the Inspector General's Department, and when such officers are not available, then by such disinterested officers as the Secretary of War may appoint in such cases.

I venture to hope that this review of the subject may have the effect of terminating the periodical discussion as to what is the sound and adopted policy on this subject and where rests the lawful authority to appoint inspectors to act on unserviceable property pertaining to the several departments. If this hope should be realized much needless correspondence and official friction will be avoided, and to that extent the public interests subserved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second annual inspection of the Supply Division of the War Department, as directed by War Department orders of January, 1889, was made in July and August, and covered the period from September 12, 1890, to date. The

The Supply Division,
War Department.

120 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

books, records, and accounts, storerooms and stores generally were found in good order and up to the requirements of War Department regulations.

The total appropriations and receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were—

Appropriations and Expenditures.		
For contingent fund	\$62,581.92	
Stock on hand July 1, 1890	2,558.93	
		\$65,140.85
For stationery	49,198.69	
Stock on hand July 1, 1890	10,827.88	
		60,026.57
Total		125,167.42

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, there has been appropriated—

For contingent fund	\$55,000.00
Stationery	35,000.00
Rent, heating, and lighting Signal Office	8,400.00
Stock on hand July 1, 1891	11,688.03
	\$110,088.03

Of this amount there remained on hand at date of inspection—

Contingent fund	\$52,343.53
Stationery fund	17,856.48
Rent fund, etc	8,400.00
	\$78,600.01
Stationery in stock	14,030.01
Miscellaneous	1,714.00
	15,744.01
Total	94,344.02

The working of the office. What should fairly be expected from this office if it were equipped to execute minutely and in detail all that the law organizing it contemplates, and the interests of the country demand, is recognized by every intelligent person who will give it a moment's friendly consideration, and we have done our utmost to adequately meet every proper demand. During the twelve months which have elapsed since my last annual report was submitted, I have had but six clerks. Yet the volume and character of the work performed has never been so great, and is not fully indicated in the annual reports submitted from year to year. The tabulated statements in these reports alone involve an amount of careful, accurate, painstaking toil which cannot be appreciated by any one unacquainted with the difficulty attending their preparation, and they present an outline of our whole military establishment, whether in disbursements, militia, colleges, posts, or works, that will enable any one interested in such matters to see exactly how the Army stands to-day and what progress it makes from year to year. Of course no papers that may be called merely routine, in the ordinary sense, come to this office, but all habitually receive careful consideration, investigation, or remark, so in mere numbers we might handle much less per capita than some other bureaus and still have more to do. During the year the letters and reports received and letters and indorsements sent aggregate about ten thousand. All the letters required action, and the reports were habitually subjected to a careful and thorough analysis which required no little attention, skill, and patient labor. If inspection work and reports are of any consequence to the Army, all that is possible is being done to make them effective and complete, as they are undoubtedly deserving.

Conclusion.

And now in presenting this summary of another full year's work, and looking forward to the tasks which await us, we can but feel that perhaps others may have expected something more or better from us. So quiet a work may hardly be noticed, no matter how faithfully performed, but we hope you are satisfied with its progress. Perhaps even you, who have so wisely directed and steadfastly sustained the work, can hardly be fully aware of the occult opposition that is sometimes thrown in its way. And I hope it may be permitted, in severing our official relations, to thank you for your kindly interest and constant aid, and for the full opportunity you have afforded us to do our duty to the best of our ability and with even-handed justice to all.

Under your well-considered orders and steadfast support the Army is being carefully inspected from center to circumference. The distinction between a general inspection and a partial inspection, and between inspectors-general and special inspectors, is patent to all. There is no branch of the public service which stands higher than the Army for duty well done, and for faithful, zealous service even unto death; and it is one of the pleasures of service in this Department that we are among the principal witnesses to this steady zeal and excellence. The few errors inherent in so large a business are generally pointed out early and treated with an unflinching hand, and the whole service is essentially true and straight. It goes without saying that inspections, now that they are universally and fairly applied to all without suspicion of any, are more thorough and effective than ever before. The military establishment is therefore not only sure to be without stain throughout all its borders under your administration of the War Department, but has been marked by many judicious and beneficent changes suggested by proper consideration for the soldier, or by the constantly changing and more exacting demands of modern war. Those particularly affecting this Department and the discipline and military instruction of the Army, have been touched upon in the annual report to the Major-General commanding the Army. But the military instruction of the whole nation has been greatly benefited by your broad interest and direction in all military matters, whether of instruction or administration, of organization or campaign.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SUPPLEMENT 1.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., *July 18, 1891.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 115, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, I reported to the governor of Oregon, and as a result received the following instructions:

General Orders, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
Portland, Oreg., June 13, 1891.

[Extract.]

I. Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, having reported to the governor in accordance with instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, will report as inspecting officer to the colonels commanding regiments as follows: To Col. S. L. Lovell, Second Infantry, at Eugene, Oreg., June 27, 1891.

* * * * *

By order of the commander-in-chief.

J. C. SHEFNER,
Adjutant-General.

I reported as directed by the above order and found the camp pitched about a mile from the town. Company D and Troop B arrived at camp at 2 o'clock a. m., June 27, and Companies A, B, C, E, F, and H, at 2 o'clock p. m. same day. Companies G and K came from Coos Bay by water to Portland and from thence by rail to Eugene, and did not reach camp till 2 p. m., June 28. This is the first time that this regiment has been in camp as a regiment, and with the exception of the two companies from Salem, none of the other companies had ever been together, consequently they had no opportunity for battalion drill, parades, etc., and in fact the majority had never seen a battalion drill, a dress parade, review, or a guard mount. They were a crude collection, but energetic, courteous, and very willing to learn. I unfortunately could only remain with them to including the 29th. (Ordered to report at The Dalles, July 1.) During this short period I labored very hard with them, and at the request of the colonel drilled the battalion, commanded the parade, superintended the mounting of the guard, and instructed the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates while on guard. Very few of them had ever received any instruction in guard duty, simulated or otherwise, but being intelligent and zealous, they learned very rapidly their different duties, and I had the satisfaction and pleasure of witnessing, on the last day of my stay in camp, a guard mount and a dress parade very creditably performed, and found the sentinels on post well instructed and performing their duty in a soldier-like manner. The improvement in drill, from one day to the next, was remarkable, and, had more time been allotted, good proficiency would have been shown. I have since been credibly informed that they continued to improve, and at the sham battle on the 4th of July they acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Colonel Lovell, fortunately for the regiment, had the experience of having been connected with the military establishment of the State of Massachusetts. He was exceedingly active and energetic, and no detail was overlooked that would add to the comfort of his command. He personally superintended the laying out of the camp and worked harder than any other individual in the camp. He certainly is entitled to a great deal of credit, for he had a great many annoyances to contend with, and the success of the encampment is due principally to his untiring energy and good management. He was ably assisted by his staff, particularly by the regimental quartermaster, Lieutenant Ladue, who had the experience of having been a staff officer during the war of the rebellion.

I consider that the encampment has been very beneficial, and had it been for a longer period would have been a great success. (I will refer to this more fully in making recommendations in my special report.) The ceremonies were not excessive and the time generally well employed. The officers, as a class, were competent, and the enlisted men zealous and intelligent. I was received cordially by all, and quite frequently was asked concerning points relating to the military service. The answers that I gave and the suggestions that I saw fit to make from time to time were very favorably received and promptly acted upon.

I would respectfully recommend that more attention be given in the armories to seeing that the men are properly set up, to skirmish drill, target practice, and simulated guard duty.

Scale, fair. Order of merit in State, 2.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL W. BURKE,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., July 21, 1891.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 115, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, I reported to the governor of the State of Oregon, and, as a result, I received the following instructions from the adjutant-general of the State, viz:

General Orders, }
No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
Portland, Oreg., June 13, 1891.

[Extract.]

I. Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, having reported to the governor in accordance with instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, will report as inspecting officer to the colonels commanding regiments, as follows: * * *
To Col. F. A. Houghton, Third Infantry, at The Dalles, Oreg., July 1, 1891. * * *

By order of the commander-in-chief.

J. C. SHEFNER,
Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the foregoing order I reported at The Dalles, Oreg., July 1, 1891. I was met at the depot by Colonel Houghton and escorted to the camp about 2½ miles west of the town. I found nine companies of the Third Regiment present; they had been in camp since June 28 (three days).

The camp was pitched according to regulations, in what had been a very nice looking meadow, but owing to the lightness of the sod was soon tramped into dust and did not present as inviting an appearance as it did on the first day. The weather was remarkably hot, and the almost continuous winds caused the dirt to roll through the camp, to the detriment of comfort and cleanliness. Fortunately the nights were cool, and there was no wind, it ceasing just before time for dress parade. This extreme hot weather, however, did not cause any interruptions except to change, at my suggestion, the hour for battalion drill from afternoon to forenoon; neither did it have any depressing effect on the officers and men, as they were very energetic and ambitious, and carefully observed and carried out cheerfully and promptly all orders and instructions given them.

I found on duty with this regiment three non-commissioned officers of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. They were sent by Colonel Anderson at Colonel Houghton's request. They took the companies in turn and instructed them in the skirmish drill, in which drill the companies were very deficient. Their service was most valuable to the regiment.

My duties with this regiment were about the same as with the Second. At the colonel's request I instructed the regiment in the school of the battalion and superintended all the other drills and ceremonies. The same remarks apply to the Third as did to the Second Regiment, in regard to their knowledge of drills and ceremonies. With the exception of the two companies at The Dalles, the majority had never seen a battalion drill, a dress parade, or a guard mount. When I arrived the rough edge had been worn off considerably, so that I did not have to work quite as hard as with the Second. After making some corrections in their manner of performing the ceremonies they did them

fairly well. There was a marked improvement in the drills from day to day, and I have no doubt that with more time allotted to the encampment a very good proficiency would have been shown. There was also a marked improvement in the performance of guard duty after the first day of my arrival in camp. To this duty I had to devote the most attention as they were deficient in almost all the details. As they were very zealous and intelligent they learned the duty very rapidly, and on my last day in camp I found all the sentinels on the alert, intelligent in repeating their orders, and walking their post in a soldierly manner. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard were also fairly well posted. In this matter of guard duty alone the object of the camp was well fulfilled, as every man who mounted guard at this camp will be an intelligent watchman or sentinel in case of a large fire or local riots.

The number of ceremonies was not excessive, the time was generally well employed, and the instructions received were certainly very beneficial. The officers were competent as a class, and the men, zealous and intelligent, were sincerely interested in their duties, were courteous and respectful, and it gave me great pleasure under such circumstances to impart any instruction that I was capable of giving.

I consider that this their first encampment was a success, and hope that in the future they will hold them annually. That it was a success is greatly due to the energy, perseverance, and military ability of Colonel Houghton, who, like Colonel Lovell of the Second Regiment, had a great deal of hard work to perform, with a like number of petty annoyances to contend with. He received intelligent assistance from his staff, particularly from Lieutenant Norton, the commissary officer.

I received the same courteous treatment from the Third Regiment that I did from the Second, and all suggestions that I saw fit to make from time to time were favorably received and promptly acted upon.

I would respectfully recommend that more attention be given in the armories to seeing that the men are properly set up, to skirmish drill, target practice, and simulated guard duty.

Scale, fair. Order of merit in State, 3.

Respectfully submitted.

DAN'L W. BURKE,

Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., July 23, 1891.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BROOKINRIDGE,

Inspector-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 115, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, I reported to the governor of the State of Oregon, and as a result received the following instructions from the adjutant-general of the State, viz:

General Orders, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS OREGON NATIONAL GUARD,
Portland, Oreg., June 13, 1891.

[Extract]

* * * * *

I. Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, having reported to the governor in accordance with instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, will report as inspecting officer to the colonels commanding regiments, as follows: * * *

To Colonel C. F. Beebe, First Infantry, at Milton, Oreg., July 5, 1891.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

J. C. SHEPHERD,
Adjutant-General.

* * * * *

I reported as directed and found eight companies of the First Regiment of Infantry, under command of Colonel Beebe, encamped near Milton Station, Oreg., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 27 miles from the city of Portland. The regiment went into camp on the preceding evening (4th), after having taken part in the parade in Portland on that day.

The camp had been pitched by laborers under the superintendence of Lieutenant McCaw, the engineer officer. It was laid out according to regulations, with the exception of the tents of the field and staff, which were placed on the north side of the parade ground. This change was rendered necessary on account of the density of the timber in rear and south of the tents of the line officers. The site is an excellent one and very suitable, as it is quite accessible to the railroad station, being only a short distance from the entrance

to the camp. The supply of water was pure and abundant, taken from Milton Creek, a beautiful mountain stream running on the south side of the camp. The drainage and other sanitary and hygienic conditions are very good. There was an abundance of shade, as the camp was pitched in a grove. This grove contained several open spaces, one of which was used for the parade and another for the drill ground. The police of the camp was exceptionally good. Particular attention was paid to this important duty. The old guard performed this duty, and they did it well. This refers to the general police of the camp; the companies policed the grounds around their own and their officers' tents, and I always found the interior of the tents and the company grounds in excellent condition. During General Gibbon's visit to the camp he noticed this particularly, and expressed himself as well pleased with the neat and orderly appearance of the company tents and parades. Fortunately for the regiment, Colonel Beebe had the experience of having been connected with the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, consequently was familiar with the necessities and requirements of a military camp. He was very particular about the police of the camp and gave his personal attention to it, as he did to everything else under his charge. Being an exceedingly active and energetic officer, and thoroughly well posted on military matters, he had the affairs of the camp running very smoothly after the second day. No detail was overlooked that would add to the convenience and comfort of his command. He was fortunate in not having the petty annoyances that the colonels of the Second and Third Regiments had to contend with. The only complaint I heard, and the only friction I noticed, was about the meals for the first two days. After that everything ran smoothly and satisfactorily. Subsistence was by contract, and there was an abundance of everything necessary; it was well cooked and well served.

This is the first time this regiment has been in camp. The Portland battalion, however (six companies), had a great advantage over the second and third, in having received instructions in their armory, in battalion drill, dress parade, etc., a long time previous to the encampment, consequently they were familiar with the drills and ceremonies from the first day. They occupy a spacious and admirably equipped armory, 400 feet square, brick and stone; administration building two stories high; drill room on ground floor, 100 by 200, covering half the block. The building was erected and is owned by Multnomah County. These companies (A, C, E, G, I, and K) having had the benefit of this experience were well up in the drills and ceremonies, but the other two outside companies (B and F) were as crude as those of the other regiments, but, having the other companies as models, and being zealous and intelligent, they very soon became quite proficient, and at the last parade and review (which by the way was very creditably performed) it was difficult to distinguish, in the manual and marching, any difference between the Portland and the outside companies.

The principal benefit, and a very important one, gained by this encampment, was the knowledge they obtained of guard duty. The guard was mounted twice a day, and each man present performed several tours. There was a marked improvement in guard duty towards the close. The sentinels were on the alert, and intelligent, walking their posts in a soldier-like manner, repeating their orders with readiness, and paying particular attention to saluting. My principal duty in camp was to look after the guard, and, as Colonel Beebe was thoroughly competent to instruct in the drills and ceremonies, I devoted my time almost entirely to this very important duty. It is to be regretted that all could not be benefited thereby. Although the law provides penalties for failure to turn out, when ordered, it is found very difficult to compel attendance on military exercises when these requirements conflict with the daily duties of civil life. This was the great difficulty with this regiment, particularly with the city companies. Only about 50 per cent. of the regiment was present the day I made my official inspection. The principal reason for so many being absent was that the employers, as a rule, were unwilling to allow their help to be absent, thus preventing them from receiving valuable instruction. They do not seem to take into consideration the necessity for and the valuable instruction these men receive in the annual encampments. Supposing, for instance, that Portland should be visited by a great fire, as her sister city, Seattle, was quite recently, every man that mounted guard in Camp Gibbon would be of the greatest service, and would be in demand to protect the property, possibly, of these very employers who so unwisely refused to allow their help permission to be absent for only six days. This regiment is liable to be called upon at any time to quell riots and put down strikes (the Washington militia is now on this duty), and every man that had had the benefit of the experience and discipline of this encampment would become an important factor, as he would act intelligently and obey implicitly any orders given him. I do wish that the employers would see it in this light, as a great number of patriotic young men would be benefited thereby, and the National Guard of Oregon correspondingly improved.

I consider that the encampment has been very beneficial. The ceremonies were not excessive and the time was remarkably well employed. The officers, as a class, were competent, and the enlisted men remarkably zealous and intelligent, and habitually

carried out all rules of military etiquette. I was received very cordially by all, particularly so by Colonel Beebe and his gentlemanly staff. Any suggestions that I saw fit to make from time to time were favorably received and promptly acted upon. The value of the camp must depend on the zeal and fitness of the commander. I consider this encampment of great value, and its success due principally to Colonel Beebe's energy, intelligence, and good management. The colonel is one of the best battalion instructors that I have had the pleasure of meeting for a long period, and is remarkably well posted in all military duties. His staff is very competent, and ably and cheerfully assisted the colonel in the various duties that they were called upon to perform.

In closing, I would respectfully recommend that more attention be given in the armories to seeing that the men are properly set up, to skirmish drill, target practice (and keeping a record of it), and simulated guard duty.

Scale, good. Order of merit in State, 1.

Respectfully submitted.

DAN'L W. BURKE,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

CONCORD, N. H., June 27, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.

GENERAL: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 99, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 1, 1891, I have visited the camp of the First Brigade, National Guard of New Hampshire, and now have the honor to make a report of the result of my inspection.

I arrived in Concord on the afternoon of Monday, the 22d of June, and proceeded to the camp next morning, arriving in the camp before the troops, who, however, soon came on the ground. The military exercises began at half past 1 with a brigade guard mounting, which was followed by drills, brigade dress parade, and regimental dress parade.

The daily routine was as follows, viz: Drummer's call, 5:30 a. m. Reveille, 5:45 a. m. (This was followed by setting-up drill, superintended in each company by a commissioned officer; this lasted 15 minutes.) Police call, 6:10 a. m. Surgeon's call, 6:30 a. m. Breakfast call, 6:45 a. m. First sergeant's call, 7:30 a. m. Drummer's call, 8 a. m. Signal for guard mounting, 8:10 a. m. Assembly of guard details, 8:15 a. m. Adjutant's call, brigade guard mounting, 8:30 a. m. Orderly hours, 8:45 a. m. Drill call, 9:30 a. m. Recall, 11:30 a. m. Orderly hours, 11:45 a. m. Dinner call, 12 m. Drill call, 2 p. m. Recall, 4 p. m. Drummer's call, followed immediately by the signal for dress parade, 4:45 p. m. Assembly and roll-call, 5 p. m. Adjutant's call, dress parade, 5:10 p. m. (This was usually followed by a practice review march by the whole command past the reviewing stand, but on one occasion this was dispensed with to enable me to inspect one of the infantry regiments.) Adjutant's call for regimental dress parade, and regimental dress parade immediately following, 5:45 p. m. Supper, 6:30 p. m. Tattoo, assembly, and roll-call, 10 p. m. Taps, 10:30 p. m.

All roll-calls were superintended by a commissioned officer, who reported the result, with any violation of orders or military discipline, to the regimental commander.

In my opinion this encampment has been a decided improvement upon all those that have previously come under my observation. Gentlemen who have seen all the encampments of late years have told me this one has been the best of all. By inspecting the above table it will be seen that, exclusive of parades and ceremonies, the men spent 4 hours and 15 minutes each day in actual drilling. That this time is passed in hard, earnest, and zealous work, conducted with New England conscientiousness, I can personally vouch for, because I have daily witnessed it. The two parades in the evening may seem at first sight rather exacting, but the whole time consumed by these is rarely more than an hour. These parades are good for the officers and men; quite as beneficial as a drill, and more interesting than a drill to all concerned.

The camp was pitched with great care and regularity; the tents in first-class order, and so far as I saw not one was torn or mildewed, showing that great pains are taken to preserve them in good condition while in store and when not in use. The Government property in the possession of the State of New Hampshire is well taken care of with the exception of the rifles in care of the companies, and these are serviceable, but not in as good condition as they might be kept with a little more care expended by their individual possessors. Marks of old rust were visible on the barrel and in the chamber of every musket examined by me.

POLICE.

The police of the camp was excellent, and care seemed to be taken by the officers and men to avoid littering the ground with old newspapers, orange and banana peel, etc., the usual débris of a camp. It would be difficult to find a neater camp than the camp of the New Hampshire troops. At the first call for morning drill every bed was folded and every tent left clean and clothes neatly folded. This good police was quite noticeable in the vicinity of the kitchens and mess-tents and officers' quarters.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the brigade will compare favorably with that of regular troops. So far as I could see the men were obedient to their officers, and the officers were loyal and courteous to their superiors, nor did I hear of a single instance of criticism, discussion, or animadversion of the orders received from higher authority. I saw nothing of the disgraceful "bouncing" and horse-play upon which I was obliged to comment last year. If there was a single instance of drunkenness I did not hear of it, nor did the brigade commander. Each officer and man seemed to act as if his individual good conduct must give tone and character to his company and regiment, and thus the reputation of the whole body reflects back honor and glory to the individual.

RESULTS.

The annual encampment of the New Hampshire Brigade was designed and is maintained for the purpose of instructing its National Guard in the most effective way and with the least expense to the State. From this view of the matter the annual encampment fulfills its object, and the encampment this year has been fruitful of results. The troops have been better instructed this year than heretofore, and there is noticeable an improvement in discipline and soldierly conduct and appearance. The number of the ceremonies was not excessive and the time could not have been more beneficially employed. It was, however, a subject of general regret that the time given for the encampment was so short; but all was done that could be done in five days. As a class the officers are competent, and both officers and men evince the liveliest interest in learning their duties. I have never seen guard duty so well performed in camp as it was this year, nor have I ever seen men more anxious to learn their duties.

In the order of relative excellence I should place the different organizations as follows, viz: First Regiment Infantry, excellent; Second Regiment Infantry, excellent; Third Regiment Infantry, very good; Light Battery, excellent; Troop of Cavalry, excellent.

In the order of attendance, the Cavalry, Troop A, ranks first, the Battery next, then the First Regiment of Infantry, then the Second Regiment of Infantry, and last, the Third Regiment, which had only 268 officers and men present in the encampment, comparing unfavorably with the First Regiment, which had 399 officers and men present during the encampment.

When it is remembered that each infantry company can assemble for instruction once a week throughout the year in its armory for instruction, and that the Light Battery and Troop A of Cavalry can seldom, if ever, be assembled for mounted instruction except during the few days of encampment, it is all the more creditable to those two organizations that there is no company in the brigade superior to either of them in discipline, military instruction, and soldierly bearing of its men.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend more attention be paid to the following points, viz:

First. "Setting up" of the men.

Second. Simulated guard instruction in the armories.

Third. Skirmish drill.

Fourth. Gallery practice with reduced charges.

Fifth. I renew the recommendation I had the honor to make last year, namely, that in such towns of the State as have Federal buildings and companies of the National Guard without armories, the Federal Government should allow the guard the use of some of the rooms till such time as the State government can build armories. If only one room in each large town could be thus made use of, it would be of great benefit to the guard, and might prove, in the event of a riot, of incalculable benefit to the Federal Government by furnishing a center for concentration in the very building which would be the first object of the Government to protect.

Sixth. I further recommend the purchase, by the State, of more land for the encampment ground. As large as the field is, it should be four times as large as it is now to give the regiments, troop, and battery fair facilities for drill. The field is too small for

brigade evolutions, even of the simplest character, if the troop and battery were to be combined with the infantry. The infantry of the brigade can be maneuvered alone, in a few simple movements, in the present field, but problems in minor tactics would be impossible. Besides, with more ground it will be possible to make a range for musketry practice, which is much needed.

Seventh. I would also recommend a division of the staff duty. At present, all the duties pertaining to the ordnance, quartermaster, and adjutant-general's bureaus are thrown on General Ayling. That they are performed in a manner that is faultless, is known to every one; but the work is too much for one man with inadequate pay and insufficient clerical assistance.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of the courteous kindness with which I have been treated by General Patterson and his entire command. The friendliness and comradery that these brave, good men show to the officers of the regular Army make my inspections of this brigade looked forward to by me with the pleasantest anticipations, and I bid adieu to them with regret, while it gives me the greatest pleasure to note their steady improvement in the knowledge and practice of our exacting profession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,
Colonel First Artillery, Inspector.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 29, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with letter of instruction from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 8, 1891, supplemented by instructions from your office of June 15, 1891, I visited the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, Conn., August 15-22, 1891 (both dates inclusive).

I arrived at Niantic in company with the adjutant-general of the State, Brig. Gen. A. H. Embler, at 11:02 on the morning of the 15th. We were met by Colonel Morgan, assistant quartermaster-general, who drove us to camp, distant from the station about three-quarters of a mile.

The camp, called Camp Watson in honor of the brigade commander, is situated on a plain by the Niantic River, swept by the cool breezes from Long Island Sound, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is used.

The tents were already pitched, each with a good floor, and with three mattresses for each tent to be occupied by the men; the three mattresses completely covered the floor and made a good resting place for four men. The length of the color line was fully one-third of a mile.

Together with General Embler I paid my respects to the commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, and reported my arrival. A wall tent, furnished throughout, had been provided for me with the governor's staff, with whom I was invited to mess. From his excellency Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley down to the private soldier I received a most cordial welcome, and I herewith extend to them all my most hearty thanks. Better men for their positions than General Embler as adjutant-general and General Watson, brigade commander, could not be picked out. When I say that both of them are *soldiers* I pay them the highest praise.

Battery A had already arrived in camp when I reported, but I was in time to see the different regiments come in.

The Third Regiment, Col. George Haven, was the first to arrive, marching into camp at 12:55.

The First Separate Company (colored), Captain Lathrop, followed at 1:20.

Next came the Second Regiment, Col. John B. Doherty, with 691 men out of a total of 722, a remarkable showing. They came at 1:30, followed by the Fourth, Col. Henry Skinner, at 2:58.

The Second Separate Company (colored), Captain Freeman, marched in at 3:15, followed by the First Regiment, Col. Charles B. Erichson, at 3:20. Total per cent. of whole brigade present, 98.96.

The Third Regiment wore overcoats coming into camp, as the weather was threatening; otherwise in full marching order with leggings. The other troops all in full marching order, overcoats strapped to knapsacks, and all wearing leggings.

I wish to call especial attention to the following: The Third Regiment, Colonel Haven, arrived at 12:55; at 2:30 the whole regiment, with the exception of those for guard, were out at battalion drill.

Full-dress guard mounting took place at 3:30, each regiment mounting its own guard.

ORGANIZATION.

The governor is the commander-in-chief, with a staff as follows:

With rank of brigadier-general: Adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general.

With rank of colonel: Assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general, who are salaried officers; and four aides-de-camp.

The Connecticut National Guard consists of thirty-eight companies of infantry, four machine-gun platoons, and one battery of artillery. The companies of infantry are organized into four regiments, the First and Second of ten companies each, and the Third and Fourth of eight companies each. Besides the regiments there are two separate companies of colored troops, officered by colored men. There is no cavalry. To each regiment are attached a machine-gun platoon (Gatling), averaging 1 officer and 7 men each; a hospital corps of 2 officers and 5 men; a band of 20 men; and a signal corps of 1 officer and 9 men.

The troops are organized into a brigade commanded by a brigadier-general, having a staff consisting of an assistant adjutant-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, a brigade inspector, quartermaster, commissary, inspector of rifle practice, and engineer and signal officer, all with the rank of major; a medical director with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and two aides-de-camp with rank of captain. The medical director must be a graduate of a lawfully established medical college, and must have been in practice at least 5 years. The engineer and signal officer must be a civil engineer of at least 3 years' standing.

The brigade non-commissioned staff is composed of one chief trumpeter and two brigade orderlies. All rank as sergeants and all mounted, one carrying brigade color.

Each regiment is officered as follows: A colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, an adjutant with rank of captain, a quartermaster and paymaster, each with rank of first lieutenant, a surgeon with rank of major, and an assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant, an inspector of rifle practice with rank of captain, a signal officer with rank of first lieutenant, and a chaplain without rank, but entitled to pay of adjutant.

The non-commissioned staff consists of a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant, a commissary sergeant, a hospital steward, a chief trumpeter, and a drum major, all appointed and warranted by the colonel.

All surgeons and assistant surgeons must be graduates of a lawfully established medical college, and all hospital stewards must be licensed by the State commissioners of pharmacy.

Each company is composed of a captain, a first and second lieutenant, a first sergeant, a quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 2 musicians, and not more than 64 nor less than 32 privates. (Each company averages a total of 64 officers and men.)

Each machine-gun platoon consists of 1 second lieutenant mounted and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as may from time to time be designated by the commander-in-chief, averaging at the encampment 1 officer and 7 men.

The battery of artillery consists of a captain, 2 first and 2 second lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 veterinary sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 1 guidon, and not more than 64 nor less than 32 privates. The battery is divided into two platoons, each commanded by a first lieutenant. (Total number of officers and men at camp, 74.)

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

For each day's service in complete uniform at parades and encampments authorized, shall be paid to each officer, musician, and private, \$2 per day; to the drum and fife major and members of the band, \$2.75 per day. Each mounted officer in addition is paid \$5 per day for use of horse; for each artillery horse, \$2 per day.

Rations and forage, or commutation thereof, as prescribed by the U. S. Army Regulations.

In addition to above each commander, company commander, and commander of each platoon of artillery, \$50 per year, and the commander of each machine-gun platoon, \$25 per year.

All officers ordered to special duty by the commander-in-chief receive such pay as may be designated by him.

Each officer or soldier wounded or disabled, and the widow and children of each officer or soldier killed while in the service of the State, shall be suitably provided for by the General Assembly.

CLOTHING.

Suitable clothing after the pattern of the U. S. Army is furnished to each enlisted man by the State. Each officer furnishes his own, and is allowed \$10 per year for care of same. The clothing of the men is old and worn and needs to be replaced.

EQUIPMENTS.

One regiment of infantry is armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45; the rest of the infantry with the Peabody, same caliber. As the company which manufactured the latter has gone out of business small parts can not be secured; therefore if any part breaks it can not be replaced, consequently the arm is not a desirable one. The State intends, so I am informed, to rearm the brigade with the arm to be adopted by the War Department. This applies as well to the artillery (which now has a battery of 3-inch Rodman guns) as to the infantry.

Haversacks, canteens, and knapsacks are furnished by the State. Each organization furnishes its own leggings. The old pattern McKeever cartridge-box is used. The State has no web belts for field service.

EQUIPAGE.

The State owns sufficient serviceable equipage to fully equip the brigade. It consists of hospital tents and flies for field hospital, and officers' wall tents and flies for officers, and walled common tents for enlisted men, four men to each tent.

MESSING.

The messing is done by caterers, each caterer having one or more companies. The ration to the men is commuted at 30 cents each, and each organization makes its own contract with the caterer. The system is bad, and there is much complaint. I would suggest that the messing be placed in charge of the commissary department.

The State has built good mess-houses for each regiment and for brigade headquarters and for the governor and staff. The kitchens at the different mess-houses are simply sheds. Something should be done to remedy this defect. (Action since camp is being taken.)

POLICE OF CAMP.

The policing of camp was first-class in every particular. Tents, company streets, kitchens, sinks, etc., were inspected each day by some one of the brigade officers in addition to the inspection of regimental and company officers. Sinks were kept sweet and clean, all slops were removed twice a day, and police parties were about from time to time during each day and evening to remove any rubbish which might have been carelessly thrown on the parade or about the different headquarters.

HOSPITALS.

The hospital was situated in rear of brigade headquarters, distant about 100 yards, and in charge of Lieut. Col. George L. Porter, who, some twenty years ago, resigned from the regular service.

There were four ambulances, two of which were kept hitched up all the time, ready for any emergency. The drill of the hospital corps of the Third Regiment, under the immediate charge of Regimental Surgeon Major Leonard B. Almy, was something to be proud of. Major Almy has adopted a system which, to my mind, can not be improved upon. The different regimental surgeons, with their assistants, were detailed in rotation for hospital duty, and together with the hospital corps did good service. The whole corps should receive praise.

There was little sickness in camp, the average number per day being but 5.

Everything pertaining to the medical and hospital corps of the brigade should be marked "perfect."

MACHINE-GUN PLATOONS.

The four machine guns were formed into a battery, and drilled as such. Too much praise can not be accorded this corps for the efficient manner in which its duty was performed. For two days I was with the troops performing outpost duty; on each day a different gun went out with the attacking force, and to see the way in which advantage was taken of every shelter, the manner in which the gun was taken by hand over ground impossible for horses, and the manner in which the whole work was performed would have led a stranger to believe that disciplined "veterans" were doing the work.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Each regiment has a signal corps attached to it, of 1 officer and 9 men.

The flag and torch service was well performed, but the First Regiment deserves honorable mention on account of its special bicycle service. Under its commanding officer, First Lieut. Howard A. Giddings, this corps of wheelmen has reached a high degree of proficiency. Maj. Charles L. Burdett, brigade engineer and signal officer, was the originator of this plan, and to his energy and perseverance the corps is indebted for its excellence. The men were armed with the Colt's repeating carbine and with the revolver.

A man mounted on a bicycle can go many places where it would be impossible to take a horse, and it can beat the "flag" in sending messages in nearly every case. As a fighting force it may not be favored, but as messengers, patrols, and advance guard, in my opinion, it would be invaluable. I would recommend to the serious consideration of the War Department the advisability of experimenting with the bicycle.

Speaking of the utility of the wheel in actual warfare, General Wolseley is reported to have said, "There are few countries in the world where you can not use 'cycles. * * * I do not remember one day's march or any one fight in which we took part where 'cyclists could not have been used with the greatest possible advantage."

The principal duties of the military 'cyclist are those of carrying dispatches, skirmishing, and reconnoitering. As applied to the Signal Service, the wheels, in my opinion, would almost double its usefulness.

The signal corps, under direct charge of Lieutenant Giddings, put up a complete telephone system in camp, which was most convenient, each regiment being connected with headquarters, the hospital, the quartermaster's department, and the stables.

One of the companies of the Second Regiment from Waterbury, G., took into camp a cage of carrier pigeons. Several were liberated each day, and with messages attached to their legs made the trip of about 68 miles in a trifle over an hour.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

There is but one battery, A, in the State, officered by a captain and 4 lieutenants, and having 69 enlisted men. The guns are four 8-inch Rodmans. Equipments are poor, but notwithstanding the fact that the horses are taken from the farm and are hitched up but seven days in the year for this kind of work, the degree of proficiency obtained is remarkable. Captain Fowler and his battery deserve great credit for the excellent drill and discipline attained.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The earthworks at camp are armed with two 10-inch Rodmans and four 10-inch mortars. Sergeant Cashman, Second Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, was detailed as instructor in heavy-gun and mortar practice, and performed his duties well. Plaster shells were used with small charges of powder, and the drill and instruction were most satisfactory.

MILITARY DUTY.

Military duty was well done. At roll-calls the command "Fall in" by first sergeants was, as a rule, a little slow, but that was the fault of the individual; few enlisted men were absent from calls. The calls were sounded promptly by the chief trumpeter at brigade headquarters, and promptly repeated by the regimental and company musicians. Formations for drills were fairly prompt, and for parades could not be improved upon. When I say that at one parade the different regiments were formed and presented to their colonels within 78 seconds from the first note of the band, the degree of promptness attained may be realized. Guard mounts and parades throughout the week were prompt and went smoothly, showing that much attention had been paid to these ceremonies during the drill season. Guard duty was fairly well done; men generally were fairly well posted and knew their duties.

The whole of each day except Sunday was devoted to military duties, and there was no shirking. Each man, except the sick, the guard, and some few specially excused, was required to attend all roll-calls and all drills. Reveille sounded at 6 a. m., and from that time till the dismissal of brigade dress parade, at about 6:10 p. m., every officer and man in camp was at work.

DRILLS.

The infantry were drilled each day in company and battalion skirmish drill, and in the school of the battalion; also in outpost duty. The country about Niantic is well adapted for this latter duty, and officers and men took much interest in it. The colored troops particularly should be mentioned as they make such splendid skirmishers and scouts.

Outpost duty may be said to be a fad with Major Burdett, engineer and signal officer, and he gives much time and study to this branch of military duty.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no target practice during camp week. All target firing is done by the different organizations during the spring and summer months. In this State there is no skirmish target practice, which I think is to be regretted.

INSPECTIONS.

Each organization was inspected every morning at 8, also the mess-houses, sinks, company streets, etc. This inspection of the company tents, streets, etc., was a revelation. Mattresses and blankets were nicely piled and folded, with clothing, helmets, etc., neatly

laid on top; arms in racks; shoes, etc., polished and placed at back of tent, toes to front. Too much credit can not be given to the companies for the neatness and the dressing of the tents, and the cleanliness of the company streets. Within 4 hours of breaking camp one of the regiments had a mark of 100 per cent. at this inspection, which mark was nothing unusual during the week throughout the brigade, but deserves special mention, reference being had to the time. The companies under arms were not inspected man by man and piece by piece, which I think is to be regretted.

The governor was in camp from Monday at 5 p. m. till Saturday at 7 a. m. He made frequent personal inspections of tents, sentinels, buildings, etc., and took great interest in the encampment. He also took frequent rides about the country, accompanied by his staff (to which I had the honor to be temporarily attached), and inspected the working of the outposts. He is a hard worker and a great believer in the Connecticut National Guard, and it is owing to his judgment and firmness that the brigade has such an excellent commander, and that it was in camp 8 days instead of 6, as was usual.

The review on Friday, "Governor's Day," was something to be remembered. Twenty-five hundred disciplined men in line were a magnificent sight; the "march-past" was steady, lines well dressed, and intervals fairly well preserved. When guides are a little better instructed the distances will be better taken.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

I can not close this report without giving a few words of commendation to this most excellently-managed department. Under its chief, Brig. Gen. William B. Rudd, ably assisted by Col. Henry C. Morgan (a retired Army officer), the State of Connecticut has a department to be relied on. It is well organized, well supplied, and well manned. To go into details would take up too much space; I therefore leave it with the few remarks already made.

GENERAL REMARKS.

General Watson has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the brigade throughout. He has deservedly won the esteem, respect, and regard of every man in the brigade, from "high private" up. The officers to a man are loyal to him, and it is no false praise to say he is in command of the finest brigade encampment the Connecticut National Guard ever held.

It would be neither fair nor just in the light of the excellence of the encampment to pass severe words of censure upon the minor details that are unquestionably open to criticism, for nothing else that I have seen can be found fault with. The brigade as a whole is thoroughly proficient and the faults which are apparent are of such a nature that they can not be criticised, from the fact that with a little more training of the men, which I believe they honestly desire, instruction will overcome the chief obstacles of objection that have arisen, and do away with all the criticisms that would arise.

Too little attention is paid in the matter of salutes. There is not enough respect shown for the officers. When men don a uniform their *individuality* becomes extinct and they should forget familiarity and honor the *offices* if they do not honor the men who occupy them. The militiamen are *ready* and *willing* to learn, and all they need is instruction in this respect. The fault lies with the officers and non-commissioned officers, who as a rule overlook this matter and are careless.

The non-commissioned officers are not strong and forcible enough. If they would exact more respect it would be gladly given, for, I repeat, the men are anxious and willing to obey orders and to pay respect, only they do not know how and need teaching.

The guard mounts at camp have been all that could be desired. They have been executed with snap and vim. Especially noteworthy was the guard mount of Saturday morning, when it was performed as faithfully as at any time during the week, and that on the eve of breaking camp. I have no hesitancy in saying that there is material enough in the National Guard of the State to make veterans in 30 days if put to the test.

The brigade staff is composed of hard and intelligent workers, while the same is true of the leaders of the governor's staff. The colored troops are simply perfect, and in getting through the brush, as demonstrated on grand guard, they exhibit the traits of Indians, and in scouting exhibit an acuteness that is absolutely marvelous. The camp was simply perfect, and I have no hesitancy in saying that if the exigency arose to-morrow the Connecticut National Guard could turn out at a moment's notice enough men equipped, and with military knowledge to act as line officers for a whole brigade. The camp has been a great success, and I say unhesitatingly that it is one of the finest brigades in the United States.

One innovation deserves mention, and that is the presence in camp of representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association. They provided a large round tent, well

equipped with free tables, chairs, benches, lights, newspapers, shoe-brushes and blacking, pens, ink, paper, etc. The tent was well patronized during the week and served its purpose well.

On the only Sunday in camp there were present each regimental chaplain, and also, for those of the faith, a Roman Catholic priest. Services were ordered to be held, and were held, at 8 and 10 a. m., and at 8 p. m., and all were well attended. In addition there were two services in the afternoon not ordered. A prominent clergyman who was present in camp said that he wished every one in the State could know of the details of the Sunday observance. He said that he was surprised and delighted at the conduct of the men, not only on Sunday but during the week. When the order for the 8 days' encampment was first issued he had fears that Sunday would be a day of idleness and drunkenness, but instead, the good order, the well-attended meetings, the quiet and reverence shown, were something he wanted to remember and something he wished to thank the men for, and which he wished to tell the people of, that in future no objection would be made by religious people to an 8 days' encampment.

I beg leave in closing to again express my appreciation of the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the governor and his staff, the brigadier-general and his staff, and from the different regimental and company commanders.

WM. H. C. BOWEN,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 26, 1891.

Maj. CHARLES L. BURDETT,
Engineer and Signal Officer, Connecticut National Guard.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed by my command at Camp Watson, State military rendezvous, August 15-22, 1891.

The particular duty which you assigned to me was to ascertain the extent of the usefulness of the safety bicycle for military purposes.

To this end my command of 9 enlisted men were mounted on Hartford safety bicycles, with cushion tires, furnished through the courtesy of Mr. David J. Post, and were armed with .44-caliber Colt lightning magazine carbines, and .44-caliber Colt frontier pistols, furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Frank E. Belden.

All the members of my command are educated and intelligent young men, trained riders, expert shots, thorough signalmen, and all worked hard and enthusiastically to make the experiment a success.

All drill on the wheels was performed in fatigue uniform and black canvas leggings, the carbine being worn slung upon the back, muzzle down.

The carbines weighed but 5½ pounds, and caused no inconvenience whatever to the men, even when riding on rough ground.

The work performed on wheels is as follows:

Owing to the heavy rain the message was not carried from Bridgeport to camp by bicycle messenger as intended, and therefore we were unable to test the utility of the bicycle for carrying messages for any considerable distance; but the fact that nearly all the roads in the country are daily ridden by bicyclists leaves no room for doubt that military messages might be forwarded very quickly in this way, over any roads except possibly those cut up by the passage of armies.

We made several runs into the surrounding country, and the men easily distanced horses without tiring or winding themselves.

Aside from the morning drills and exhibition drills which we gave, the principal features of our work were the messenger service and the skirmish in which we took part.

On Monday, the 17th instant, I detailed Private John P. Gavit to report to the colonel of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He accompanied the regiment to the front on their tour of grand guard duty, and when the colonel desired the support of a field-piece he gave the message to Private Gavit and to the Third Signal Corps at the same moment. Private Gavit handed the message to Brigadier-General Watson in 7 minutes, having covered a distance 2 miles on a sandy road. The Third Signal Corps flagged the message in in 17 minutes.

In the afternoon Private Bramley performed the same duty with the Second Regiment, bringing the message in in 10 minutes, while the Second Signal Corps flagged it in in 50 minutes. This message was very long, which accounts in part for the time consumed in getting it in; but, in my opinion, poor judgment was shown by the Third and Second Signal Corps in selecting stations, as many as four intermediate stations being established where I know from personal experience but one was necessary.

When the Fourth Regiment was out the Fourth Signal Corps used but one intermediate station, and the bicycle beat the flag by only 1 minute.

The fastest time in carrying messages was made by Private Shaffer, who covered the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 5 minutes. The field-piece reached the front in 21 minutes from the time the message was delivered to the 'cyclist.

Lieutenant Barker, Battery A, deserves great credit for the way he got the piece to the front. He covered the $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles over a sandy road in 8 minutes.

The skirmish in which we took part was as follows:

The First Signal Corps rode up the field in column of twos, each man carrying 37 rounds of ammunition. We suddenly discovered about 25 men deployed as skirmishers and concealed in a hollow, who opened fire on us as soon as we were within range. We got into line and rode to the front as far as was safe, dismounted, deployed, and drove the enemy back to a second hollow some distance in the rear of the first. At this point we were charged by a squad of cavalry. We rallied by fours and drove them off, mounted the wheels and rode rapidly to the front to drive the skirmishers out of the second hollow. We advanced by rushes, and the enemy were obliged to retreat by the rapid fire of the repeating fire-arms, although they outnumbered us three to one. At this point we were nearly out of ammunition and were charged by the cavalry and infantry combined. After a short stand at the wheels we retreated at full speed. The wheels were unable to distance the horses on the turf, and all were cut off except Private Roberts, who got off by a terrific burst of speed.

The wheels were very useful in establishing signal stations and in many other ways, as you know.

The 8 days' experiment has demonstrated the following facts:

First. Bicycles are entirely practicable for military purposes, and, I believe, well-nigh indispensable to the signal department. They will cover three or four times the distance in a day that a horse can do, require no man to hold them, no feed, and are not as liable to accidents as horses. In point of speed on ordinary roads they greatly surpass horses. I do not think for large bodies they are practicable, nor do I believe they are useful in battle or skirmishes; but for the signal corps, for messenger service, for patrols and out-posts, nothing can fill their place. I consider the Hartford safety bicycle with cushion tires the most suitable for military purposes, being strong, simple, and easy-running. I do not believe in pockets on the wheels to carry the arms; the arms are better carried on the men's backs, and the baggage on the wheels.

Second. The experiment we have tried has demonstrated the fact that it is indispensable that the signal corps be armed with repeating arms. Employed upon detached, important, and perilous duty, they must have light and rapid-firing arms.

Experience has shown that when charged upon and forced to fire rapidly the 37 rounds carried by the men last only about 10 minutes. The cartridge-boxes now worn by the signal corps should be discarded and belts, holding 100 rounds, substituted.

The Springfield rifles are next to useless to the corps, and should be turned in and some model of magazine rifle issued. A .32 caliber, in my opinion, is large enough, and the saving in weight of arm and ammunition is considerable. Colt frontier pistols should be issued to the signalmen, and they should be compelled to wear them on all occasions.

I do not consider it necessary for the corps to have bicycles during the drill season. After the men have learned to ride they have no particular use for the wheels except when in the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWARD V. GIDDINGS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding First Signal Corps, C. N. G.

DEVON, CHESTER COUNTY, PA., July 25, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In obedience to orders contained in letter from Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, June 3, 1891, and governed by instructions contained in letter from the Inspector-General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., June 16, 1891, I have the honor to report:

That I proceeded to Philadelphia on the evening of July 17, in accordance with information received from the adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of meeting and reporting to the governor of that State. I met the governor and his staff on the forenoon of the 18th, and having reported according to instructions, was informed that the first camp to be visited was that of the First Brigade at Devon, Chester County, and on the invitation of the governor I accompanied him to the camp in the afternoon.

We arrived at Devon Station in the middle of a violent rain-storm which had prevailed with more or less severity throughout the day and continued throughout the night.

THE CAMP.

The camp of the First Brigade is situated on the left of the Pennsylvania Railroad leading from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, and perhaps half a mile from Devon Station, which is 16 miles from the former city. It occupies the northern slope of a ridge of no great prominence, and lies in a highly cultivated and thickly settled district traversed in every direction by excellent macadamized roads.

The site is an excellent one in every way, but the rain and the nature of the soil—a stiff, heavy clay—had produced the natural results of such a combination, and the lower parts of the camp were simply impassable when we arrived.

The camp is laid out and the tents are pitched as prescribed by the Army Regulations. The headquarter tents and those intended for the governor and his staff occupied the crest of the ridge, facing north. A road running east and west passes between the headquarter camp and the camp of the brigade.

Behind the headquarter tents, on the southern slope of the ridge, the tents of the brigade band are pitched, and still farther south the field in which the various organizations were reviewed, inspected, and mustered by the governor's staff.

In front of headquarters, on the northern slope and beyond the road already referred to, are the tents of the brigade. They are pitched as prescribed by the Army Regulations and occupied by regiments according to their respective places in line of battle.

The City Troop and Battery A occupied detached camps on the northern side of the railroad.

The natural drainage of the site was so good that artificial drainage of any kind was unnecessary, except slight catch-water trenches on the upper side of the tents.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Water of excellent quality and in great abundance was obtained from a spring in the neighborhood, and forced by a pumping engine belonging to the hotel into two large tanks, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons, which had been built in advance for the purpose. From these tanks the water was distributed in pipes to every company in the encampment.

TENTAGE.

The tents for the governor and staff, brigadier-general and staff, and for the field officers of regiments were large tents, similar to the regulation hospital tent. Company officers were provided with the wall tent and the men with the common A tent at the rate of one to every three men.

A tent, the size and pattern of a hospital tent, was provided for the company kitchens. It was pitched at the lower end of the company street; and immediately in front of it, that is toward the camp, were two large tent flies as a shelter for the company mess-table. The mess-tables were similar to those in general use in the Army, and were provided with benches, so that the men could sit down to their meals. All tents were floored.

COOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

Behind the kitchen tents, perhaps 4 yards, were the ranges or cooking fires. These varied from a patent gasoline cooking range to the old-fashioned hole in the ground. But the hole in the ground had changed its old-time appearance, and, by an ingenious device which I had never seen before, had become a very convenient cooking range. The device was simply a metal plate with holes cut in it for the camp kettles. The fire-trench was roughly revetted with stone, and when the fire was well started the plate was laid over it by way of a cover. The result was a cooking range almost as good looking and fully as convenient as the gasoline patent. The device is worthy of imitation by regular troops.

THE SINKS.

The men's sinks were perhaps 20 paces in rear of the cooking fire. They were simply pits or trenches 8 or 4 feet deep, provided with seats, and screened by canvas walls 7 feet high; there was no roof over them. The canvas walls were made expressly for this purpose. All the sinks for officers and men were screened in this way. This is another device which might be copied with advantage by the regular Army.

STABLING.

The horses of mounted officers were all provided with canvas shelters, not improvised arrangements, but regular shelters designed for the purpose. These were pitched in rear of the line of the mess-sinks, and just inside the line of sentinels.

GARBAGE PITS.

A few yards in rear of each cook-fire was the garbage pit for the reception of kitchen slop and garbage. The pit was carefully covered, once, and if necessary, twice a day, by using the earth excavated for the new pit. There was no offensive odor in the vicinity of the garbage pits or sinks.

From the foregoing description it will be readily seen that the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, needs no hints on the subject of castrametation. On the contrary there are few Army officers that would not be able to pick up some valuable bits of information on the subject by a visit to their camp.

THE MEN.

The First Brigade is composed principally of young men under 30 years of age, the majority being under 25. They are bright, intelligent, and enthusiastic soldiers. They lack the snap and military bearing of regular troops, but they look exactly like the men who won our hardest-fought battles for us. Considering their opportunities they do remarkably well, and the State has every reason to be proud of them.

THE OFFICERS.

As a body, the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania whom I have met would take high rank for efficiency in any army. What they lack in the technicalities of the profession they more than make up in practical good sense and knowledge of human nature. Most of them are business men, managers of industrial works of one kind or another, railroad men, lawyers, engineers, etc., whose practical experience in the management of men has more military value than all the jargon of military schools put together. They are enthusiastic soldiers, eager to learn, and wholly unconscious of their own transcendent merit. The State or nation that commands such defenders has nothing to fear.

THE POLIOY OF LARGE MILITARY CAMPS.

No doubt the National Guard of Pennsylvania as it exists to-day is the child of the riots of 1877. Observing men must have seen at that time that unorganized militia were worthless in emergencies. And even organization, which proceeds no further than companies or even regiments, is worthless in great emergencies. It is the higher organization that makes numbers effective. When armed men are properly organized, and made familiar with the methods of mobilization and castrametation; when they are trained and taught to obey the mandates of some recognized superior, their military value is increased a hundred-fold. Six thousand men thus trained and taught are worth six hundred thousand men who have no such training.

Men learn many things unconsciously, by absorption as it were, in a large military camp. Any one that witnessed the arrival of the First Brigade at its camp, in the midst of a drenching rain, and noticed the matter-of-fact way in which the men took their places, and provided for their necessities, would hardly need to be told that those men or many of them had been there before. Yet this was the first time a brigade camp had been held at Devon. But the men had been in camp at other places, and knew all about camp life. They knew all about their allowances, and when and how they could be obtained. They knew how to make themselves comfortable. They knew the routine of camp life, and to that extent were trained soldiers. They were graduates of the brigade and division camps. By these annual encampments Pennsylvania has organized effective military schools, and thus placed her military force far in advance of that of her sister States.

THE UNIFORM.

Here also Pennsylvania has shown wisdom. There are no frills about her National Guard. The plain and unadorned but serviceable undress uniform of the regular Army is the service uniform of Pennsylvania troops. But there is a blot on the uniform which we can not overlook. It has become the fashion for officers to wear the full-dress belt with the undress coat. This is wrong and should be discontinued.

DISCIPLINE.

We do not look for the discipline of the regular Army in the National Guard. Perhaps it would be unwise to have it there. The bond which holds the National Guard together would hardly stand the strain. Still there is discipline in the National Guard, and it rests on as solid a foundation as the regular Army kind. Obedience—the spirit of obedience—is there, and also respect for superiors. No doubt the manifestations of this last quality, its translation into military pantomime, is sometimes grotesque, but that may be the fault of the pantomime.

There must be something radically wrong with military salutes. Men who habitually salute their friends and acquaintances with easy gracefulness frequently make a bad botch of the military salute. And this peculiarity is not confined to the National Guard. I have seen it in the regular Army. Can it be the fault of the salute?

Certainly there are many men in this brigade who can not execute the salute, and they seem to know it and instinctively avoid exhibiting themselves as failures as much as possible. The regular salute for soldiers is an ungainly performance even when well executed. When poorly executed it is abominable. Can it be improved?

It is proper under this heading to refer to the admirable military code of Pennsylvania, and the methods and forms of procedure adopted, as I have been informed, at the suggestion of the judge-advocate-general of the State. Copies of these documents are inclosed herewith, and the paragraphs marked to which I would invite special attention. The way in which the military and civil authorities are welded together and made to coöperate in the maintenance of military discipline is certainly ingenious, and, as I am informed, effective.

DRILL.

The National Guard takes naturally to ceremonies, and will stand any amount of fatigue in that direction. At least that is the popular belief. But drill, not instruction, but real hard, monotonous, eternal drill, is not very well understood. A well-drilled soldier is not a man who merely knows the drill, and can execute it when he gives it his attention, but a man who has done a certain thing in a certain way for so long that he would find great difficulty in doing it in any other way. It is the muscles of the man, not his mind, that drill educates. So perfection can be attained only by doing the same thing over and over again. No doubt the monotony of such a performance would be irksome; but that monotony is drill. The tendency in this brigade, as in most militia organizations, is to spread the drill out too thin. They take in the whole drill book at a lesson and then are hardly satisfied. And so drill becomes instruction and thereby loses all chance of becoming perfect. Why, at least one solid hour should be devoted to "Carry arms" and "Order arms" if perfection in that part of the manual be desired. And the recruit should be required to execute motions as fast as the commands can be repeated until he is exhausted or the hour is up. At the end of the performance his muscles know the movement, and it becomes as easy as winking. The mind has nothing to do with it.

And so with company and battalion drill. Every movement should be repeated until thoroughly understood. These movements, however, can never become mechanical like the motions of the manual. They require thought. They have to be memorized. And the best way to memorize anything is to repeat it over and over.

The tendency to take in the whole drill book at a lesson, which is so characteristic of National Guard organizations, is easily explained: their drills are so seldom. Still it would be wise to struggle against the tendency if perfection is desired.

The drill of the regiments of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, is by no means perfect, but it is creditable and promises well. The greatest danger is a too rapid advance.

GUARD DUTY.

Speaking generally, guard duty was well performed in the brigade. Still there was an apparent want of interest in it, on the part of the sentinels, which ought to be overcome. A sentinel should feel and look as if he owned everything in sight, and was in danger of losing some of it. In other words he should not only be but look alert. Merely walking his post and watching for opportunities to salute officers is not doing his duty. He is in charge of all public property in view, as well as required to salute officers, and he should at least look as if he were attending to both duties.

The fine points of guard duty, which are perhaps a little overdone in National Guard camps, were not devised as catches for unwary sentinels, but for good and sufficient reasons connected with the safety of the castle or the good order of its garrison, and may have outlived their usefulness; at any rate they should be interpreted liberally in the light of their original purpose. If a sentinel's orders are ambiguous they are wrong, and the sentinel must either have an explanation or act on his own judgment. There is no better school in which to learn guard duty than a large military camp. Every tour of duty at such a place is an education in guard duty which no small garrison or simulated guard duty can afford.

MARKSMANSHIP.

Judging from the badges worn at least three-fourths of the First Brigade are qualified marksmen; but from some conversation which I had with the State superintendent of small-arms practice I formed the opinion that they had not qualified under the "Plan for Small-arms Practice for the National Guard" published by the War Department, May 12,

1891. Perhaps the "Plan" is of too recent date to have percolated through the National Guard in time for this year's practice.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This department follows the lines of regular Army practice very closely. I had neither time nor opportunity to examine the books and records, but the promptness with which consolidated morning reports of the brigade could be had convinced me that the machinery of this department was in good working order. Several copies furnished to me are herewith inclosed.

The quartermaster's department also follows the lines prescribed by Army Regulations. The brigade quartermaster makes contracts for necessary supplies, hires necessary transportation, and does generally the duties of a post quartermaster.

The brigade commissary, on the approval of the commissary-general of the State, makes contracts for the supply of provisions, using the forms prescribed by Army Regulations, and issues to companies on returns duly approved at headquarters. The ration is the same as that issued to regular troops, plus two ounces of butter and an allowance of milk. The commissary-general informed me that the expense to the State was under 25 cents per man per day. Five days' fresh beef and two days' ham were issued during the week.

The medical department, as far as I am able to judge, is managed in a very excellent manner, and the hospital and ambulance men are proficient in their duties. There was an ambulance to each regiment, and two stretchers were carried in rear of every regiment on all occasions.

The signal detachment has not yet been put in operation, but Colonel Wetherell, of the governor's staff, who is himself an expert telegraphist, is about to organize the department, and intends to follow the same course as is prescribed for the regular Army.

The inspector-general's department has very important functions to perform. Inspections are made twice a year. What is known as the spring inspections are made by brigade inspectors, and a detailed report thereof is made to the inspector-general of the State. The other inspection is made by the inspector-general himself during the annual encampment. The results of both inspections are published as an appendix to the adjutant-general's report.

The judge-advocate-general is a lawyer by profession, and an authority on military law, foreign and domestic. It is to him, I am informed, that the State is indebted for the many excellent provisions in the code relating to military discipline and the methods of procedure by which the civil officers of the State are made to help in the administration of military discipline. Courts-martial in Pennsylvania stand upon as solid a basis as any courts of the State, and their mandates are obeyed by the civil officers as promptly and exactly as the mandates of the supreme court.

The artillery of the brigade consisted of one battery of 2.9-inch Parrott guns and caissons. It is known as Battery A. The guns are out of date and doubtless unserviceable, and the carriages are ready to fall to pieces. It is a pity that such a serviceable body of men should be without a serviceable battery. The Pennsylvania Division deserves to have a decent complement of artillery.

The officers of Battery A are intelligent and capable gentlemen with an enthusiasm for the artillery service which the incubus of old and worthless material is unable to extinguish. The men are young, active, and intelligent, and need only the opportunity which serviceable material would afford to become expert artillerymen.

The general appearance of the battery was good, but closer inspection disclosed many defects for which neither the officers nor the men are in any way responsible. But there were some neglects capable of correction. Only a few of the drivers wore spurs. Three of the wheel drivers carried their leg-guards in the limber chests. A few blank cartridges were carried in each limber chest together with spare parts of harness, hammers, and the like, an assortment which should not be tolerated. I noticed that the men were armed with cavalry sabers.

The harness, made in 1861, is completely worn out.

So far as drill was concerned, the men executed the manual of the piece very well, and certain battery maneuvers were executed exceedingly well considering the fact that the horses were only hired for the encampment and have had no drill.

The cavalry consisted of the City Troop of Philadelphia, and it sustained its excellent reputation in drill, discipline, and military appearance.

The infantry of the brigade is well armed, and with some exceptions, for which the troops are not responsible, well equipped, and might be put in line of battle any day. This does not mean that they are perfect, but that they are serviceable troops. During the latter days of the encampment much improvement was observed. Commanders of regiments, and indeed all the officers, were zealous and persistent in the instruction of

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their men. The week in camp was not a holiday for men or officers. The routine of camp duties left them very few idle hours, and night always found them exceedingly willing to go to bed.

Speaking generally, the forenoon was devoted to company drill and target practice, and the afternoon to battalion or brigade drill, battalion or brigade dress parade and reviews, and special proficiency was attained in all the ceremonies. The effect upon the men was very noticeable. Towards the end of the week the steadiness and assurance of familiarity characterized all their movements.

I have introduced much into this report which has no special connection with this brigade. My associations with the governor's staff put me in possession of many important facts which I deemed it well to put in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES CHESTER,
Captain, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., August 15, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in continuation of the duties imposed upon me in letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 3, 1891, I visited the Second Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard during its annual encampment near Pittsburgh from August 8 to 15; that I accompanied the adjutant-general of the State while he inspected the several organizations in the brigade, and carefully observed the character and condition of the troops, their arms, accouterments, and equipments. I also observed the inspection drills had in presence of the inspector-general of the State; inspected the camps, and noticed generally the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and the way that guard duty was performed.

The report of my observations in the camp of the First Brigade, already in the hands of the Inspector-General, might be made to apply in almost every particular to the Second Brigade. I had been led to believe that the regiments of the First Brigade, having greater opportunities for battalion instruction than those of the Second Brigade, were naturally more advanced, and therefore stood higher in the scale of efficiency. I am able to report that there is no foundation for such a belief. In everything that gives value to a military organization, the regiments of the Second Brigade are fully equal to those of the First.

In this connection I may be permitted to express my regret at my inability to visit the encampment of the Third Brigade at Mount Gretna, but as it is said to be the best of the three, I may safely assume that the visit would not have changed the favorable opinion which I have formed of the efficiency of the Pennsylvania Division.

As already said in my report on the First Brigade, the Pennsylvania Division bears a strong resemblance to our volunteer troops towards the close of the rebellion. Of course any eye accustomed to the easy confidence and precise movements of regular troops would be able to detect flaws in their appearance and in everything they do, but in all essential requirements they are serviceable troops. They have learned some of the hardest lessons of actual service without being aware of it. Their camps are models of neatness, and the requirements of camp sanitation have become matters of habit. They have thoroughly mastered the art of castrametation, and if they had learned nothing else in their annual encampments, the State would be amply repaid for its outlay. But they have learned much besides. The higher organizations have learned to know themselves and each other; they have learned how the machine is manipulated, and how their wants are supplied; they have found out what staff officers are for, and above all they have learned to know the higher grades of commanders. And the effect is to give them confidence and many times to increase their effectiveness.

On inquiry I learned that the present organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which dates from 1877, is due to the late Major-General Hartranft, a soldier of great ability and ripe experience. But no single man, however gifted, could have converted an unorganized mass like the old State militia into a compact and effective organization like this division without able assistants. It would have taken generations to reach its present efficiency if everybody had been green when the act of organization was passed. Fortunately there were some experienced soldiers in the guard and many in the State at that date who cheerfully brought their experience and zeal into the guard, and the result is the division as it is to-day. Of the six regiments in this brigade five are commanded by officers having war experience. These veterans, who learned their business in the school of actual war, are still active and energetic enough to leaven an army corps, and I feel that I do injustice to none when I especially mention the senior colonel

of the brigade, Col. Alexander L. Hawkins of the Tenth Regiment, as specially proficient. He is one of the best drill instructors I have ever seen.

The staff departments of the brigade are in the hands of able men, most of whom have had war experience. Maj. Austin Curtin, the brigade-commissary, is a veteran of varied experience, and administers his department with zeal and understanding. But it is possible to overdo even the subsistence department. I am afraid that the power which prescribes the ration is a little too liberal. Butter in the bivouac must always be an impossibility, and ice will always be an unknown luxury outside the hospitals in active service. Now, these annual encampments are schools of instruction for officers and men not only in the studies but also in the hardships of service, and it is unwise to set up unattainable standards. The United States ration, improved by the recent addition of one pound of vegetables, is ample for any man, and more than he is likely to get when the tug of battle actually comes. That ration can be converted into wholesome and palatable dishes by following the directions laid down in the Manual for Army Cooking, and company cooks should be taught to prepare them.

But that is merely by the way. I heard no complaints about the cooking in the Second Brigade, and therefore assume that the cooking was as good as the ration was abundant. Indeed the sick-list (see consolidated morning report for August 12) indicates that it was excellent. One officer and 15 men sick from all causes, out of an aggregate present on this, the fourth day of the encampment, of 3,036, is a practical demonstration that not only the cooking but the camp sanitation was excellent. A competent captain will always see that his company has a competent cook, even if he has to educate one for the purpose. Professional cooks as a rule are no good in the Army. A reliable soldier who follows the manual will get much more out of the ration.

On the subject of uniforms I have only a word to add to what has already been said in my previous report. Coming into camp in the hottest months of summer, as the Nationals' Guardsmen do, with only the uniform on their backs and perhaps one change of under-clothing, they necessarily have to sit during the evening, and perhaps sleep during the night, in clothing dripping wet from rain or perspiration. Now this might be at least partially remedied by issuing the blue flannel uniform shirt. In hot weather the soldier could then go to drill in his shirt sleeves, saving his blouse for parades and ceremonies, or the cool evenings in camp, and a great danger to health would thus be got rid of.

Discipline is good in the Second Brigade. I saw no drunken men, although there were some illicit peddlers of intoxicants in the neighborhood of the camp. I was pleased to see the guard bring in the proprietors of one of these "speak-easies," together with their stock in trade, to be dealt with by the general commanding. I believe the stock was confiscated and the proprietors lectured and turned out of camp. I doubt if the general's action put a stop to the evil, but it had a wholesome effect upon the soldiers and citizens concerned. Why should the canteen continue a regular Army institution? Might it not be profitably introduced into the National Guard?

As illustrating one method of dealing with drunkenness, the following story is suggested. The captain of one of the best companies in Colonel Hawkins's regiment in a conversation which I had with him on the subject said, "One of my men got drunk on the way here. I stripped him of his uniform, put a cheap citizen's suit on him and sent him home to advertise his own disgrace among his friends. He will be tried."

There was no riotous or disorderly conduct in the camp or in its vicinity. Soldiers were uniformly respectful to officers, and seemingly contented and happy among themselves. They had six hours' drill, and dress parades or reviews daily, and still found time and inclination for the game of base-ball. But night found them very willing to go to bed.

My experience in this camp confirms the views formed in the camp at Devon. There is something radically wrong with the soldier's salute. Well-built men are naturally graceful in all their movements; but when they attempt the military salute, without long training, they become ridiculous. This, in my opinion, condemns the salute. Something with more grace and less angularity must be devised if saluting is to be made pleasing and popular.

The camp, which is officially designated Camp Kensington, is about 19 miles out of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny Railroad. It occupies a large field perhaps 1 mile long by half a mile wide, between that railroad and the Allegheny River. The soil is sandy alluvial, not much affected by rain, and covered by a good thick sod upon which artillery wheels hardly made a mark, even after a heavy rain-storm. Water was supplied by pipes from springs in the adjacent heights, and by pumping from the river.

The tents were pitched as prescribed by regulations along the bank, the kitchens and sinks towards the river. This arrangement brought the drill ground in rear of the camp as it were, but freed it from all unsightly necessities. The governor's headquarter tents closed the south end of the drill ground, and those of the brigadier-general commanding, the north end. The ground was highest along the line of railroad, which afforded very advantageous positions for the thousands of spectators without interfering in any way with

the drills, parades, or reviews actually going on. The troops were thus relieved from one of the greatest annoyances of a military camp.

The tents were pitched by details sent in advance, under the direction of the quartermaster's department. The officers of the department have become exceedingly expert in the art of castrametation, and the pitching or striking of a camp for over 3,000 men is not looked upon as an undertaking of much magnitude. The tents were all pitched, the water-pipes laid, fire-wood distributed to companies, and lumber for tent floors issued to regimental quartermasters before the troops arrived.

Necessary transportation was hired in the vicinity.

The troops had all arrived by 10 p. m. on Friday, coming by rail. This also is an important education. Any officer can tell in a moment the number of cars required to move his regiment, together with all its impedimenta except the tentage.

At 6 a. m. on the 8th the reveille gun was fired in front of General Wiley's headquarters, the flag was run up on a flag-staff previously prepared, and the encampment was formally begun. The calls for duty were the same as those prescribed for the First Brigade.

The governor and his staff arrived during the day. The governor was received by the whole brigade under arms, and a salute of seventeen guns from the battery.

Guards were mounted in the several battalions at the prescribed hour, and a strong detail reported at headquarters for brigade and picket guard duty.

Guards were mounted in most of the regiments as prescribed in the drill regulations. In one case only was the prescribed form departed from, and that was corrected in subsequent guard mountings.

Drills were even more persistent and protracted than in the First Brigade, and consisted chiefly of battalion drills. I saw only a few squads drilling as companies, and on inquiry learned that they were recruits. Company drills are manifestly part of the home training in this brigade; battalion and brigade maneuvers only are practiced during the encampment.

Monday, the 10th, was inspection day for the Tenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Fifth Regiments. Inspection was conducted as already described for the First Brigade. I accompanied the adjutant-general in his inspection.

Regiments were paraded for inspection in heavy marching order, and as the day was exceedingly sultry, and the full ceremonies of review, inspection, and muster were rigidly exacted, the tax upon the endurance of the men was severe. Only one man succumbed to the heat.

The equipments of most of the regiments, all except one, consisted of the regulation blanket bag, haversack, and canteen. Many of them were worn out, but they were all there. Attempts had been made in some regiments to cleanse and renovate the old equipments with only partial success. The bulk of them were beyond repair.

The kit consisted of a woolen blanket and a rubber blanket and the overcoat. This is all the blanket bag was intended to carry. But a soldier on campaign needs many other articles if he cares to maintain comfort and health. He needs at least a change of under-clothing, an extra pair of socks, dressing kit, cleaning kit, etc.; and any knapsack that ignores these necessities is defective.

I noticed an ingenious arrangement in some regiments by which the carrying capacity of the blanket bag was increased, and its general appearance and usefulness enhanced at small expense. The improvement was accomplished with an extra pair of great-coat straps, in this way: The straps were cut 3 inches from the buckle; the buckle-pieces were then sewed to the bottom of the blanket bag, buckle-ends outwards; the other portions were sewed to the top of the bag, so that the ends having holes in them hung down over the flap, and could be fastened to the buckles already mentioned. The advantages of this device were many. Spare under-clothing, and even an extra pair of trousers, and the cleaning and dressing kits are placed in the pocket. The woolen blanket is folded the size of the blanket bag and laid on the pocket under the flap. The rubber blanket is then folded so as to cover the woolen blanket, and the flap is drawn over the top. The whole is then secured by fastening the extra straps already described. The overcoat is then rolled and strapped on the top of the blanket bag in the usual way.

The accouterments of the brigade are, generally speaking, very bad, but the adjutant-general informed me that he is now in a position to equip the brigade with proper accouterments. At present the men carry .45-caliber guns and .50-caliber cartridge-boxes. This defect will be remedied, perhaps, before the close of the present encampment.

The arms, .45-caliber Springfield breech-loaders, were in good, clean, serviceable condition.

Rifle practice had to be postponed for want of a safe and suitable range.

Guard duty was well performed in Camp Kensington. Sentinels looked alert and orders were strictly enforced. Still it seems to be almost impossible to get correct ideas of the dignity and responsibility of a sentinel into the average militiaman's head. For in-

stance, I noticed the three sentinels mounted in front of the governor's tents taking infinite pains to march in cadence step with each other, and to halt, face about, come to a support, and resume their march simultaneously. Now, all that is work of supererogation, and can not be done without neglecting legitimate duties.

The Sixteenth and Fourteenth Regiments were inspected on Tuesday, as were also the cavalry troop and field battery.

The troop is known as the "Sheridan Troop," and is in excellent condition, well mounted, well armed, and well drilled.

The battery can not be seriously criticised. The men are active and intelligent, and the officers enthusiastic and fairly proficient; but the material, except the harness, is simply worthless. The guns are old 10-pounder Parrotts, safe only for saluting purposes, and the carriages are literally falling to pieces. It is a pity that a serviceable division like the Pennsylvania National Guard should be so heavily handicapped with worthless artillery material. Some way of remedying this defect should be found, as the Pennsylvania Division has more than a merely State significance.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES CHESTER,
Captain, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

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FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK HARBOR, August 14, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to instructions received from your office relating to my duties in the matter of inspecting and instructing the New York National Guard at Peekskill, N. Y., from June 18 until August 1, 1891, I have the honor to say that I tried to carry out the spirit of said instructions.

As my first duty, I reported by letter to the adjutant-general of the State, for reference to the governor, and also to the commandant of the camp, and asked if there was any matter to which it was desired I should give my special attention; to which I received as answer "that they would be happy to have me in camp on June 18, 1891," and therefore on that date I reported.

I herewith submit direct to your office, with this general report of my observations, the return of troops, copies of orders, and copy of the military code and the regulations and laws governing the National Guard of the State. It was not necessary to make daily reports or criticisms, as they were not required.

I took great pains to mingle freely with officers of all grades, and ascertain generally their knowledge and capacity for their duties, whether they were zealous in performing them, and capable of leading and instilling proper enthusiasm and discipline among their men.

In regard to this matter I am free to say that generally their willingness embraced all the points mentioned; they were thoroughly zealous, as a rule, in their endeavors to carry out all orders issued for the National Guard, which orders will be noticed as being voluminous and answering almost all requirements of military life. Of course it must be understood that there were incapable officers, but they are well known by those in authority and will in time be removed. I think that some are mentioned by the inspectors.

During my stay I was not requested to suggest any problems in minor tactics. It is evident from the examination of the annual reports of the adjutant-general of the State that it was not the intention to have such problems under the present camp system; but I did try, with both readiness and reserve, to be as useful as possible within the professional lines. I found that in the course of conversation points were picked up, and were at once taken note of and utilized.

By the examination of the annual reports of the adjutant-general of the State of New York and the reports of my predecessors at the State camp, as well as of my two preceding reports, it will be seen that there must of necessity be great similarity between these reports, arising from the fact that it is the same camp in nearly every detail, from year to year, with the same commanding officer and staff officers, and every other year nearly the same regiments. However, a careful examination of the reports from 1882 will show a progress so great as to make many of the regiments entirely different in their military discipline.

The idea evidently contemplated in the New York method embraced the armory, the camp, and the field. The camp contemplated practical field exercises and maneuvers by regiments and parts of regiments for the benefit of all the officers and men; not by brigades, where the time of a large number of men is taken up with little advantage,

except for a few ranking officers. Finally, however, those troops that have sufficiently profited by their opportunities in camp will be qualified for brigade work or expeditions undertaken from time to time in various parts of the State for operations in minor tactics, etc.

It becomes an interesting study to note the great progress which has been made by the inspecting officers of the State. Their reports for each regiment and separate company, at first crude and incomplete, have now reached a higher degree of excellence, and attention is particularly called to the able and concise report of 1890 by Gen. Thomas H. Barber, the present inspector-general of the State of New York, which report is herewith inclosed. One remark agrees exactly with my observations during the last camp, namely: "During the camp of 1890 the excellent behavior of the enlisted men and their almost universal obedience to orders, in spite of great facilities for their infringement, was most remarkable. They showed a degree of self-respect worthy of high praise. Officers and men, as a rule, are subordinate and anxious to do their duty and to learn."

Attention is also called to the reports inclosed of Colonel McGrath, assistant inspector-general, one of these giving the details of one company inspection up to standard in which everything was found nearly perfect, one nearly up to standard, falling short only for three reasons: leggings not all clean; belt brasses clean, except for one man; and gloves clean, except for one man; and the third one below the standard only on account of several dirty leggings, and attention and discipline very poor.

As the inspector is a thoroughly conscientious man, it shows plainly that all the men of a company or regiment must give attention to all details or the command will be rated below the standard.

The second regiment in camp was the Seventh New York, commanded for the first time in camp, after 25 years, by a new colonel, who has held that position for about a year. It is well known how great was the efficiency of the regiment under Colonel, now General Clark, but under Colonel Appleton new life, new spring, and new vim were brought into play, and their work in camp from beginning to end, with some exceptions, was as nearly perfect as could be.

As Colonel Appleton could not at once jump from the duties of a captain to the thorough and full performance of those of a colonel, it is not remarkable that some things were overlooked, but, taken all in all, the length of time many of the officers and men have been in the service, their great *esprit de regiment* makes them the finest body of troops I have seen.

Colonel Appleton devoted himself personally to all the duties and details of his regiment during the camp, by which he gained the respect and confidence of his men.

Afterward came the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, well-known regiments, whose duties were well and thoroughly performed with the exceptions hereinafter noted, and these exceptions refer also to the Seventh.

The other regiments and separate companies also did their work well. One regiment, the Twelfth, will have to be watched, for if Colonel Dowd keeps on improving it at the present rate it will give a close call for a very high position.

With reference to the staff departments it is only necessary for me to refer to my report of 1889 on the same camp. The same officers performed the same duties, and in a similar admirable and zealous manner; but, as I have previously stated, they have done so from the inception of the camp, and it is owing to their untiring vigilance and care that the character of camp life, instruction, discipline in the commands, and sanitary condition has so greatly increased.

Guard duty, I do not think, was as a rule as well performed as on my previous tour. I certainly saw more individual cases of gross carelessness and lack of instruction; but 60 per cent., I found, were well-instructed officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and who had previously performed tours. In many cases I made inquiries and found that failure was due to the want of the preliminary instructions required, and the answer invariably was, "We want to do our duty thoroughly."

It seemed to me that not as much energy was displayed by the instruction of the guard—I mean simply with reference to the duties on post. In a number of cases the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard worked hard, and I could plainly see the increase of vigilance and manner.

The Twenty-second made the greatest improvement in sentry duty. The ceremony of guard mounting in nearly all the regiments and battalions was admirable throughout, and with some of the regiments was done with the dispatch and ease that only arise from knowledge.

Parades and all marching duties were admirable and in some cases imposing. The time has been well employed, and the camp has well fulfilled its object, and the State of New York has had full interest on the money invested.

I would call attention to a few points:

1. That instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers is not thorough enough.

2. That the non-commissioned officers are not setting a good example as to neatness, nor are they forcible enough with the men.

3. That orders are not obeyed in regard to having men thoroughly drilled in the school of the soldier before being on duty with the company. I saw cases of men coming to "Present arms" with their feet, arms, and hands in any position they fancied.

4. That the moment the commands got their noses outside the company streets where all persons could have a full view, everything was braced up, but in formations—formations of all kinds—under the non-commissioned officers at the assembly, the fun began.

This is the one great fault. It was partially remedied in the Twelfth, and very much so in the Twenty-second; in that regiment I heard for the first time the first sergeant calling the roll almost immediately after the last sound of the assembly, nor did the men fall in at first call.

I stated in a previous report that New York had reason to be proud of its National Guard, and I will also add that they will find the increase of discipline in the last few years so great that in case any regiment is called out their duties will be performed in a soldierly manner, so that they can be relied on to the amount of their full strength in case of any kind of demonstration.

In conclusion let me ask, after thanking all the officers for their unreserved kindness and consideration, why can not all organizations reach the highest standard of the best?

Respectfully submitted.

R. LODOR,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Artillery, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 17, 1891.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of letter of instructions dated June 8, 1891, I arrived at the encampment of the Maryland National Guard at Lorely, Md., Thursday, July 9, 1891, and remained until the breaking up of the encampment, July 18, 1891. I was present at and observed guard mountings, drills, dress parades, review and other movements, and participated in the inspection of the regiments and battalions.

CAMP GROUND.

The camp ground proper is about 500 yards square and contains about 52 acres, as shown in the inclosed photograph. Immediately adjoining the camp is ample room, 1,800 by 3,300 feet, for drills, dress parades, and battalion and brigade movements. The ground is high and specially adapted for the purpose on account of the natural advantages for good drainage, is well covered with grass, and is composed of soil that absorbs rain quickly and does not become muddy, rendering the location perfectly healthy.

CAMP.

The encampment was held at Lorely, Md., on the Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 13 miles north of Baltimore, on the south side of the Big Gunpowder River. The ground is owned by a land company and called Lorely City. It is laid out in streets and avenues.

The camp was in complete readiness for the State troops upon their arrival, and upon their departure they left it as they found it. The camp was prepared and broken up by hired laborers under the direction of the brigade quartermaster, Maj. C. C. Hall. Small wall tents were used, with three men to each tent. Each command had cheap wooden buildings large enough to seat the officers and men at meals, with kitchen sheds adjoining; the water-closets were also cheap wooden buildings; one wooden building for brigade headquarters, one for stabling horses, one small building for the brigade dispensary, and four small buildings for sinks—seventeen in all. These buildings, like the camp, were constructed by contract under the direction of the brigade quartermaster. After the encampment the lumber was sold to the highest bidder. Officers were well supplied with tents, one for each company commander and one for the subalterns. The tents used by the field and staff of commands were hospital tents generally, in some cases more than was necessary for military purposes. The camp was abundantly supplied with excellent spring water, with a hydrant at each kitchen and wherever needed. The water was concentrated from the springs and forced into large wooden tanks through pipes, and distributed in the same way through the camp. Excellent fuel was supplied; in some cases coal-stoves were used. The camp was kept clean and in good order generally. The camp was named Camp Douglas in honor of Col. H. K. Douglas, who had been colonel of the First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, for some years, until

recently appointed judge by the governor. The camp was commanded by Brig. Gen. Stewart Brown supported by a competent, energetic staff, who arrived in camp on the evening of the 8th.

TROOPS.

Reference is made to consolidated morning reports, also to copies of orders, etc. The State authorizes 88 companies of 60 men each. The number of companies enrolled is 85, which are grouped into two regiments, three battalions, and three independent colored companies. Two companies are in a disorganized state. The last two companies will be disbanded.

BANDS.

The Fifth Regiment and Fourth Battalion have excellent bands. The band of the First Regiment is also good, but the bands of the Second and Third Battalions present were not so good. The bands of the First Regiment and Fourth Battalion are enlisted, the others, including the Fifth, hired for the occasion, although the band of the Fifth Regiment nominally belongs to it, and is only prevented from enlisting by being in a musical union.

ARMS, ETC.

The troops were generally armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, 1878, in fair condition and serviceable. They have black belts and the McKeever box, some of which are much worn, and show want of care in some instances; they should be replaced. Blanket bags and canteens were generally used.

CLOTHING.

The First Regiment is uniformed complete with United States regulation full and undress uniforms, with overcoats almost new, and presented a fine appearance.

The Second Battalion is uniformed with the United States regulation uniform, full and undress, with overcoats. Both of the former are much worn from long use and the necessity of reissuing to men after being worn by others during an enlistment, which is discouraging to men who have to wear them under such circumstances. The uniforms of this command should be generally renewed.

The Third Battalion is uniformed similar to the Second Battalion, and is much scattered over the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The uniforms show the effects of long wear and tear and should be renewed as soon as possible in order to stimulate the command. The uniforms of this command, like those of the Second Battalion, are reissued to men after being worn by others during an enlistment. These commands are never gotten together except at the State encampments, which are held biennially.

The Fourth Battalion was reorganized about one year ago, since which time it has been uniformed and equipped throughout. The full and undress uniforms are United States regulation pattern with the exception of the full-dress coat, which is made double-breasted. White trousers and helmets were occasionally worn in camp.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

The full-dress uniform of this command is of gray cloth; coat made cutaway and trimmed with gold lace; trousers with stripes, with a shako and pompon to correspond; white waist and cross belts, with black patent-leather cartridge-boxes. The material for uniforms is furnished from the appropriation made by the State, and made to order; the additional expense above that allowed is made up by contributions from the veteran corps, which has an organization in connection with the regiment. The undress uniform is a gray forage cap, United States regulation blouse, and gray trousers, the former and latter being a part of the full uniform. In order to complete the service uniform, I would recommend that this regiment be supplied with United States regulation trousers and forage cap. White trousers were worn occasionally while in camp. The last two commands presented a fine appearance.

The full-dress uniform of the officers was of the United States regulation pattern, except the Fifth Regiment, whose officers were uniformed in gray, except the dark-blue blouse. Many of the blouses were of the old United States pattern, braided and left open at the hips. Some of the general staff officers attached to regiments wore the line uniform trimmings. The same blouse is generally used by the brigade staff.

GUARD DUTY.

Each command held guard mounting immediately after arriving in camp, and were superintended almost daily by the regimental and battalion commanders with one exception. Particular attention was paid to this branch of instruction. Guards were detailed and mounted by regiment and battalion with a field officer of the day. Each command

detailed one officer of the day and two officers of the guard, the latter for purposes of instruction, with one sergeant, three corporals, and eighteen men upwards, according to the strength of the command and the amount of ground to be covered. At the beginning of the encampment the command showed a lack of instruction, generally, in this duty, but both officers and men seemed to appreciate that fact and realized they were there for work, and as a result there was marked improvement from day to day. Towards the close of the encampment the degree of proficiency reached was very commendable.

DRILLS, ETC.

All the troops arrived in camp by noon of Thursday the 9th, and had guard mounting soon after. Drills were held the same afternoon, followed by brigade dress parade each day afterwards. Drills and parades were held daily as indicated in General Orders, No. 7, inclosed herewith. The drills were generally by battalion with both battalion and company skirmishing. Brigade drill was held during the 10 days, during part of the morning drill hour. Each command was inspected separately by the brigade commander during the encampment. The brigade was formed usually in line of masses, each command having a band. The skirmish drills were very creditable. There was some skirmish firing by company and battalion. The distances, wheels, and marching in line of skirmishers were well executed and gave evidence that the men were interested in their work and desirous of improving.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Some practice was held at 200 yards, but not enough to determine what progress might have been made, only two stationary targets being used.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The officers consisted of a brigade surgeon with the rank of colonel. One assistant was detailed daily from one of the commands. Some commands had one surgeon with the rank of major and an assistant, some but one. There was ample medical attendance. There were no ambulances; but when men fainted on drills or were taken sick in quarters, they were promptly conveyed to the brigade hospital on litters, where they were well cared for. The hospital tents contained twelve beds and all the necessary facilities for taking care of the sick, being under charge of an assistant surgeon and a hospital steward, and under the general supervision of the brigade surgeon.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

The military staff of the governor visited the camp but once, and then only for a few hours in company with the governor, except the adjutant-general, who came several times for a few hours during the encampment.

On the 15th, the day the governor visited camp, he was met at the railroad station by two members of General Brown's staff with carriages, and after driving a few hundred yards they were received by General Brown and staff, accompanied by the field and staff of the different commands of the brigade in full uniform, and escorted to the camp. Upon the approach of the governor the appropriate salute was fired from a howitzer, which was the only field-piece in camp. The governor being ill remained but a short time after the review, his staff leaving the same evening.

FINANCES.

The State appropriation for the ensuing two years is \$40,000 per year. The money is expended under the direction of the adjutant-general on the approval of the governor. During the encampment the men received \$1.83 per day, and 40 cents per day for subsistence; they are transported both ways without cost. The officers are allowed the same pay as officers of their rank in the U. S. Army, with 40 cents per day for subsistence. This year the State deducted 30 per cent. on account of lack of money.

MESS.

The troops generally are subsisted by contract. Large dining sheds were erected for each command sufficient to seat them all at once, by company. Dishes and cooking utensils were furnished by the contractor. Large ranges were used for preparing the meals, except bread, which was furnished fresh daily from Baltimore. The Fifth Regiment has its own range, crockery, etc., and had a large variety of food, its subsistence department being under the direction of its efficient commissary, Captain Johnson, who has had charge of the department for some years. The additional expense beyond that allowed by the State is borne by the men or companies, some of which have a fund.

They are strangers to the Army ration and would not enjoy it at first. Their Sunday dinners especially would do credit to a first-class restaurant in every respect. The food of the whole command was excellent.

The officers messes in separate buildings.

DISCIPLINE.

As a rule the discipline of the camp was very good; there was with few exceptions a spirit and manner of subordination and respect. The behavior of the men generally, both in and out of camp, reflects great credit upon both officers and enlisted men. In one or two instances officers appeared reluctant to exercise their authority to enforce discipline. This is perhaps due to the fact that over two-thirds of the men and a large number of the officers were never in camp before, and the latter were in a number of cases newly commissioned. It must also be remembered that at home officers and enlisted men are often equals socially, and perhaps peers in business, that the company officers are elected by the men when a vacancy occurs, and that the command is in camp only 10 days once in two years. Considering these facts the respect, subordination, and discipline observed may be regarded generally as excellent. In some commands discipline appeared to be almost perfect. Only one or two cases of disrespect to their officers came to my notice during the entire 10 days.

WEATHER.

The weather was perfect during the entire 10 days with the exception of the day of the governor's visit, when it rained very hard for about two hours and a half early in the afternoon, and some rain the night before leaving camp, after which it cleared off. No suspension of ceremonies or drills was necessary during the entire 10 days, due to the superior drainage and soil of the location.

HEALTH.

One hospital tent contained all the sick in hospital, which were only from minor causes; a few were sick in quarters from diarrhea. The whole number of sick during the entire 10 days was not more than would have occurred had they remained at home; not more than two men were in the hospital at any one time.

PROFICIENCY IN DRILL, ETC.

The drills embraced the more important battalion movements; in one or two commands almost all the battalion movements were executed. The brigade drills consisted of a few movements, which, after repeating a few times, were well executed. There were no failures in the execution of any movements attempted, though there were some blemishes and irregularities. They always "got there," however, without confusion or delay. The improvement from day to day was very marked. Many movements by regiments and battalions in some commands were almost faultless and would reflect credit upon much more experienced troops, which might be cited were it best to do so; but in justice to those who perhaps may not have improved the rare opportunity, I refrain from naming specially.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

The Provisional Battalion consists of three independent colored companies, two from Baltimore and one from Cumberland. The companies went into camp on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2 miles from Annapolis, on the 25th of July, in compliance with brigade orders. The camp was commanded by Capt. R. P. Brown, Fifth Regiment, assisted by 2 officers from the same regiment, and 1 surgeon from the Third Battalion; also 1 sergeant major, 1 commissary sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 color-bearer, and one hospital steward detailed from the same battalion. The camp was named Camp Annapolis. I visited the camp several times and witnessed some drills, and a review on Wednesday, 29th, by the governor, which was very creditable, and reflects great credit upon the command.

The camp was pitched in a field of perhaps 25 acres, the camp proper being in one corner of the field, leaving ample drill ground for a much larger command. The camp was pitched in the same form as at Camp Douglas, kitchen, dining tents, and sinks being cheap wooden buildings constructed for the purpose. They were fed by the same caterer and in the same manner as at the other camp.

ARMS, ETC.

The companies are indifferently armed as follows:

Captain Spencer's company from Baltimore is armed with 39 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, 1873, 1878; 21 Springfield rifles, caliber .50, 1870.

Captain Matthews' company, Baltimore, 20 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, 1873; 40 Springfield rifles, caliber .50, 1866; 32 McKeever boxes, good; 20 fancy boxes, not serviceable.

Captain Burgee's company, Cumberland, 20 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, good; 40 Enfield rifles, caliber .50, not good; 20 McKeever boxes, good; 40 obsolete boxes, worthless.

These old arms, etc., should be changed for something serviceable and more modern in order to encourage both officers and men and render them serviceable in any emergency. The arms and accouterments generally were in good order. Blanket bags and canteens were used.

GUARD DUTY.

The guard duty was good and the men seemed anxious to be detailed in order to learn, and made marked improvement.

CLOTHING.

The companies have a full-dress blue uniform coat, made cutaway, double-breasted, and profusely trimmed with gold lace. This uniform coat is their own property; it is neither handsome nor serviceable. The United States regulation undress is used throughout, but needs renewing.

DRILLS.

Company and battalion drills were held, and the commands showed the good effects of the drills while in camp. The men naturally are fairly well set up on account of their pride in being in a military organization.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical facilities and attendance were excellent.

WEATHER.

There was some rain during the 10 days, but the soil and drainage were such as not to interfere materially with the duties of the camp.

HEALTH.

The health of the command generally was good, and is shown by the surgeon's report.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline was good and the men subordinate and respectful.

BAND.

This command had a drum corps only.

Both officers and men deserve much credit for the marked improvement shown while in camp, which is largely due to their efficient commander, Captain Brown, and his officers.

Some of the commands of the State are so apportioned by company squads under charge of non-commissioned officers that they can be gotten together with almost their full strength within a few hours, ready for service in any part of the State accessible by rail or boat. Commands that are much scattered over the State would require a little longer, but within 24 hours the majority of the command could be concentrated.

The men of the whole brigade are, with few exceptions, from 20 to 28 years of age.

The troops arrived in camp at the designated time and debarked in from 2 to 3 minutes. They were embarked in about the same time.

The brigade has had an organization for about 6 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After consultation with the adjutant-general of the State and General Brown, I would strongly recommend that the State law be modified so as to authorize annual encampments, from the fact that the majority of the men and a large number of the officers are never in camp but once during their enlistment of 3 years; as a result the whole guard, under existing laws, undergoes almost a complete reorganization from one encampment to another.

ARTILLERY.

I would also recommend that the State make a small increase in its appropriation for the organization of a battery of artillery, consisting of 3 Gatling and 1 Hotchkiss gun for use in case of riots or being called into service of any kind.

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CAVALRY.

I would also recommend that a troop of cavalry be organized for service with the guard. Both these commands could be readily recruited in the city of Baltimore, and the men would furnish their own horses. The expense would be comparatively small, and would require but a slight increase in the appropriation on the part of the General Government and the State to supply the equipments and uniforms. The organization of these two important commands would not increase the number of companies now authorized by law, and in case of an emergency the State would be more than compensated.

The State may well be proud of her guard, which would doubtless sustain her reputation should an emergency arise.

In closing, I desire to express my thanks to the adjutant-general of the State, also to General Brown and staff, and to the different regimental and battalion commanders and their officers for much information and many courtesies received while in the two camps.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. HAMILTON,
Captain, Second Cavalry U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

FORT WAYNE, MICH., July 31, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: The encampment this year was under command of Brig. Gen. Eugene Robinson, and was held at Whitmore Lake, near Ann Arbor, Mich., from July 16 to July 20, inclusive.

The entire time was fully occupied with useful drills and maneuvers. The picnic idea was almost entirely eliminated, and no time was wasted in parades for show and the display of new uniforms.

The troops were all in camp and ready for business on the evening of the 15th, and in order to give all the men an opportunity to learn sentry duty a tour of guard was shortened to 12 hours, and guard mountings were held in each regiment both morning and evening.

The following drills and ceremonies were held during the encampment:

Daily setting-up drill in each company from 5:30 to 5:50 a. m. Battalion dress parade (except Sunday), at retreat.

July 16: Company skirmish and battalion skirmish from 9 to 11:15 a. m.; battalion drill from 2 to 4 p. m.

July 17: Company skirmish of the First and Third Regiments from 9 to 11:15 a. m. The Second and Fourth Regiments were sent on a practice march of about 8 miles, returning to camp at 5 p. m. Battalion drill from 2 to 4 p. m. for the First and Third Regiments.

July 18: Company skirmish and battalion skirmish for the Second and Fourth Regiments from 9 to 11:15 a. m. The First and Third Regiments made a practice march of from 6 to 8 miles, returning about 5 p. m. Battalion skirmish and battalion drill for the Second and Fourth Regiments from 2 to 4 p. m.

July 19, Sunday, a. m.: Inspection of companies in company streets by the brigade inspector and the officer detailed by the War Department as inspector. 2 p. m.: A review and inspection of the battalion Nineteenth Infantry by the governor of the State. 4 p. m.: A brigade dress parade of the entire brigade, followed by a few movements in brigade drill.

July 20: Battalion skirmish of all the regiments from 9 to 11:15 and a brigade inspection and review in the afternoon by the governor of the State.

July 21: Breaking camp.

The officers of the battalion of the U. S. Infantry present under command of Capt. J. H. Liscum assisted in the various drills and maneuvers whenever their services were asked.

The four recent graduates of the Military Academy from this State, who were ordered to the encampment, drilled all the companies of the brigade in company skirmish drill, and having been assigned, one to each of the regiments, aided the officers of the regiment in the instruction of guards and sentinels.

The feature of practice marches, introduced this year by the brigade commander, I consider to have been of great benefit to all concerned. Problems of attack and defense of certain designated positions a few miles from camp were given out and were generally well solved. Upon returning to camp each day the regiments out would attack the camp, and those in camp would defend the position; all this was in addition to the drills mentioned. I do not believe that the men could have been worked much harder than they were, and that more could have been done in the way of drill than was done.

I am of the opinion that more men in many instances could have been gotten out for company and battalion drill than were present at them. I noticed Company I, Third Regiment, out at drill with 1 officer, 2 sergeants, and 12 men; Company A, First Regiment, with 8 officers, 16 men, and 4 non-commissioned officers; Company F, Third Regiment, with 2 officers, 16 men, and 4 non-commissioned officers. Nearly all of the companies were too small for interesting and profitable drill. One of the colonels told me that captains who brought a large number of men to camp objected to send men, in order to equalize the battalion, to companies which brought but few; hence the men ordered out for battalion drill in each company were only equal to what the smallest company could furnish. Objections of this kind ought not to weigh, especially as the time for instruction is so short, and no personal inconvenience should stand in the way of the common interest. Captains should have no authority to excuse men from drills ordered by their superior officers. The companies generally excelled in company drill and the manual. Too much time, in proportion to what a soldier has to learn, seems to be spent on these. The elasticity of the step in marching excels that of most regiments in the U. S. Army. The wheelings and dress are fully equal to the best regular regiments. The skirmish and battalion drills were not as good. For this the officers were mainly responsible. Many times I noticed an uncertainty in giving commands; captains would leave out parts of the command or use words not in the Tactics, but the men would, however, generally "get there" some way.

For the first two or three days guard duty was very crudely performed, but great improvements were made while in camp. It should be impressed upon the men that no man is a good soldier until he can be relied upon as a sentinel. He must know under any and all circumstances what to do on post, for there he has no one but himself to depend upon. A sheet should be printed for distribution in camp, containing "orders for sentinels," so that each man, before and during his tour, could study his orders and duties.

The rifles and equipments of most of the companies were in bad order; I have mentioned the companies I except in my detailed report, page 12. Some means should be taken to raise the standard in this respect. A rigid inspection of the companies in their armories, such as instituted by the inspector-general this year, in which attention is especially called to the state of their arms and equipments, may have the desired effect.

The discipline preserved in camp was good. There was no drunken or boisterous conduct. I did not see a drunken soldier in camp, although I endeavored to be about most of the time. The company discipline could be improved. I believe that the company officers are in many cases unnecessarily lenient toward their men; they did not correct them at all times when they should have done so; I hold the elective system for one year largely responsible for this. Yet in spite of this, from conversation with enlisted men themselves, I am convinced that, especially in camp, would the men be pleased with a stricter discipline in the companies. There is so much competition between companies that the men recognize its value in bringing a company up to its excellence. On two occasions I overheard enlisted men of the brigade, who were watching the Regular Battalion, remark, "I wish they would make us do so and so." The discipline would be better, I think, if company officers would not care so much about being popular with their men, and be more strict and not endeavor to throw the responsibility for correction or punishment of every offense committed by their men upon the commanding officer. The colonels should also hold the captains more strictly to account for noise in company streets after taps, and other breaches of discipline committed by their men. There was too much gazing about and talking in ranks, falling out to get a drink, and inattention generally, in many of the companies. In but few instances did I notice that men were corrected or sharply spoken to by their company officers for such offenses. There is a gradual improvement noticeable in this brigade in drill, guard duty, and discipline. Nearly all the enlisted men are young, between the ages of 18 and 24, intelligent, anxious to do things right, and to learn all the duties of a soldier.

It is to be regretted (and this was universally so expressed in camp) that the period of the encampment is so short. It should, to begin with, be at least two or three days longer, and ultimately be for a period of at least 10 days. The money expended by the State could be no more profitably invested than in teaching its young men habits of order, discipline, and respect for authority, as was done at this encampment. Such persons make the best of citizens. No sooner is a yearly encampment fairly under way and the results of instruction becoming apparent, than the time comes for it to break up. I am of the opinion that much expense could be saved and many permanent improvements made, of which these camps of instruction are in need, if a suitable piece of ground were purchased for encampments hereafter, and for target practice. For the purpose of a camp, a piece of ground with a good sod should be selected. In the two State encampments which I have attended in this State the camp and drill ground were fields which had been plowed the year before and from which the crop had just been removed. In wet weather such ground was muddy, and in dry weather the surface was soon cut up into fine dust which

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made it almost impossible for the men to keep their clothing and accouterments clean. Had the camp lasted two days longer without rain the annoyance from this cause would have been extreme.

The brigade commander instituted in this year's encampment the feature of regimental canteens. The canteens sold beer, soft drinks, cigars, tobacco, and pipes. The temptation to get these articles outside was done away with. The canteens were well conducted and perfect order prevailed there. The men who patronized them were constantly under the eyes of their officers, and to my knowledge no excesses were committed. I understand that the profits made from sales are distributed among the companies. The food served on the tables of some of the companies was too varied and rich. The weather being hot, together with a change in water and conditions of living, simple, substantial food would have been healthier. The men, as a rule, lived better than the regimental officers and brigade headquarters. To be able to get along on the Army ration, and to practice this at their annual encampments would do much towards making this brigade at all times ready to take the field for active service.

The Young Men's Christian Association erected a tent, centrally located on the grounds, where mail matter was taken care of, and where papers from all over the State could be read, and where writing material was furnished gratuitously. The place was well patronized.

The officers and enlisted men of this brigade were generally intelligent, zealous, and enthusiastic. Considering the difficulties which have to be overcome in a volunteer system; that discipline can be enforced only to a limited extent, and only so far as the individuals will subject themselves to it, and that the young men who voluntarily attend these encampments to learn military instruction often do so at their own inconvenience, and are oftentimes money out of pocket, the degree of excellence attained is to be highly commended.

I am indebted for much assistance and valuable information in the preparation of this report to the adjutant-general of the State, Gen. J. S. Farrar; the quartermaster-general, Gen. Fred. P. Woods; the inspector-general, Gen. Henry B. Lothrop; the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, Lieut. Col. C. E. Locke, and other officers.

For courtesies extended to me in the performance of my duty, I have to thank Gen. Eugene Robinson, the brigade commander, and the commanding officers of the regiments in camp.

I inclose herewith copies of the reports made to the brigade commander from day to day, giving my observations and criticisms on all that in my judgment called for comment; a copy of the law and regulations, Michigan State troops; copies of orders issued by the adjutant-general and from brigade headquarters pertaining to the encampment, and copies of blanks used by the various departments, Michigan State troops.

I have no confidential report to make in connection with this encampment.

Respectfully submitted.

CORNELIUS GARDENER,

Captain, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, U. S. ARMY,
75 Beach Street, Boston, Mass., August 19, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in obedience to directions contained in letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters of the Army, dated June 8, 1891, and in letter from your office of date June 15, 1891, I visited the encampments of the Massachusetts Militia, and respectfully submit for your information the following reports of my visits.

I reported in person to Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, adjutant-general of the State, on June 11, and by letter under date June 20, to his excellency William E. Russell, governor of Massachusetts.

The directions from the Adjutant-General's Office were received June 10, and those from your office on June 18, and they arrived too late to enable me to officially visit the encampment of the First Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, held at South Framingham from June 9 to 13, inclusive.

I visited the camp of the brigade, however, unofficially during the afternoon of Friday, the 12th of June, and witnessed the brigade review by the governor of the State. The march-past was very creditably performed.

I officially visited the following annual encampments of the Massachusetts Militia, viz: Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Peach, jr., commanding, at State camp ground, South Framingham, from July 21 to 25, inclusive.

First Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmands commanding, at Hingham, from July 14 to 18, inclusive.

Second Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. John W. Hart commanding, at Essex, August 11 to 15, inclusive.

Upon my arrival in camp I reported to the adjutant-general of the State and to the officer commanding the camp, and I always received a cordial welcome.

SECOND BRIGADE, MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

This brigade consists of the Ninth Infantry, 12 companies; Fifth Infantry, 12 companies; Eighth Infantry, 12 companies; Battery A, Light Artillery; First Battalion Cavalry, 2 troops.

The following table exhibits its strength July 24 :

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Present and absent.		Percent- age of men absent.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Brigadier-general and staff.....	11	8	-----	-----	11	8	-----
Ninth Infantry.....	47	688	1	49	48	737	6.65
Fifth Infantry.....	47	699	1	46	48	745	6.18
Eighth Infantry.....	46	630	-----	76	46	706	10.77
Battery A, Light Artillery.....	6	114	-----	18	6	132	13.64
First Battalion Cavalry.....	15	166	-----	13	15	179	7.26
Signal corps.....	1	24	-----	1	1	25	-----
Ambulance corps.....	1	11	-----	1	1	12	-----
Total.....	174	2,340	2	204	176	2,544	-----

The five bands of 24 members each are included in the strength of the several organizations to which they belong.

CAMP.

The camp ground is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the railroad station of South Framingham, 21 miles from Boston, and at the junction of four railroads.

The camp (fenced in on three sides) consists of 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, 97 of which are set aside for the camp proper, and about 12 acres more of level ground could be utilized if needed; the remaining part is used for the State arsenal and grounds. The ground is admirably adapted for the purpose.

The grounds were purchased in 1873-'74, at a cost of \$30,668.80, and the State has expended since then \$60,448.99 for improvements, including arsenal, superintendent's house, targets, etc., and in general improvement to grounds (fencing, grading, etc.).

The following buildings have been erected on the grounds since 1876 :

One commanding officer's quarters (wood), 18 by 36 feet long, and 10 feet wide, with veranda on three sides. Three rooms.

Two staff buildings of ten rooms each, 10 by 15 feet.

One mess building, 20 by 80 feet, with cook-house 20 by 40 feet attached. The latter has four store-rooms, kitchen, and a room for servants.

One (governor's) building, 18 by 55 feet, with four rooms, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 feet, and one reception room, 18 by 13 feet. Veranda, 10 feet wide, on three sides.

Near this building is a building for the press representatives, 15 by 28 feet, with four rooms. Veranda, 6 feet wide, on one side.

One band stand, 30 by 40 feet, which serves also as a reception hall.

One headquarters stable, 30 by 68 feet, with 28 stalls and hay-loft.

Two artillery stables, 30 by 140 feet, with 52 stalls and grain-room.

Two cavalry stables, 30 by 196 feet and 30 by 224 feet, respectively, with 172 stalls and grain-rooms.

Three infantry stables, 30 by 30 feet, with 12 stalls each and grain-rooms.

One store-house, 30 by 312 feet, with 62 rooms.

One store-house, 40 by 80 feet, with 20 rooms.

One hospital stable, 20 by 22 feet, with stalls for 3 horses and room for ambulance.

One prison, 25 by 52 feet, with 6 cells.

One guard-house, 12 by 24 feet, with veranda, 6 feet wide, on two sides.

One hospital, 8 rooms.

Eight wash-houses, 8 by 50 feet, with running water.

One officers' sink building, 12 by 18 feet.

One ladies' toilet building, 8 by 3 feet.

Twelve sink buildings, six, 8 by 20 feet, and six, 8 by 12 feet, all with monitor roof. Twenty-five cook-houses of 45 rooms. Size of infantry cook-houses, 12 by 24 feet. Size of artillery and cavalry cook-houses, 12 by 18 feet.

All these buildings are in good condition. The stalls of the cavalry and light artillery stables are too narrow.

The arrangements of tents (wall tents) differed little from that prescribed in Army tactics; they were floored, and four men occupied a tent.

Bedsacks were stored after reveille in a tent provided for that purpose in compliance with the State regulation.

WATER SUPPLY.

The camp is supplied with water from Learned Pond by means of a steam pump connected with a reservoir (capacity 15,000 gallons) situated on high ground within the camp. The grounds are piped, and washing stands are located in sheds in rear of the camp streets. There were no bathing facilities at or near this camp.

SINKS.

The sinks (two to each organization) are in small wooden buildings; the pits are cemented and easily cleaned. There were separate sinks for the use of officers.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the camp is excellent, the soil being of such a character that it soon becomes dry even after a heavy rainfall.

POLICING.

Up to the hour of the daily arrival of visitors in camp the grounds were in excellent condition as to cleanliness; after that it became an utter impossibility to keep the grounds of the troops located near the gates clean, the visitors littering up the grounds with newspapers, banana and orange peels, etc. The men performed the work of policing well.

TROOPS.

The men are nearly all young, the greater number under 25 years of age. They appeared to take the greatest interest in all military duties and performed them with zeal and alacrity.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline in the Second Brigade is very good; the observation of military courtesy between officers is very marked, but on the side of the enlisted men there is room for much improvement.

UNIFORMS.

The troops have had the dress and undress uniforms prescribed for the Army with but two exceptions. The infantry adheres to the dark-blue facings and all troops wear an old-fashioned forage cap. The uniforms fit fairly well, but a little more care might be exercised, I think, in fitting the men with blouses. The latter should be wide enough to be comfortable, but not so baggy as to give the wearer a slouchy appearance. Trousers for mounted troops are issued without reinforcements. The capes of the overcoats are not detachable.

ARMS.

The troops are armed with Springfield rifles of three different patterns, viz, those without safety notch, those with safety notch, and those with safety notch and Buffington sight.

It is claimed that the allowance is so small that by the time the State can draw from the Government enough to fully equip its force the gun becomes obsolete; and that the States have not the right to exchange arms with the Government.

The cavalry are armed with carbines of the 1873 model; the artillery with two Gatling guns and four 12-pounder brass pieces.

The arms are all well taken care of.

EQUIPMENTS.

The equipments are similar to and in many cases identical with those furnished the regular troops, and they are in good condition.

DRILLS AND PARADES.

The drills and parades performed during the encampment were of all kinds. Setting-up drill of forty minutes' duration was given each morning immediately after reveille.

All drills were well rendered. The skirmish drills, manual of arms, and marching in line of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry (Colonel Strachan) were fully up to what one ordinarily sees in the regular Army.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The light artillery drills were satisfactory; the hired horses, at times, appeared to be averse to military duty.

CAVALRY.

The two troops of cavalry are well armed and equipped, and their drills were satisfactory. Excellent work either with cavalry or light artillery can hardly be expected with horses brought together but once a year and then only for five or six days.

PROBLEMS.

Exercises in minor tactics are indulged in at the annual drills of the militia in October. (See pages 89 to 106, Adjutant-General's Report, State of Massachusetts, of 1890.)

As they were not requested, daily written reports were not submitted.

SIGNAL DRILL.

There were two daily drills of the signal corps during the encampment. The men are well instructed in flagging and reading, and take the greatest interest in their duties.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The major portion of the time allowed for target practice in camp was devoted to skirmish firing at a distance of about 250 yards. The result was quite satisfactory. On the morning of the second day of the encampment the ranges had to be closed, as some bullets fired had penetrated neighboring residences. I had therefore no facilities of observing the results of target practice in camp; but that it is attended to with great interest is shown by the number of marksmen of successive years' qualification, as published in the adjutant-general's report of 1890, State of Massachusetts. (See pages 39 and 40.)

An 800-yard range located on the grounds can not be used during the encampments, as it traverses the camp diagonally.

GUARD DUTY.

The brigade guard and those of the regiments of infantry, battalion of cavalry, and light artillery, were ordinarily well performed; the sentinels were vigilant and showed a desire to carry out instructions as they understood them.

MESSING.

The messing of the several organizations of the Second Brigade was done by caterers, as a rule, but some companies had their own cooks, catering for themselves. The men appeared to be well satisfied with the quantity and quality of the subsistence served. It certainly looked well and seemed well cooked.

Allowance for rations is in the \$2 per diem pay for men.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital arrangements in camp were perfect, and the drills of the ambulance corps excellent.

BANDS.

The five bands of the Second Brigade, as to playing and general appearance, compare well with Army bands.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

The books and records of this brigade and its organizations are well kept. Correct returns are made of State property. The Army company sick-report is used by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

A complete meteorological record was kept at brigade headquarters.

PRESS.

The people of the State showed a great interest in their Volunteer Militia, the Boston Globe, Herald, Advertiser, Record, and many other papers having representatives in camp who gave daily reports of the encampment.

GOVERNOR.

The governor of Massachusetts visited the camp on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th July, and attended on horseback parades, reviews, etc. The usual military honors were paid him upon his arrival at camp.

FIRST CORPS CADETS.

I accompanied the adjutant-general of the State to the camp of the First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which was opened at Hingham on the 13th day of July, 1891, in accordance with General Orders, No. 7, current series, from general headquarters Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

CAMP.

The camp contains about 8 acres of land, and its location is excellent in every respect, being situated about a mile from the Bay at Downer's Landing, and about half a mile from the town of Hingham (17 miles from Boston), on the Old Colony Railroad.

The camp ground is the property of the corps, having been purchased by them in 1884 at a cost of \$5,000. They have since erected on the ground a large mess-hall, 80 by 50 feet, at a cost of about \$2,300; a kitchen, 44 by 33 feet, at a cost of about \$2,000; a bath-house with hot and cold water supply; a building containing sinks, 28 by 20 feet, costing about \$300, and a workshop building, 54 by 16 feet, costing about \$350. The latter contains compartments for armorer, steward, hospital, bath, and store-room.

The camp was laid out as prescribed in Army tactics, the ordinary wall tents (floored) being used. Each tent had a gun-rack, a hanging shelf, and four camp stools.

DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

The drainage is perfect, and the camp is supplied with water by pipes connected with the water-works of the town of Hingham.

POLICING.

The policing of the camp was perfect. The camp was commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmands, who was supported by a competent staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Edmands and his staff were energetic and efficient early and late.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of this corps could not be better, as it is made up of the young business men of Boston and vicinity.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the Cadets while in camp was above reproach. Military courtesy was strictly observed, and the men were obedient and respectful. There was not a single case of drunkenness, none of unauthorized absence, and perfect quiet reigned between taps and reveille.

BAND.

The corps has an excellent band composed of 24 men.

STRENGTH OF COMMAND.

The following table shows the strength of the command :

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Present and absent.		Percent- age of men absent.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and staff	7	3	1	1	8	4	-----
Company A	2	46	-----	11	2	57	-----
Company B	2	31	-----	2	2	33	-----
Company C	2	45	-----	5	2	50	-----
Company D	2	46	-----	5	2	51	-----
Total	15	171	1	24	16	195	12.31

The above figures do not include a band of 24 pieces enrolled but not mustered in.

ARMORY.

The corps is quartered in a building on Columbus avenue, Boston, built upon a lot belonging to the alumni of the corps, its veteran association.

It is intended to build an armory for the corps in the near future on the lot mentioned above. The building will cost about \$175,000.

DUTIES.

The hours of service in camp were regularly observed as follows: Reveille, 6 a. m. Surgeon's call, 6:45 a. m. Breakfast call, 7 a. m. First sergeant's call, 8 a. m. Guard mounting, 8:15 a. m. Fatigue, immediately after guard mounting. Drill (company), 9:30 a. m. Recall, 10:30 a. m. Rifle practice, 11 a. m. Dinner, 1 p. m. First sergeant's call, 8 p. m. Drill (battalion), 4 p. m. Recall, 5 p. m. Inspection and muster, 5:30 p. m. Dress parade and retreat, 6 p. m. Supper, 7 p. m. Evening band practice, 8 to 9:15 p. m. Tattoo, 10:30 p. m. Taps, 11 p. m.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The corps is armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, and though they are well kept, many of them ought to be replaced, being of the 1873 pattern (the first one issued), and much worn.

The equipments of the corps are of rather ancient pattern; they are in good condition, however.

The corps owns all its equipments and uniforms.

UNIFORMS.

The full-dress uniform of the corps consists of a white cloth dress coat, double-breasted, with light-blue facings; pants of light-blue cloth, with white cord for all; hat of the pattern known as French shako, with white pompon and blue tip; officers and men wearing the same.

Blouses of dark-blue cloth with rows of wide black braid across the front, the insignia of rank worked on collar, were worn by officers.

The blouses of the men are similar to those worn by enlisted men of the U. S. Army. Gloves are worn at ceremonies only.

GUARD DUTY.

The guard of this corps was composed of 1 captain, officer of the day, 1 lieutenant, officer of the guard, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 9 privates.

For practice 32 men were in line for the ceremony of guard mounting.

The guard duties were exceedingly well performed, and the sentinels well instructed. There were daily instructions in all guard duties (garrison, camp, outpost, etc.).

A manual of guard duty, published in 1887 for the militia of Massachusetts, contains almost all the instructions given in Lieutenant Kennon's book published by the War Department in 1890.

DRILLS.

In company and battalion drill the command was excellent, the officers seeming to understand tactics thoroughly. The manual of arms was good, and the ceremonies, such as guard mountings, dress parades, reviews, and inspections, simply perfect.

Drills were frequent and of all kinds.

SIGNAL DRILL.

The men are well instructed in signaling by a captain who was a signal officer during the war of the rebellion. There were four practice drills during the encampment.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Attention is invited to General Orders, No. 2, current series, from general headquarters, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. On one day per week from July to October opportunity for rifle practice is given to the corps on the Massachusetts Rifle Association's range. The corps has recently established a range, which will be opened three days in the week. This range will be maintained at the joint expense of this corps and the naval battalion without assistance from the State. There was a daily practice at a 200-yard range on the camp ground, and quite satisfactory results were obtained.

MESS.

The corps is messed by contract—\$2.50 being paid per man per diem; this includes ice, services, etc., some 4 cooks and 22 servants being employed in and about the mess-hall and kitchen.

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The officers and men of the First Corps Cadets fare about as well as the inmates of a first-class hotel; they would, however, readily adapt themselves to soldiers' rations in case of emergency and necessity.

BATHING FACILITIES.

The bath-house at the camp grounds is divided into three parts: one for the officers, one for the band, and one for the enlisted men.

ATHLETICS.

The corps do not practice any athletics but base-ball. A large portion of the members of the corps are, however, members of the Boston Athletic Association, while some are under-graduates of Harvard and belong to the Harvard Athletic Club. A number are also members of the Union Boat Club of Boston (the oldest rowing association in America).

The corps will have a gymnasium in the new armory, which will be built in the near future.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The officers of the medical department consist of a surgeon, an assistant surgeon, and a hospital steward. In this corps the hospital steward has always been a doctor of medicine, and has thus been in line of promotion to the assistant surgeoncy. The present surgeon and assistant surgeon both served as hospital stewards.

The hospital tent is provided with good cot beds and an earth closet. In addition to the hospital tent the corps is also provided with a barrack apartment furnished with a cot and a bath-tub with hot and cold water.

HEALTH.

There was practically no sickness in camp.

WEATHER.

The weather, while very warm, was most favorable for the performance of all camp duties. There was but one brief shower, on Thursday night.

RECORDS.

The books and records of the corps are excellently kept and correspond with those kept in the Army. A complete meteorological record was kept at corps headquarters.

GOVERNOR.

The governor of the State with his staff visited the camp on the 16th and 17th July. Governor Russell was a member of the corps some years ago, and takes naturally a great pride in this organization.

I saw nothing meriting adverse criticism. The First Corps Cadets deserve their motto, *Monstrat viam*. It is an ideal military organization.

SECOND CORPS CADETS.

The encampment of the Second Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was held at Essex, from August 11 to 15, inclusive.

I accompanied Col. George A. Keeler, assistant inspector-general, to the camp on the morning of August 11, and reported my arrival to Lieut. Col. John W. Hart, commanding.

CAMP.

The camp is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Essex, 28 miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is pleasantly located on a level space surrounded by a pine grove and contains about 8 acres of land.

The annual encampments of this corps have been held on this ground for the last nine years, the corps paying a rent of \$25 for each encampment.

A building, 20 by 60 feet, erected by the corps on the ground, is used during encampments as a kitchen and the balance of the year as a store-house.

A breech-loading rifled gun (brass), the property of the corps, was placed on the ground and used for forenoon and afternoon signals, and for salutes.

The camp was properly laid out. Each wall tent was occupied by four men.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

The water, obtained from two drive wells, is of good quality. The drainage is very good; the ground absorbs the water after rain showers in a surprisingly short time.

POLICE.

The police at this camp was very good.

STRENGTH OF COMMAND.

The following table shows the strength of the command:

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Present and absent.		Percentage of men absent.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and staff	9	8	1		9	4	
Company A	2	23	5		2	28	
Company B	2	35	6		2	41	
Company C	2	42	7		2	49	
Company D	2	39	3		2	42	
Total	17	142	22		17	164	13.41

The above figures do not include a band of 24 pieces enrolled but not enlisted.

ARMORY.

The armory of the corps is located at Salem, where three companies are stationed, the fourth, Company D, being at Lowell.

The house, containing twenty-one rooms, was bought for \$18,000. The adjoining drill-hall, 80 by 90 feet, of brick, with iron and slate roof, 50 feet high, was erected by the corps at a cost of \$20,000.

PERSONNEL.

The rank and file is composed of excellent material—well-educated young men of good families.

DUTIES.

The hours of service were observed as prescribed in General Orders, No. 4, current series, headquarters Second Corps Cadets. A setting-up drill of 15 minutes' duration was given every morning during the encampment, in addition to the drills enumerated in the above-mentioned order.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the corps is very good, yet greater attention might be given to military courtesy; the men do not always salute the officers.

There was not a single case of drunkenness, none of unauthorized absence, and perfect quiet reigned between taps and reveille.

BAND.

The Salem Cadet Band of 24 pieces is by far the best of the Massachusetts military bands. I have rarely heard a better military band.

EQUIPMENTS.

The equipments of this corps are well taken care of, but they are of the same obsolete pattern as those owned by the First Corps Cadets.

ARMS.

The arms of the corps are those furnished all the organizations of the Massachusetts Militia.

UNIFORMS.

The full-dress uniform is similar to that of the First Corps excepting the coats, which are of scarlet cloth. The shako pompons for enlisted men are blue with red tips; those of the field and staff are white, and the line officers have blue pompons. The corps wears the undress uniform of the Massachusetts Militia. Gloves are worn at ceremonies but not at drills.

DRILLS AND PARADES.

The daily drills, parades, etc., in camp were as follows: Setting-up drill, 15 minutes every morning; company drill from 9 to 10:30 a. m.; battalion drill from 4 to 5 p. m.; inspection and muster, 5:30 p. m.; dress parade, 6 p. m.; battalion skirmish drill.

The officers understood tactics thoroughly, the men were mostly well instructed and appeared anxious to learn, and the progress made during the encampment should be most gratifying to Lieutenant-Colonel Hart and his able assistants.

The troops showed the result of their hard work in camp by a splendidly executed dress parade and review before the governor.

The manual of arms was excellent.

SIGNALING.

The corps has had no instruction in signaling.

GUARD DUTY.

The guard of the corps was composed of 1 captain, officer of the day, 1 lieutenant, officer of the guard, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 9 privates.

For practice 32 men were in line for the ceremony of guard mounting.

The performance of guard duties as a whole was satisfactory; but the practice of detailing recruits not thoroughly instructed, for guard, should be discontinued.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Excellent scores were made on the 200 and 500 yard ranges, the companies practicing daily; the best score was 82 out of a possible 85. Other scores were, 81, 81, 80, 29, etc.

For target report of 1890 see adjutant-general's report of 1890, State of Massachusetts, pages 39 to 41.

MESS.

The corps own a complete mess-kit and cater for themselves at a cost of about \$1.25 per man per diem. The kitchen is in the building above referred to, and a large mess-tent serves as dining hall. Officers and men fared alike. The meals were well prepared and elicited general satisfaction.

BATHING FACILITIES.

A lake about 1 mile long and 400 yards from the camp gave facilities for bathing.

ATHLETICS.

The men practiced jumping, throwing hammer and shot, base-ball, etc. They also ran races and went through all kinds of healthy bodily exercises notwithstanding the heat.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The regimental hospital tent was furnished and equipped as follows: Four iron bedsteads, ambulance corps stretcher, field operating case, and medicine-chest.

HEALTH.

The percentage of sick in camp was below 8. The prevalent disease was trouble arising from disturbance of digestion and also due to exposure to the intense heat of the sun.

WEATHER.

The weather during encampment week was very hot, the thermometer registering 92 degrees. A brief shower on the afternoon of the 12th did not lower the temperature, and the troops suffered considerably.

RECORDS.

The books and records of the corps are neatly and accurately kept.

GOVERNOR.

The governor of Massachusetts visited the camp on the 13th, and again on the 14th of August, and was received with the usual salute upon his arrival in camp. He was present at battalion drill, witnessed a dress parade, and finally reviewed the troops.

The officers of the corps are able and efficient teachers, and the men proved themselves intelligent, willing, and obedient scholars.

I do not believe that there is a volunteer military organization in the world superior to either of the two Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That in the allotment among the States of the appropriation from the General Government of \$400,000 for the National Guard or Militia, an account should be taken of the actual number of militia troops the State supports, and not as now of the number of Congressional districts.

It seems to me that some arrangement should be made whereby the State can exchange obsolete arms for such as are in present use in the Army.

That there should be but one battalion of artillery, consisting of two light batteries, one to be armed with the six Gatling guns the State now has, the other to be armed with modern breech-loading field-pieces.

That there should be but one battalion of cavalry, consisting of two troops, and that both of these battalions (cavalry and artillery) should as nearly as possible consist of men that own the horses used by them for drill. Mounted drills could then be more frequent, the horses would become accustomed to their work, and excellent results would be obtained by an annual drill and encampment.

That all or some of the companies of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, be allowed to have an annual artillery drill and some practice in artillery firing at Fort Warren, Mass.

That original enlistments during the three months preceding the encampment be prohibited.

The regimental organization (three battalions) is exactly what it should be.

I was struck with the anomaly of a non-commissioned staff at brigade headquarters, consisting of 1 brigade sergeant major, 1 brigade quartermaster sergeant, 1 brigade hospital steward, 1 brigade provost sergeant, 1 brigade bugler, 1 brigade color-bearer, and 2 brigade sergeant clerks.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts may well be proud of her Volunteer Militia, as the excellent condition of it to-day must place her in this respect second to no State in the Union.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to Adjutant-General Samuel Dalton and Col. George A. Keeler, assistant inspector-general, and the officers of the State troops for their courtesy and kindness to me during my visits.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. KENDALL,
Captain, Sixth Cavalry.

CAVALRY RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, No. 10 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., August 27, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 8, 1891, and letter of instructions from your office dated June 17, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the encampments of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, Ill.

First Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, retired, upon invitation accompanied me at the various inspections.

During the encampment of the First Brigade, Adjutant-General J. N. Reece, Assistant Adjutant-General Theo. Ewert, and Assistant Quartermaster-General John Bell of the general staff were present, and rendered valuable services. All supplies were issued direct to the regiments and battery. Col. J. M. Rice, general inspector of rifle practice, was also present, whose report is herewith inclosed and marked A.

Brig. Gen. Charles Fitzsimons and staff of the First Brigade arrived at Camp Lincoln on the morning of July 18. Copies of the general orders governing this encampment are herewith inclosed and marked B, C, D, and E.

The First Brigade is composed of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry, Battery D, and Troop A; the latter was not in camp, but the troop officers were present for a few days.

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The books of the brigade staff were not inspected, as no request was made for an inspection.

Brigade drills, fair; reviews and parades, good. The bands were not consolidated.

The brigade staff officers messed together. They left camp on the evening of July 24.

The First Infantry, Col. C. R. E. Koch, arrived in camp at 6:30 a. m., July 18, and was inspected July 20, 408 officers and men being present at inspection. The arms and accouterments were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good; military courtesies generally observed. Companies E and I presented a particularly good appearance at inspection. The police of the camp was excellent. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills well executed. Guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The Gatling-gun detachment belonging to this regiment is an efficient one. The officers messed together; the band and companies messed separately. The State furnished one cook and one waiter for each company, and it was necessary to employ two more as assistants. Colonel Koch wishes a few of Merriam's packs for experiment. The regiment had an efficient hospital detachment. The books of the regiment presented a neat appearance. The regimental descriptive book and the field order book, with duplicating process, designed by Adjutant Deremer, are well adapted for use in the Army. The regiment is supported as follows: 40 per cent. by the State, 40 per cent. by honorary members, and 20 per cent. by the regiment itself. Quartermaster Bell, aside from being an efficient officer, is a general favorite. The regiment left camp at 8:15 a. m., July 25.

The Second Infantry, Col. L. S. Judd, arrived in camp at 7 a. m., July 18, and was inspected July 21, 442 officers and men being present at inspection. The arms and accouterments were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies generally observed. Companies A and G presented a particularly good appearance at inspection, and Company C is worthy of special mention, it being the best appearing company inspected. The police of the camp was very good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills well executed. Guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The field officers messed together; the line officers messed together; the band and companies messed separately. The State furnished one cook and one waiter for each company, and it was necessary to employ two more as assistants. The books of the regiment are well kept and presented a neat appearance. They are as follows: Letters-received book; index to letters-received book; letters-sent book; index to letters-sent book; regimental order book; regimental fund-account book; indorsement book; record of insurance; property book (receipts, invoices, issues); roster of commissioned officers; roster of non-commissioned officers; descriptive book of non-commissioned staff and band; alphabetical roster of all enlisted men of companies (one book for each company); record of arms; files of all general and special orders; letters received, regimental returns, company returns, drill reports, property returns, muster-rolls, enlistment papers, etc. The regiment left camp at 9 a. m., July 25.

The Third Infantry, Col. T. G. Lawler, arrived in camp the evening of July 18. Eight companies were inspected July 22, the other four companies being on rifle range at the time; these four companies were inspected July 24. Three hundred and one officers and men were present at inspection. The arms and accouterments, with some exceptions, were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments, part new, were in fair order. Discipline fair. Military courtesies observed by the majority. The officers and men, with few exceptions, manifested interest in their duties. Company C was the best appearing one of this regiment. The police of the camp could have been better. Guard duty fairly performed. Battalion drills showed improvement during the week. Guard mounting, parades, etc., fair. The messing was by companies, some officers messing with their men. Extra help was employed to assist the cook and waiter in each company. The regimental books were not brought to camp. The regiment left camp at 7 a. m., July 25.

Battery D, Capt. E. P. Tobey, arrived in camp at 6:30 a. m., July 18, and was inspected July 22, 62 officers and men being present at inspection. The guns and accouterments were in serviceable condition; the harness old and worn. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies generally observed. The police of the camp excellent. Drills with 12-pounders, mounted, very good. Parades, reviews, etc., very good. Morning and evening guns were fired. The battery left camp on the evening of July 24.

Brig. Gen. James H. Barkley and staff of the Second Brigade arrived in Camp Lincoln on the evening of August 10.

A copy of the general orders governing this encampment is inclosed herewith, marked F.

The Second Brigade is composed of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Infantry, Battery A, and Troop B. The books of the brigade were inspected and presented a handsome appearance. Brigade drills, none; reviews and parades, good. The brigade staff officers messes together. They left camp on August 18.

The Sixth Infantry, Col. William Clendenin, arrived in camp about 8 o'clock a. m., August 11, and was inspected August 14, 356 officers and men being present at inspection. The arms and accouterments were in serviceable condition. The clothing and equipments were in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. Company F presented a particularly good appearance at inspection and on drill. The police of the camp was good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills, guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The field and staff had a mess, while the line officers messes with their men. The State furnished one cook and one waiter for each company, and two assistants were employed by the company. The regiment had an efficient hospital detachment. The regiment is supported by the State. It left camp August 18.

The Fourth Infantry, Col. Rely M. Smith, arrived in camp August 11, and was inspected August 15, 354 officers and men being present at inspection. The arms and accouterments were in serviceable condition; the clothing and equipments in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. The police of the camp good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills, guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The field and staff had a mess, while the line officers messes with their men. The State furnished one cook and one waiter for each company, and two assistants were employed by the company. The regiment had an efficient hospital detachment. The regiment is supported by the State. It left camp August 18.

The Fifth Infantry, Col. James S. Culver, arrived in camp August 11, and was inspected August 15, 328 officers and men being present at inspection. The arms and accouterments were in serviceable condition; the clothing and equipments in fair order. Officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. Company D presented a particularly good appearance at inspection. The police of the camp was good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Battalion drills, guard mountings, parades, etc., very good. The field and staff had a mess, while the line officers messes with their men. The State furnished one cook and one waiter for each company, and two assistants were employed by the company. The regiment had an efficient hospital detachment. The regiment is supported by the State. It left camp August 18.

Battery A, Capt. P. O. Yeager, arrived in camp August 11, at 6 p. m., and was inspected August 13, 53 officers and men being present at inspection. The guns and accouterments were in serviceable condition; the clothing and equipments in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies fairly well observed. The police of the camp was good. Drills, mounted, with 3-inch Rodmans, very good. The men used their own blankets for saddle blankets. Parades, reviews, etc., very good. Morning and evening guns were fired. The battery left camp August 18.

Troop B, Capt. William P. Butler, marched 80 miles in two days, and arrived in camp about noon on August 11, and was inspected August 14, 27 officers and men being present at inspection. The officers and 31 men own their horses, and 12 men hire their horses, getting the same ones each time. The horses, saddles, carbines, and sabers were in serviceable condition. Clothing and equipments in fair order. The officers and men manifested great interest in their duties. Discipline very good. Military courtesies well observed. Camp police very good. Drills, parades, reviews, etc., very good. The troop left camp August 18, and returned by rail to Bloomington.

I am indebted to Col. John C. Bell, acting assistant quartermaster-general, for the following information, to wit:

Camp Lincoln is situated 2 miles from the public square of the city of Springfield, in a northwestern direction. It embraces 160 acres of land, one-fourth mile east and west, and one mile north and south. The camp proper, embracing the parade ground and the location for tents, occupies the south half. The parade or drill ground is 1,040 by 1,220 feet, and is covered with a heavy blue-grass sod; it is also well tiled in every direction. The ground used for pitching tents is covered by large white-oak trees, affording ample shade. The north 80 acres is occupied as a rifle range, and is some 40 feet below the level of the camp ground. There are twenty Laidley targets used, and the firing distances range from 100 to 1,000 yards; the back stop is a natural hill, which has an elevation above the targets of about 45 feet.

The buildings consist of the quartermaster's house, 24 by 40; commissary building, erected this year, 24 by 60; stables sufficient to stable 100 horses; ice-house, which holds 250 tons of ice.

The swimming pool is in shape a half a cone, 90 feet wide, 160 feet long; the depth of the water runs from 2½ to 17 feet; the sides and bottom of the pool are laid with rock concrete; around the entire pool is a stone walk 8 feet wide, laid in cement; this affords ample bathing facilities for all the enlisted men.

The sinks consist of one officers', 12 by 16, with thirty-two seats; two sinks for men, 16 by 32, with forty seats each; also an officers' bath-house, containing twelve rooms, with tub and shower-bath.

The water supply is derived from the city water-works, which is brought into camp by a 8-inch main, and conducted from that by 1 and 2 inch pipes to all parts of the camp; the sinks are flushed with water as often as it is necessary by a 2-inch pipe; the water from the sinks and bath-rooms empties into a 12-inch sewer, which conducts it entirely outside of the camp.

The camp is laid out in column of companies, by regiments, with streets 80 feet wide for the enlisted men; the line officers' tents are in the rear of the men's tents, with streets 40 feet wide; in rear of the line officers' tents are the field and staff; in the rear of the field and staff are the non-commissioned staff and band; the mess and cook tents are placed on the flanks of the regiments.

The State owns eight hundred and ten U. S. Regulation 9 by 9 tents; twenty-one 14 by 14 U. S. Regulation hospital tents; forty-six 16 by 30 twelve-ounce duck mess-tents, and forty-six 14 by 14 twelve-ounce duck cook-tents. Each mess consists of about fifty men for the 16 by 30 mess-tents, with tables and seats; one 14 by 14 cook-tent, and one six-hole steel range. The rations are cooked by hired cooks on these ranges.

The amount of the ration was as follows: Fourteen ounces of pork or bacon, or canned beef (fresh or corned), or 1 pound and 6 ounces of fresh beef, or 24 ounces of salt beef; 18 ounces of soft bread or flour or 16 ounces of hard bread, or 1 pound and 4 ounces of corn meal. To every one hundred rations, 15 pounds of pease or beans, or 10 pounds of rice or hominy; 10 pounds of green coffee or 9 of roasted (or roasted or ground) coffee, or 2 pounds of tea; 18 pounds of sugar; 4 quarts of vinegar; 4 pounds of soap; 4 pounds of salt; 4 ounces of pepper; 1 pound and 8 ounces of adamantine or star candles; 4 pounds of yeast powder; 15 pounds of butter; 100 eggs; 100 pounds of potatoes; 5 pounds of onions; 4 gallons of milk; 6 pounds of lard; 4 gallons of pickles. Canned or green vegetables, prunes, canned fruit, currants, raisins, sirup, and flavoring extracts were issued in lieu of any of the above-named component parts of the ration.

The waste water is carried off from camp by tiling. Camp refuse was carted from camp by contract wagons.

I arrived in camp with the First Brigade on the evening of July 18, and left the camp on the evening of July 25.

Arrived in camp with the Second Brigade on the morning of August 11, and left the camp on the morning of August 19.

The Illinois National Guard in its entirety is a fine body of men who have made very creditable progress during the past; and the earnest endeavor of officers and enlisted men to comprehend and faithfully discharge their duties can not be too highly commended. Aside from that relation wherein it stands ready to act in the local enforcement of the law, it fulfills its highest mission in proportion as it becomes what its name implies, a National Guard trained and ready to respond when called upon in defense of the country. It is therefore pleasing to note the decadence of the ornamental features of the State troops, and the elimination of the display element, there being at the same time a corresponding growth in a more thorough knowledge of practical military duties. The improvement in the future will be less apparent on the surface but more deeply inbred.

Volunteer regiments of infantry can be rendered fairly effective in a fraction of the time required to develop either of the other arms of the service, and it would therefore seem that more attention should be given to the organization and care of battalions of cavalry and batteries of artillery, which, under skilled officers, would be a most valuable addition to the Illinois National Guard. Small bodies of men should be instructed in all departments and exercised in their duties during the annual encampment.

The personnel of the force is subject to such constant change by reason of the removal of men from jurisdiction, expiration of term of service, and other causes, that the regimental commanders find themselves each succeeding year in camp with a body of men, a very large proportion of whom have had no previous training in field duties. It becomes therefore necessary to repeat very much of the preliminary instruction of the year previous, and the tour is well advanced before the troops are sufficiently familiar with their duties to receive to any extent more advanced instruction. The efforts of regimental commanders should for this reason be to insure a uniformity of instruction during the year preceding the tour, and it should be the duty of each company commander to bring his company to the annual encampment prepared to intelligently coöperate with the other companies of his regiment, and to recite, as it were, the lessons of the year in this annual class. As the regimental commander is held strictly responsible for the efficiency

of his command, he should be given the freest opportunity to test the result of his year's efforts according to his own methods without being hampered by the action or inaction of adverse higher authority.

Again, unless the brigade drills are of sufficient magnitude to approach the dignity of maneuvers, they consume by tedious formations valuable time, and render no equivalent as far as the mass are concerned, the movements requiring but the knowledge of elementary company drill. Where there are in an encampment as large a number of organizations as equal a brigade it is difficult, if not impossible, for the officer ordered by the Secretary of War to attend to and devote, when requested, sufficient time to each to be of any lasting practical benefit. When, on the contrary, a week is allowed each regiment, more satisfactory results may be obtained for all concerned.

In view of the foregoing general reasons it would seem that for the present, at least, the encampment by regiment would be productive of better results, and it is therefore so recommended.

There should be also a system of examinations for promotion, and a method of retiring undesirable officers.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation and personal thanks to Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, governor of Illinois, Adjutant-General Jasper N. Reece, Col. J. C. Bell, acting quartermaster-general, and the officers of the Illinois National Guard in general, for many courtesies received at their hands during the tour.

I desire also to tender especial thanks to First Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, retired, for kindly personal assistance. Also to Col. Theo. Ewert of the adjutant-general's office for useful data and general information, promptly and cheerfully given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. MATHEY,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS,
275 Market Street, Newark, N. J., July 25, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions contained in an order from the Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., June 8, 1891, I visited the camp of the National Guard of New Jersey at Sea Girt, N. J., and, in compliance with your letter of instructions of June 15, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following report.

The camp, called Leon Abbett, in honor of the governor of the State, was pitched at Sea Girt, N. J., on a tract of land belonging to the State, which extends from the railway to the sea, a distance of nearly a mile. This land is perfectly adapted to its present use; it is nearly level; the soil is so porous that the rain-water does not lie on its surface, and it is covered with a compact turf.

The nearness of the sea affords bathing facilities and healthful recreation for the men and assures an equitable temperature. The railway, which lands the men directly at the camp and the supplies from the cars into the store-houses from which they are issued, is operated as a branch of two prominent railways, and thus the camp is accessible from all points of the State.

An artesian well affords an abundant supply of good water, which is distributed to all parts of the camp by a system of pipes.

Some method of drainage may become necessary, but as the camp is used for so short a time, and only once a year, this necessity is not yet apparent. In every way it is a beautiful and delightful place.

The tents had been pitched by laborers before the arrival of the troops; those for the officers were floored, and in those for the enlisted men there were two canvas cots, with a board on the ground between them. The same number of tents were pitched for all the companies, and being sufficient for the largest company there were a good many tents not occupied. This, with so few men to a tent, gave the impression of a very much larger command than was really in the camp.

The open spaces and roads were lighted with street lamps.

The whole effect was not that of a camp of troops in the field, but rather of a temporary station, which in fact it was.

That portion of the National Guard of the State which went into camp this year was the First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Dudley S. Steele. There were present four regiments, three battalions, and one independent Gatling-gun company, in all thirty-four companies. The greatest strength present was 1,698, and the strength present and absent is 2,572.

The officers present were interested in their work, and to the extent that the opportunity had been offered them they showed their capacity to carry the development of the National Guard to any extent desired. It is not at all to their discredit that their opportunities have not been greater; but it is to be regretted that in some quarters the impression prevails that these opportunities have been sufficiently great.

The enlisted men generally were active young men, physically fit for soldiers, but there were evidently some who are not so. The adoption by the State of some fixed physical standard would seem to be necessary for its own protection. Without it the reported strength of the National Guard must vary greatly from its effective strength.

All the troops of the State are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, some of the model of 1876 and some of that of 1884. These arms are said to be in serviceable condition, though some are much worn. They will probably last until a new arm has been adopted for and issued to the Army, when they should be changed for that arm without delay and without cost to the State.

The cartridge-box and leather belt used by all the troops are similar to those in use in the Army. They are said to be in serviceable condition. None of the troops have cartridge-belts. The knapsacks, while serviceable, are of an antiquated pattern. The haversacks and canteens are stored in the arsenal at Trenton.

The uniform of both the officers and men, except as noted, is like that worn in the Army. The officers' blouse is without buttons and is braided something like that worn in the Army a number of years ago. The sword-belt is worn under it, and this blouse is an improvement on that now worn in the Army. The trousers of the enlisted men are lighter in color, and the blouses and trousers are lighter in weight and of finer quality than the Army standard. The men have a uniform dress coat, and, in addition to the storage cap, both a white and black helmet. The uniform is paid for by the State. (See foot-note.) Leggings are not worn. Most of the blankets are red, and while of good quality are not so good as those issued to the Army. The great-coat-cape lining is also red. There is no uniform shoe.

The guard duty was fairly well performed, and some of the guards paraded with commendable promptness when turned out. The opportunity of instructing the sentinels while on post was apparently not recognized.

When it is considered that the companies are united for battalion drill only one week in two years, the work done on the drill ground was very good, and the same may be said of the creditable performance of the brigade when reviewed by his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief.

The guard mountings were always properly gone through with, and generally it might be said that in all those drills where an opportunity for practice had been had a commendable proficiency was shown.

Too much credit can not be given to the gun detachments of the regiments in camp for the proficiency they have acquired in the drill, which has been devised within the National Guard itself for the 3-inch breech-loading boat-howitzers attached to these regiments. When united in battery for target practice, the accuracy shown was satisfactory; but these guns do not form a battery and should not be so considered.

A signal corps attached to this brigade erected a telegraph line, made connection between brigade headquarters and that of each regiment and battalion, and maintained communication during the encampment. They also practiced successfully with flags and torches.

Special credit is due this organization, since they have had very little previous practice anywhere, and none at all in an encampment, and the success they attained was due entirely to their zeal and enterprise.

The target practice has been systematized and has been brought to a degree of perfection which is limited only by the amount of ammunition to be expended. The range, which a few years ago was a sandy waste covered with scrub pine and cedar, is now a beautiful grassy plain fitted with all necessary conveniences and appliances. The practice is had almost entirely after the close of the encampment, and is not allowed to interfere with the duties of the troops during its continuance. The object being to enable each member of the National Guard to acquire a fair proficiency in the use of his rifle, at a moderate cost to the State, the system adopted and the manner in which it is administered leave nothing to be desired, either in the results attained or in the interest felt in the practice by the individual members of the National Guard of all ranks.

The rations were furnished by the quartermaster's department, were issued daily to each regiment, battalion, and independent company, and were prepared by hired cooks. The rations were excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, and were prepared with as little waste as could be expected.

There are mess-rooms for each regiment, etc., with separate rooms for the messes of the line officers and for those of the field and staff. There is nothing in this arrangement which tends to teach the men to take care of themselves in the field, and, as said before, it is rather that of a temporary station than of a camp.

The medical department has not yet been organized, and it did not appear what books were kept nor what returns were required. There is probably a sufficient number of medical officers in the National Guard. The medicines are furnished by the quartermaster's department, and any particular medicine desired by the surgeon in charge for the time being would be purchased from a neighboring drug store by the quartermaster's department.

The field hospital of fourteen beds was sufficient for the needs of the camp and was under charge of the brigade surgeon. Probably in case of serious illness the men would have been sent home by rail.

The spring wagon used for an ambulance was more convenient for use about the camp than a Red Cross ambulance would have been. It was always prompt in answering calls.

The quartermaster's department was charged with pitching the camp and taking down and removing the canvas after it had ended; with moving the troops to and from the camp, and their payment; with the purchase of supplies of all kinds, their delivery at the camp, and their issue to the troops; with the care and lighting of the grounds, and in addition with the disbursements of every kind on account of the National Guard. All these duties were promptly, regularly, and satisfactorily performed. The energy, patience, and administrative ability this implies can only be appreciated by one who has visited an encampment of State troops.

The general impression produced by the troops at the encampment was very good. There was a soldierly spirit animating the entire body, and a feeling that they were appreciated, and as liberally provided for as the means at the disposal of the State would warrant. There were evidences in various directions that there was danger of the idea of its usefulness to the State only being carried too far.

The National Guard is either to be regarded as a supplementary police force, organized as soldiers, and instructed as such, only in so far as the performance of police duty may require; or it is to be regarded as a body of citizen soldiers in the service of the State, whose development as soldiers is to be carried to the highest practicable limit, and whose use as an aid to the civil authorities should be considered as incidental and not as the reason for its being.

That the second is the view generally held by the members of the National Guard of New Jersey, there can be no question, but there is a question as to whether this view is general in the State, and it is doubtful if the importance of the distinction to the State itself is appreciated.

Wherever the opportunity has been offered this National Guard has shown its capabilities, as in the department of rifle practice, in the quartermaster's department, and in various ways in the companies and gun detachments. The honor and security of the State are safe in the hands of the National Guard as it is at present. That such organizations do not stand still is too well known to be reported.

The usefulness of even so finely constituted a body as the National Guard of New Jersey may be destroyed if the police idea be carried too far. If it were understood that the National Guard of the State was to be regarded as a police force masquerading as soldiers, or as a *posse comitatus* with a drum corps, the gentlemen who now give it its character would doubtlessly immediately quit it. To continue useful it must advance. To be of any use to the General Government the police idea must be subordinate to that of the soldier.

• It is as true now as it has ever been, that in case of need the United States must look to the militia of the several States to maintain its honor. It goes without saying that the levies of the different States must be united into an harmonious whole before they can be used effectively. The time consumed in this blending process may be of vital moment; and reasonable precautions should be taken to make it as short as possible.

The control of the militia is properly in the hands of the States, and it should remain there; at the same time it seems possible to devise at Washington some scheme which, respecting the rights and sentiments of the States, might lead to a uniformity in the National Guards of the different States, in uniform, equipment, and armament; in the physical and mental requirements of the officers and men; in the books and papers kept and in the returns rendered; and finally the conditions under which, and the length of time for which the different regiments should be mustered into the service of the United States. To the extent that it would receive the benefit, a large share of the burden of the support of the National Guard should be borne by the United States.

There are no doubt members of the National Guard of all the States, who, acting in concert with the War Department, would devise means which would satisfy all parties, and which, while they left the control of the different companies in the States to which they belonged, would, when they were united, make them truly a "National" Guard.

In closing this report it is a pleasure to inform you that I was very kindly received on my arrival at the camp by the gentlemen on the staff of Governor Abbett, and was by his direction assigned quarters in the cottage set aside for his own use.

During my stay at the camp I received, as the representative of the War Department, uniform courtesy from every member of the National Guard with whom I came in contact, and was afforded every facility for obtaining the information you desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. LONDON,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry.

NOTE.—In regard to uniform, Col. W. H. Cooper, commanding 6th Regiment, states: "Each company receives \$500 per year for armory rent, and when these companies need new uniforms, which is about every seven years, the colonel makes requisition on the quartermaster general for five hundred uniforms. The regiment has to pay for one-half of the amount of cost, and by this expense the companies have little or no money at all left out of the \$500 per year."

MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 31, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with a communication, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, June 8, 1891, and your letter of instructions of June 15, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visits to the encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard. These encampments were made as follows:

At the Wisconsin Rifle Range, near Camp Douglas, Juneau County, Wis., First Infantry, from July 27 to August 1, inclusive; Fourth Infantry, from August 3 to August 8, inclusive; Third Infantry, from August 10 to August 15, inclusive.

Near Oconomowoc, Wis., the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron, from August 10 to August 15, inclusive.

At Marinette, Wis., Second Infantry, from August 24 to August 29, inclusive; the First Light Battery, from August 24 to August 29, inclusive.

In compliance with my instructions these visits were made as opportunity was afforded in connection with my recruiting duties at this station, and on the following dates:

To the First Infantry from July 26 to 30, inclusive; to the Fourth Infantry from August 3 to 7, inclusive; to the Third Infantry from August 11 to 2 p. m. August 13; to the Light Horse Squadron from 6:30 p. m. August 13 to 6 p. m. August 15; to the Second Infantry and the First Light Battery from August 24 to 11 a. m. August 29.

The Wisconsin Rifle Range having been well described in the reports of former inspectors, a detailed description appears to be at this time unnecessary. Since the encampment of 1890 some improvements have been made. Much-needed bathing facilities have been afforded by the construction of a swimming pool 190 by 82 feet and from 8 to 6 feet deep, which is supplied with water from a well by means of a steam pump. A raised tank also affords a method of flushing and cleansing the pool. A bath-house in connection with the pumping station is supplied with four convenient shower-baths. This pool was not completed in time to be of service to all of the troops of the present season's encampment, but will doubtless be fully enjoyed another year. A hospital building with a well-ventilated ward 45 by 80 feet, a new ice-house, well stocked, and a barber's shop equipped with shower-baths are all conveniences which have added much to the comfort and well-being of the troops, and which have been fully appreciated. The headquarters or administrative building has been enlarged, and the appearance of all the buildings much improved by a coat of paint.

The military value of this reservation to the State can hardly be overestimated; some further expenditures are, however, essential to make its advantages fully available. To render it suitable for the field exercises of troops it should be cleared of underbrush and much of its scrubby growth of timber. A diversity to the landscape might be given by leaving here and there small groves and thickets, and some roads and bridle paths should be laid out. The movements of troops could then be directed intelligently and full benefit derived from a comprehensive view of the operations which it might be desired to illustrate. In its present condition much of the benefit which might be derived from instruction in outpost, escort, patrol, and reconnaissance duty is lost through the concealment and obscurity given by the thick growth of low timber and underbrush.

The camp of the troops was fully prepared for occupancy under the direction of the quartermaster-general of the State, Brig. Gen. Otto H. Falk, previous to the arrival of the troops. Gen. Joseph B. Doe, adjutant-general of the State, was also on the ground giving personal attention to all essential details.

The camp was laid out according to tactics (with some slight modifications), in column of companies, the tents of each company being in single line. The Third U. S. Infantry, Col. Edwin C. Mason commanding, had arrived previous to the date fixed for the encampment, and had gone into camp some 200 yards distant from the site selected for the National Guard. This camp was at all times a model of neatness and order, and aside from the practical instruction imparted, the object lesson afforded by the military methods of discipline and conduct of this fine regiment must have had a most beneficial effect upon the less experienced troops of the neighboring camp.

The First Regiment Wisconsin National Guard, Col. Allen F. Caldwell commanding, is composed of nine companies and a band. It brought into camp 353 enlisted men and 88 officers, a little more than 78 per cent. of its total strength. It marched into camp about 4:30 p. m., Sunday, July 26, and the men, without disorder, took possession of the tents which were assigned to them. Divine service was held in the evening, which was well attended by men and officers from both commands. The routine work of the week began with reveille, Monday morning, at 5:30 a. m. School for officers and non-commissioned officers was held at 7 a. m., at which the movements it was designed to practice at battalion drill were explained and discussed. Guard mounting was held at 8 a. m.; battalion drill from 9 to 10:15 a. m. and from 3 to 4:15 p. m.; dress parade at sunset; tattoo at 10 p. m., and taps at 11:30 p. m. Guard mounting followed that of the regulars, and after the first day was well conducted. The formations and drills of the battalion on the first day were rather crude, but much interest was manifested, and it could be seen that great capacity for improvement existed. The first dress parade following that of the Third U. S. Infantry was without marked irregularities and the regiment presented a fine appearance, although the presence of a considerable number of uninstructed men in the ranks gave a ragged appearance to the manual. Battalion drills were continued twice daily during the week of encampment, except that upon two occasions company skirmish drill was substituted, and Friday and Saturday devoted to field exercises, outpost and patrol or reconnaissance duty, in combination with the regular troops. Much greater benefit would have been derived from these drills had the companies been stronger. All battalion drills were conducted with an equalized company strength of twelve files in single rank. The small turn-out was explained, in a measure, by the detail of ten men from each company for target practice, and other necessary details for range duty. This practice being conducted for the purpose of selecting competitors for the State contest, it may be presumed that the men so employed were instructed soldiers who might have added some smoothness to the drills. One feature of the drills—that of having men in attendance with buckets of water to rush forward at each period of rest—was calculated to give an erroneous impression as to the soldierly qualities of the troops, and might well have been dispensed with. The improvement exhibited by this regiment from day to day during the period of its encampment was very remarkable and most gratifying. Both officers and men appeared to enjoy the work in which they were engaged, and it may be believed that they derived much permanent benefit from it. On the afternoon of Thursday, July 30, the regiment was reviewed by the governor of the State, and immediately afterward was thoroughly inspected by me. The review and ceremony of inspection, although not without irregularities, were fairly well conducted. The march-past was steady and in good time; the salutes were properly given, and the distances fairly well preserved. In inspecting the arms of this regiment I was unpleasantly surprised to find them in an unsatisfactory condition. In two companies only could their condition be called good; in three companies it was decidedly bad. A considerable number of rifles were found to be unserviceable by reason of defects in the mechanism of the breech or lock, and nearly all were rusty. A majority of the men were so awkward in bringing up their pieces to the position of inspection as to render it apparent that it was a position they were seldom called upon to take. The equipments were in a fair condition. The uniforms were nearly all new, and aside from some that were not properly fitted, were neat and serviceable in appearance. The physique of the men was fair, although I noticed a number of men in the ranks who were wanting in development. The set-up of the men was not good except in one company. The enlisted men were intelligent and appeared to be eager for instruction. The officers were generally educated and competent gentlemen, zealous in the discharge of their duties, and appeared to be interested in military subjects. The tents were in good order, as were also the dining rooms and kitchens. The police of the camp was excellent, the only subjects for criticism being the throwing of wash water on the ground and imperfect drainage arrangement about the wells. The hospital was neat and well kept, and supplied with clean and comfortable beds. The few men who were sick were well cared for by the surgeons and stewards. The guard-house was not in perfect order. The discipline of the regiment appeared to be very good. There was some familiarity between officers and men, and salutes were not always given. I, however, saw no drunkenness or unseemly conduct, and the officers appeared to be respected. Guard duty was not well performed. Neither officers, non-commissioned officers, nor sentinels were well instructed, and there appeared to exist in the regiment a want of appreciation of the importance of this duty, as was shown by the fact that sentinels were taken off at night on account of showery weather. This regiment has most excellent material in its ranks; its officers, from the colonel down, are zealous and devoted in the discharge of their duties, and it can not be doubted that it will continue to make steady and rapid improvement. The weather during the week was all that could be desired. Several light showers, without interfering with the duties of the camp, served to cool the atmosphere and allay the dust.

The Fourth Infantry Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles King (captain U. S. Army, retired), is composed of seven companies and a band. It came into camp with 288 enlisted men and 29 officers; not quite 73 per cent. of its strength. It took possession of its camp on the afternoon of Sunday, August 2, and was ready for duty at reveille Monday morning. This battalion is fortunate in having all its companies located in the city of Milwaukee, and in having an educated and experienced soldier for its commander. As a consequence it excelled in proficiency of drill at the beginning of the encampment and was thus enabled to devote much more time than the other regiments to the higher instruction of field duties. Reveille was sounded at 5:30 a. m., and breakfast and police duties having been attended to, the battalion was under arms at 7:30 a. m., and was seldom released until 12 m. Rest was given from this hour until 4 p. m., when the battalion was again turned out for drill, which lasted till 5:30. Dress parade and guard mounting in the evening concluded the day's labors, tattoo being sounded at 9 p. m., call to quarters at 10:15 p. m., and taps at 10:30 p. m. This battalion has in its ranks a large number of young men who are employed as clerks and at other confined occupations, and it was a source of wonder that they were able to crowd so much active work into their six days' camp life. It is difficult to see how more could have been accomplished, and the benefit derived from the week's work and instruction was doubtless commensurate to the energy and interest which both men and officers displayed. The drill of the battalion was chiefly confined to those movements which had been found impracticable in city streets, and in skirmishing. Its drill, although lacking some of the precision of movement of regular troops, was exceedingly creditable and showed most careful study and practice. Its ceremonies, after the first day, were characterized by vigor and precision, and its marching was at all times excellent, the step of 80 inches, and 120 to the minute, being maintained with exactness. Its field work consisted of one exercise in patrol and reconnaissance duty (reports and road sketches being submitted by the detachment commanders); two exercises in outpost duty, including a night attack and the turning out of the battalion to support the outposts, with the use of signals by torch; one exercise in the convoy of trains. All of these exercises were in combination with the Third U. S. Infantry, the details of the exercise being first carefully and clearly explained by Colonel Mason, and the execution being intrusted to combined parties of the two regiments, with regular officers to instruct, all being supervised by the two commanding officers. The excellent results attained by this method of instruction can not be exaggerated. Men and officers were alike interested, and have doubtless carried away from the encampment the conviction that military instruction consists in something beyond armory drill and street parades. It is to be regretted that in this command also the companies were depleted by the detail of selected men from each company for target practice; the companies were, however, always able to turn out at least sixteen files. If target practice must form a part of the work of these short encampments, reasonable proficiency in gallery practice should be insisted upon, and a certain portion of the available time set aside for the instruction of the whole command.

The battalion was reviewed by the governor on the afternoon of Thursday, and was inspected by me after the review. The execution of both ceremonies was excellent. The troops marched past in quick and double time. Distances were well preserved, and the battalion wheeled into line on its original ground with scarcely a break in the line. His excellency the governor expressed himself as much gratified, and complimented the battalion very highly. The inspection was satisfactory in every particular, except the condition of the arms. In three companies the arms were in good condition; in the others they were not. Nearly all were more or less rusty, and some were unserviceable by reason of weak or broken ejector springs and defective locks. The equipments were in good condition, and the uniforms were neat and well fitting. The set-up of the men, while not all that could be desired, was very fair; in three companies it was good. The tents, kitchens, and dining-rooms were in good order. The police of the camp was at all times excellent. The hospital was in good condition and the sick well cared for. The discipline of the command was good notwithstanding the familiarity between officers and men which appears to be inseparable from the National Guard system. Guard duty was fairly well performed, although the guards being composed generally of new men, much instruction was necessary. The weather during the week was fair and pleasant, except that the heat was excessive during the last two days.

I arrived at the camp of the Third Regiment, Col. M. S. Moore commanding, on the morning of Tuesday, August 11. This regiment is composed of eleven companies and a band, and had in camp 471 enlisted men and 40 officers, 76½ per cent. of its strength. Its work in camp was similar in character to that of the regiments which had preceded it. Reveille was at 5:30 a. m., and the day was fully occupied in battalion drills or field exercises. Its drills showed careful study on the part of the officers, the different movements being executed understandingly. The marching was not as good as it might have been, the slow time of 110 steps to the minute giving a dragging appearance to the drill.

Great interest was manifested in the field exercises, the regiment frequently repeating under command of its colonel the exercises which had been practiced in the morning in combination with the regular troops. Target practice was conducted according to the methods of the other regiments, with a view to the selection of competitors to represent the regiment in the State contest. The proficiency of this regiment in rifle practice appears to be above the average, and many excellent scores were made both at known distances and at skirmishing. This proficiency is explained by the fact that attention had been paid to gallery practice. Its ceremonies were generally well executed, although the showy and inappropriate uniform of its band contrasted unpleasantly with the neat and soldierly undress uniform of men and officers. The regiment was reviewed by the governor of the State and inspected by me on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 11. The review was conducted without irregularities, but the marching time of 110 steps to the minute placed the regiment at a disadvantage. At inspection the arms were found in no better condition than those of the regiments previously inspected. In two companies their condition was good, in three fair, in the remaining six companies not good, nearly all of the pieces being more or less rusty, and a considerable number unserviceable. The equipments were in fair condition. The uniforms were generally neat and well fitting, though in some companies the general effect was spoiled by a few that were old and shabby. Several officers were also observed wearing full-dress belts of an obsolete pattern with their undress uniforms. The physique of the men was observed to be generally excellent; the set-up, except in two companies, only fair. The regiment seemed to have in its ranks an undue proportion of new and uninstructed men. The tents, dining-rooms, and kitchens were all in good condition. The police of the camp was good, though some piles of litter were observed which had not been disposed of. The hospital was neat and orderly, and the sick were given proper attention. Guard duty in this regiment was fairly well performed, the colonel and in fact all of the officers appearing to take an active interest in the subject. The guards were, however, generally composed of men who had had no previous experience in guard duty, and a vast amount of instruction was necessary to insure even a fair performance of the duty.

An incident in the encampment of this regiment was the burning of a large portion of the neighboring village of Camp Douglas on the night of August 10. The troops from both camps were promptly turned out, and through their exertion a large amount of valuable property was saved from destruction. A congratulatory letter from his excellency Governor George W. Peck was addressed jointly to Col. Edwin C. Mason and Col. M. S. Moore, and was read to the troops on dress parade. (Copy transmitted with this report.)

The Third Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, possesses splendid material, and under the guidance of its accomplished commanding officer and fine corps of field officers can not fail to keep pace with the spirit of progress which animates the National Guard of Wisconsin.

The camp of the Light Horse Squadron was visited by the governor and his staff on Wednesday, August 12. Wishing to spend as much time as possible in the camp of the Third Regiment, I deferred my inspection of the squadron until Friday the 14th. The camp, which the squadron has occupied for several successive years, is most charmingly located upon the shores of Lac la Belle, near the town of Oconomowoc. The squadron had marched from Milwaukee, 35 miles distant, on the afternoon of Saturday, August 8, and had reached camp during the forenoon of the following day, having 4 officers and 60 men present, 93 per cent. of its strength. The week had been devoted to troop drill, mounted, and the troopers appeared to be well satisfied with their week's work. At the inspection, which was well conducted, the arms and equipments were found to be in good condition. The horses are owned or hired by their riders, and were, generally, well adapted to their work. The drill of the troop in the school of the troop was very good. The horsemanship of some of the troopers can be improved; but like other organizations of the National Guard it suffers from constant changes in its personnel, and it takes time to make expert horsemen. The saber exercise was fair, though the presence of a number of uninstructed men was quite evident. No mounted firing with pistol or carbine was attempted. Target practice was confined to a selected few who aspired to represent the squadron in the inter-State contest, and a few others who shot for amusement, there being no systematic practice. The range is limited to 400 yards. Being conscious of the fact that a cavalry troop in the National Guard, under present conditions, can only be maintained by constant pecuniary sacrifices on the part of its members, and appreciating the difficulties which must be encountered in the attainment of only a fair degree of proficiency, I find the task of criticism and suggestion an ungrateful one. It however appears to me that the squadron will find its true efficiency to consist in the more careful instruction of the individual troopers, both in the use of arms and in horsemanship. Troop drill makes a showy appearance, but proficiency in its movements does not constitute cavalry efficiency. I would also suggest that no true cavalryman should scorn to give

his personal attention to the well-being of his horse, and that stable duty might profitably be included in the course of camp instruction. The Light Horse Squadron is composed of patriotic and enterprising citizens of Milwaukee, who are devotedly attached to their organization, and it can not be doubted that it will continue to hold the high place which it has always claimed among the cavalry troops of the National Guard.

The encampment of the Second Regiment and the First Light Battery was held near Marinette, Wis., upon grounds donated for the purpose by the Hon. Isaac Stephenson, a prominent citizen of the place. These grounds were located near the Menominee River, and were in some respects well adapted to their purpose. The soil was sandy, thus affording good drainage, but was so rough and uneven as to be unsuitable for drill purposes. The site had been prepared for the encampment by a committee appointed by the business men of Marinette at an expense of about \$1,200, the rifle range alone costing some \$800. The camps of the Light Battery and the Second Regiment, although adjacent, were considered as separate commands.

The Light Battery with 5 officers and 46 men, 68 per cent. of its strength, reached its camp on the morning of Sunday, August 23. The tents of the men were pitched in two lines facing each other, those of the officers on one flank at about 60 yards distance; the mess-tent and kitchen being in rear of one of the lines of men's tents. Horses for the use of the battery were provided by the citizen committee, and were received at 11 a. m., Monday. No time was lost in getting the horses into harness, and most of the afternoon was passed in practicing the simple movements of battery drill to accustom the horses to the work of their new positions. The battery being under the necessity of procuring new horses every time it turns out, officers and men appear to have acquired skill in the breaking of horses, and rapid progress was made, so that before the end of the week movements were executed at the trot with a fair degree of accuracy. Its work during the week consisted entirely of drill in the school of the battery, a considerable number of blank cartridges being used. The battery was reviewed by his excellency the governor, with the infantry, on the afternoon of Thursday, and I inspected it on the following morning. The men were in neat and well-fitting undress uniform, and their personal equipments were in excellent order. The armament of the battery consists of two 8-inch rifled field guns, Ordnance pattern, and two 12-pounder bronze field-guns; all with limbers and caissons complete. The 12-pounders are old guns which have been rebored, and are, in my opinion, unserviceable and unsafe to fire with full charges. The carriages are also old. The 8-inch guns are serviceable. The harness is in good condition. The battery is fairly well equipped, but I was informed that many of the tools were purchased from the funds of the battery. The tents of the men were in excellent order, and the grounds were well policed, except that some kitchen refuse was thrown on the ground and left uncovered. The sink was not well cared for, which was in a measure explained by the fact of its common use by the troops of different organizations and the throngs of visitors to the camp. The discipline was good. There was the same familiarity between the officers and men which is found in other organizations of the National Guard, but the large amount of labor necessary to the efficient working of a light battery was performed with a zeal and cheerfulness worthy of commendation. Youthful exuberance of spirits found frequent vent in noisy games and much singing of college songs, but a call to duty was always promptly obeyed. The officers of the battery are bright and active young men, filled with enthusiasm for their work, and eager in the pursuit of all military knowledge. Notwithstanding the difficulties which must be encountered in maintaining a light battery of the National Guard in a state of efficiency, it can not be doubted that this organization has a bright future before it. Its guard duty during the encampment was not well performed. In fact it was scarcely performed at all. A detail was made which was called the guard, but there was no ceremony of guard mounting, and no sentinels were posted. Stable duty was also neglected. It is hardly to be expected that in addition to the other labors required in the management of the battery the men should be very zealous in the grooming of horses hired for the occasion; but it is suggested that at least stable call could be sounded, and the drivers marched to the stable to give their personal attention to the care which others might bestow, thus forming a habit in the performance of duty which can not be neglected in actual service. The battery broke up its camp Saturday morning in a pouring rain which continued during its march to the railroad station and the loading of the guns and the packing of the baggage and equipage. The men were wet to the skin before the work was completed, but everything was done with method and system, and officers and men bore their discomforts with the stoicism of veterans.

The Second Regiment, Col. W. H. Patton commanding, marched into camp at 8:30 p. m. Monday, August 24. It had present 46 officers and 532 men, 79 per cent. of its enrolled strength. It is organized in twelve companies, and has a lieutenant-colonel and three majors. The camp was arranged in column of companies; the company officers and field officers on the right flank, and the kitchens and mess-tents in one line at the head of the column. The left flank was left clear for parade and drill purposes.

Sinks and temporary structures for kitchens were provided by the citizens' committee, and water was brought into camp and distributed by pipes connected with the town water-works. A bathing-establishment on the bank of the river was also provided. A long street with rows of booths for the sale of soda water, pop-corn, peanuts, etc., was an unpleasant feature of the camp. Guard mounting and dress parade were held on the first evening, and although some irregularities were noticed, they were fairly well conducted. Reveille was sounded at 5:30 a. m.; guard mounting was at 7:50; battalion drills at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; dress parade at 6:30 p. m. At the first drill Thursday morning the regiment was divided into three battalions, each commanded by its major. The details for target practice having been made, the companies turned out with a front of sixteen files in single rank. This continued to be the strength of the companies for all formations during the encampment. The first drill was rather unsatisfactory. The different battalions were not properly organized, having, with one exception, neither adjutants nor sergeant majors; the requirements of the tactics were to a considerable extent ignored, and it is doubtful if much benefit was derived from the two hours' work. In the afternoon the regiment was formed as one battalion and was commanded by the colonel. The drill was a great improvement upon that of the morning. The movements (which were confined to the formation of front into line and changes of front, fire being opened by the companies first arriving upon the line) were fairly well executed; improvement was shown, and an interest in the work manifested. This interest and improvement continued during the work of the week, which consisted, for the most part, of battalion drill and company skirmish drill.

Having mentioned to Colonel Patton the subject of field exercises, he informed me that he had intended to devote one or two days to such instruction, and on Friday morning I gave to the assembled officers a short explanation of the manner of establishing a grand guard and outposts for the protection of a camp, and then proceeded to illustrate the subject by posting a grand guard with its pickets, outposts, and videttes on one side of the camp. Detachments having been previously sent out, the line was "felt" at different points, no unnecessary firing of blank cartridges being permitted. Much interest was shown in this exercise, many intelligent questions were asked, and it is believed that some benefit was derived from the instruction. It had been the intention to devote Saturday to instruction in patrol and reconnaissance duty, but all active work was prevented on that day by a heavy rain. Target practice was conducted during the week by daily details from the companies. The competitors for the State contest having been previously selected, the practice was rather more general in its character than in the other regiments. The character of the shooting, however, made very evident the fact that preliminary instruction and gallery practice had been generally neglected.

The regiment was reviewed by the governor of the State at 2 p. m. Thursday, and was inspected by me immediately after the review. Both ceremonies were fairly well conducted. The march-past was, considering the roughness of the ground, very good, and the regiment came into its place with but one small gap in the line. The arms of the regiment were in better condition than those of any regiment previously inspected. In one company only were they positively bad. Three others were classed as "fair," and the remaining eight companies as "good." The equipments were in good condition. Eleven companies of this regiment were uniformed with full dress coats and white helmets, and wore the woven field cartridge-belt. One company wore blouses with the field belt. The new undress uniforms which have been issued to all of the State troops this year were not received by this regiment in time to be used during the encampment; they were, however, provided with campaign hats and leggings. Owing to the number of visitors of both sexes and all ages which thronged the camp from daylight until late at night, scattering paper bags, and leaving the ground littered with the debris of lunches, the police of the camp was not generally good. At the inspection, however, the grounds inside the lines of tents were well policed. The tents were in excellent order, as were also the kitchens and mess-tents. A considerable quantity of kitchen refuse was, however, found uncovered in rear of the kitchens. Pits had been dug, but being too small had become filled. The sinks were insufficient in number, badly located, and were not well cared for. No hospital tent was provided. The sick were prescribed for by the surgeons, and given attention at their tents when necessary. The discipline of the regiment was fair. There was, however, much unnecessary noise after taps, and as an attempt was made to keep the men within the limits of the camp at night by means of a line of sentinels, the noise made by the guard in their efforts to capture men who were running across the line added to the confusion. The discipline of this regiment was, however, put to a somewhat severe test by the proximity of its camp to a large town, and it is probable that under the circumstances it acquitted itself quite as well as other regiments of the National Guard would have done. An effort was made to have the guard duty well performed. An officer was detailed as instructor and much useful instruction was imparted, but the demoralizing influences incident to the crowds of people of all con-

ditions and characters which thronged the camp night and day, were unfavorable to much substantial improvement. I left the camp during the forenoon of Saturday. It was not intended to break up the camp till the following day, but the pouring rain gave rise to the belief that the work of the week was practically concluded.

This regiment has heretofore been excused from going to the Wisconsin Rifle Range for its encampment on account of the distance, but the disadvantages, from a military point of view, of locating an encampment near a large town, and at the solicitation of the business people, should be so apparent as to prompt the discontinuance of this policy.

The Second Regiment Wisconsin National Guard is a fine body of men, commanded by intelligent officers, devoted to the true interests of the National Guard, and it is certain that they will not neglect any opportunities to keep pace with their comrades in the march of improvement.

It is believed that the National Guard of Wisconsin is to-day in a good state of efficiency, and that the work performed during these encampments, and the instruction and benefit derived, have been such as to fully repay the State for its expenditure for this purpose. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that fully one-fourth of the enlisted force of the guard have, from various causes, failed to avail themselves of this valuable privilege. It is presumed that in the large majority of cases the cause of absence may be found in the unwillingness of employes to subject themselves to some temporary inconvenience. It is possible that a lingering prejudice exists in the public mind against these encampments, under the impression that the time is spent in carousal and jollification rather than in useful work. This erroneous impression can only be dispelled by a determination on the part of every member of the guard to deserve the confidence of the people, and by a continual devotion to duty.

The staff of the governor is composed of young men who have been identified with the National Guard of the State for a number of years, who are thoroughly informed as to its needs, and zealous in the promotion of its best interests. The adjutant-general and the quartermaster-general have been in constant attendance at the encampment, and have given careful and unremitting attention to all the wants of the troops. The surgeon-general, Nicilas Senn, is eminent in his profession and has a world-wide fame. He has visited all of the encampments, imparting much valuable instruction, and giving close attention to the hospital arrangements and the sanitary condition of the camps. Through his personal efforts an organization of the surgeons of the National Guard of the different States has been effected, which gives promise of much future good. The governor of the State, formerly an active officer of the guard, has shown his unflagging interest in its welfare by his personal inspection of every organization in the State.

A distinguishing characteristic of the Wisconsin National Guard is its willingness to base its progress upon the model presented by the regular establishment. Its officers and men seek with eagerness all information as to customs and practices in the Army, and appear to accept cheerfully all inconveniences and discomforts incident to field service. Ten years ago its officers, under wise and patriotic direction, organized the National Guard Association of the State of Wisconsin. To the wisdom and harmony which have prevailed in the proceedings of its annual conventions, together with the excellent system of inspections which has been adopted, is due, in my opinion, the present creditable condition of the State forces.

In the course of my visits to the encampments I have observed that a large proportion of the men in the ranks are uninstructed soldiers who have been evidently but a very short time in service, and who are not in condition to derive much benefit from the advanced instruction to which the short period of field service should be devoted. The explanation of this may perhaps be found in the fact that the allowances paid by the State to the different organizations are based upon the number of men present at the annual inspection, which must be held between the months of May and October inclusive, and that, as a consequence, the period just preceding the inspection is one of activity in recruiting.

I have been also forcibly struck by the widely different conditions of efficiency existing among the organizations of the same regiment. A fine company with its arms in good condition, the men well set up and instructed, is found alongside of one with its arms rusty and out of order, the men slouchy in appearance, and unable to execute properly the manual of arms or the simple movements of company drill. The conviction that the efficiency of the different companies depends almost exclusively upon the character of their captains, and that no system at present exists whereby a uniform condition of reasonable efficiency can be surely enforced is irresistible. This conviction leads to the belief that the future progress of the guard must be looked for in the direction of a uniform system of instruction, enforced by means of a more comprehensive organization.

My suggestions may be summarized as follows:

First. A complete system of instruction adapted to the conditions which surround the National Guard, so formulated that the companies may be required to come to the an-

nual encampment in a condition approaching uniformity of instruction, and prepared to receive all practical benefit from the advanced instruction of the encampment.

Second. A change in the time of the annual inspections, so that they may be concluded not later than the end of April.

Third. A regulation providing that no man shall attend the annual encampment who has not been in service and received instruction for at least three months.

Fourth. An organization with an active commander-in-chief, with power to enforce a rigid system of inspections and reports having reference to the instruction, drill, and discipline of the troops.

Fifth. An examination previous to appointment or promotion for all officers below the grade of major.

Before concluding this report I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which I have, in every instance, been received in my visits to the several encampments. I am especially indebted to Gen. Joseph B. Doe, adjutant-general, and Gen. Otto H. Falk, quartermaster-general, for many thoughtful acts of kindness. The hospitality which I have received I can not hope to return, and can only trust that it may add another thread to the bond which unites the Army and the National Guard.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES HARRIS,
Captain, First Cavalry, Inspecting Officer.

FORT ADAMS, R. I., September 1, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with directions from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 8, 1891, and letter of instructions from your office dated July 15, 1891, I have the honor to make the following report of my visit to the encampment of the Rhode Island Militia, August 18 to 22, inclusive.

Having been informed by the State authorities that the camp would be established on Monday, August 17, and be occupied by the troops on the following morning, I proceeded to the camp on Monday, where I arrived in the afternoon and was cordially met by the commanding officer, Brigadier-General Rhodes, and his staff. A tent had been pitched and furnished for my convenience at brigade headquarters, of which kindness I had been previously notified. The entire camp had been pitched by details during the forenoon, and all arrangements made for the reception of the command on the following morning.

I reported by letter to the governor of the State, as indicated in my instructions, and also made the commanding officer of the camp acquainted with the same. The governor replied, thanking me for the courtesy, and stated that there was no special matter to which he desired that my particular attention be given, but that he would be pleased to receive a report from me as to the general condition of the brigade, its discipline and efficiency, as I might find it at Camp H. W. Ladd, to which I replied verbally that he would doubtless be furnished with a copy of my report to the War Department when it is published.

THE CAMP GROUND.

The camp ground is situated at Oakland Beach, Narragansett Bay, about 14 miles south of Providence. The same site has been used for thirteen successive annual encampments, and is naturally a most admirable spot for the purpose, being accessible by railroad, by water, and by good wagon roads from Providence.

The surrounding country is open enough to offer fine opportunities for the field work and operations in minor tactics, in which, under the able and experienced direction of the brigade commander, these troops excel. The soil is sandy, but is covered by a good turf, and is of such character that the heaviest rainfalls soon disappear from the surface, leaving the ground in excellent order for drills, etc. The land belongs to a private corporation, and camp limits have already been encroached upon to a considerable extent by the erection of buildings. The site will doubtless be spoiled for military purposes in a very short time if the State does not secure the land, which should be done as soon as possible, in view of the facts that a permanent camp ground is a very great advantage in all ways to troops who serve together for such a limited period as five days, and that this particular one is so advantageously situated that it is practicable to assemble the troops there with the least possible expense, and with the greatest celerity. The camp was admirably laid out

by the brigade engineer officer, under the direction of General Dennis, the quartermaster-general of the State; and the plan conformed to tactics as nearly as circumstances permitted. The parade contained sufficient room for all drills, parades, reviews, etc., except mounted artillery and cavalry drills, for which neighboring open fields were used. The tents were all wall, 9½ by 11, and in the most admirable condition, although they have been used for thirteen successive encampments, besides having seen other service. Not a nail-hole or notch was to be found in the poles. Nearly all the tents were floored, and the men generally slept on cots. Floors and cots were furnished by the officers and men at their own expense; bed-sacks and straw are furnished by the State.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Rhode Island Militia is organized into one brigade, consisting of the signal corps, two regiments of infantry of eight companies each, two separate companies of infantry, composed wholly of colored men, one machine-gun battery of four Gatling guns, two of which guns are but lately authorized and are not yet recruited, one battery of light artillery (4 guns), and one battalion (two companies) of cavalry, all of which organizations were present; the whole commanded by a brigadier-general, assisted by an adequate staff.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The infantry is armed with the .45-caliber Springfield musket, model of 1878; the cavalry with the .45-caliber Springfield carbine and the United States saber; the light battery with the obsolete 6-pounder brass or "James" guns. All of the equipments are in fair condition, although they have been in use for many years. Each man is equipped with knapsack, haversack, and canteen of old Army patterns. The horses are all hired in and about Providence. The artillery drivers are teamsters, and are also hired for the encampment and uniformed by the State. Temporary sheds are built on the grounds for the protection of the horses and equipments from the weather.

CLOTHING.

The troops are uniformed practically with the Army dress and undress uniform. The uniforms have been newly furnished by the State, and are, as a rule, well fitted to the men, and present a fine appearance. The quality is as good or better than that of the Army uniform. White gloves are worn by the men under arms only on occasions of ceremony.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The arrival of the troops on August 18 happened as follows:

The light battery arrived by road from Providence (14 miles) at 9:40 a. m. The battery was parked and unhitched promptly, and took possession of the tents assigned it.

Almost simultaneously the troop train from Providence arrived alongside the camp with the infantry. The regiments were quickly debarked, formed into line, and marched to their respective company streets, and dismissed to their tents in a prompt, orderly, and soldier-like manner.

The machine-gun battery and battalion of cavalry soon afterwards arrived by road from Providence and were disposed of in like good order.

The call for guard mounting was immediately sounded, the guard was mounted, and the ceremony of raising the flag took place at 10:30 a. m. From 3 o'clock to 4:30 p. m. was devoted to battalion and mounted battery drills. Dress parade at sunset finished the exercises of the first day.

The work of the second day was as follows: Reveille at 5 a. m.; company and general police immediately after. Company drills from 6 to 6:30 a. m.; breakfast at 7; sick-call at 8. These calls and duties were maintained on each morning of the encampment. Battalion guard mounting took place at 8:15 and brigade guard mounting at 8:45 a. m. Battalion drills from 9:30 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 4:30 p. m. During battalion drills the two batteries and the cavalry were drilled, mounted, in adjoining fields. Brigade review and dress parade at 5:30 closed the exercises for the day.

On the third day, after guard mounting, the whole command, preceded by a detachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, as advanced guard and flankers, was marched out about 2 miles from camp, and lines of battle formed, with all arms, to attack an imaginary enemy on the south. The whole front was then changed to face west, to meet an imaginary change of position and attack by the enemy from that direction. The enemy was then supposed to have appeared again on the south; front was again changed to meet the attack, and firing was opened with blank cartridges, first by the advanced line of skirmishers, and then by the main line of bat-

tle. These maneuvers had been previously explained to the officers, but during the firing, when the noise and excitement were greatest, the commanding officer, as an experiment, and unexpected by the officers of the lines, ordered an advance. This order, delivered by staff officers, was carried out with great promptness and good order by the officers commanding the several arms, the musket firing being well maintained during the advance, which was over rough ground. A withdrawal from the advanced position was then ordered. This was very satisfactorily executed, the retreat being covered by skirmishers, cavalry fighting on foot, and the Gatlings. The tactical dispositions of advanced guard, flankers, and rear guard were well carried out; the ground was rough and difficult, and unknown to the troops. Orders were fully comprehended and promptly carried out, except in the case of one company of skirmishers which was lost and took no part in the main action owing to some misapprehension of orders. The signal corps was used successfully in transmitting messages during the action. Altogether the forenoon's work was very instructive to all, and the behavior of the brigade very flattering to the brigade commander, who has for several years devoted a part of the time of the encampment to work of this kind. A full dress review of all arms at 5 o'clock p. m. to Adjutant-General Eliha Dyer terminated the day's work.

The work of the fourth day, "Governor's Day," followed the regular routine until 3:30 p. m., when a review of all arms was given to the commander-in-chief, Governor Laid. In this review the lately organized Naval Reserve Torpedo Company, 2 officers and 34 men, took part. I mention this fact here as the laws of the State make this organization a part of the enrolled militia. (See chapter 769, Militia Law.)

The early morning of the fifth and last day was lowering, and up to 9:30 a. m. it was doubtful if the weather would be favorable for the projected tactical retreat of the brigade on the city of Providence, but at about the hour named the brigade commander, with his characteristic energy and determination to make every hour useful and instructive to his command, decided to carry out his programme, and issued orders for the proper disposition of the troops. The troops were in light marching order, carrying canteens and one day's rations in haversacks. The camp was left standing, being turned over to the quartermaster's department, and the baggage was sent by rail to Providence. Blank cartridges were issued to all arms. The usual dispositions to cover the retreat of a force pressed by an enemy were made; favorable positions for retarding the enemy being occupied, where simulated sharp fighting occurred. All roads were guarded until passed, and on reaching the Pawtuxet River the passage was covered by a strong rear guard, which, on withdrawing, simulated the blowing up of the bridge by the explosion of a quantity of powder near the end of it, and joined the main body, which was found with a portion of the artillery and Gatlings on high ground commanding the advance of the supposed enemy. The brigade was then re-formed and put in march for Providence, where it arrived at about 6 p. m., and the several organizations were dismissed to their homes.

The military exercises of this day were well and cheerfully performed by all, and the greatest interest taken in them by both officers and men, and, as in the field work of the third day, they were very instructive and of great practical benefit, not only in showing the troops the proper dispositions of all arms in order of battle, but in demonstrating to them the necessity for the drill and discipline of the parade ground in preparing them for the real work which may be required of them on the battle-field.

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The term of the encampment could hardly have been, with profit, more fully occupied. The camp orders required guard mounting, dress parade, three drills for the foot, and two for the mounted troops each day, and these requirements were fully carried out, the weather being favorable throughout, except that reviews were substituted for two of the battalion drills.

I observed all of the drills and ceremonies minutely, and was impressed with the evident desire of the troops to do what was required of them.

The company drills were naturally the best, the two separate companies (colored) excelling any I saw in company skirmish drill, to which they devote much time. There was great and very apparent improvement in battalion drills as the encampment progressed; both officers and men showed that they were being greatly benefited by study and practice.

I noted two general faults which affected nearly every foot company, and which should be corrected at home during the year, viz. in changing direction by company in line on the march, the pivot almost invariably turned on his own ground, or in some cases stepped backward, instead of describing the arc of a circle; also that in marching the step was much too slow. This latter error was encouraged by the band, which never, during the encampment, played its march music up to the proper time.

The mounted drills of the batteries were remarkably good, considering that both drivers and horses were hired for the encampment. Of course many of the drivers and horses are the same from year to year, or the efficiency obtained would be impossible.

The standing gun drill of the light battery was excellent. I never saw better. The Gatling battery was also most efficiently served, and the companies were perfectly conversant with the service of the piece. These remarks apply to the service of both these batteries, both on the drill ground and on the field days, where the work was much more difficult.

The battalion of cavalry, whose horses were also hired for the encampment, drilled well, and as the camp progressed gave evidence of hard and conscientious work on the part of both officers and men.

The signal corps, 1 officer and 5 enlisted men, practiced daily with flags and every evening with torches, at a distance of more than a mile. Their practice I mark as very good. The signal officer, Captain Rittman, used a very ingenious and simple device of his own for torch signaling with three or more joints of the staff.

At parades, reviews, and guard mountings there was a good deal of unsteadiness in ranks while at a halt, which should have been corrected by the file closers. This unsteadiness was not so apparent toward the end of the camp, but was still prevalent enough to mar the otherwise good appearance of the troops. More attention should be given during the year to the "setting up" of the men, and officers and file closers should at all times insist that all parts of the body be carried as laid down in the "School of the Soldier."

The ceremonies were fairly well conducted, but I observed several individual instances of gross ignorance or carelessness in executing the manual of arms; possibly by the latest recruits. I am informed that about 33 per cent. of the brigade at each encampment are recruits.

In the march-past, during the various reviews, the lines were excellently maintained. After dismissal from drills, parades, and reviews, there was too apt to be a general letting down in the companies of military bearing, and the return to company streets was in many cases performed in a loose and slovenly manner.

GUARD DUTY.

The performance of guard duty was only fair, particularly at night. In this most important duty the brigade is less proficient than in any other. Some of the sentinels on post seemed to think it all right to sit down in any convenient place near their posts. Such neglect of duty is of course inexcusable. Many of the faults were due, however, to lack of practice. On the other hand many of the sentinels appeared to know their duties and carry out their orders thoroughly. I think that the instruction might be greatly improved if, during camp, the corporals of the guards were doubled, and constant inspection and correction given to the sentinels on post, and instruction during the day, from the guard manual, to the non-commissioned officers and privates at the guard tents by the officers of the guard.

POLICE.

The police of the camp, particularly about the company streets and the general parade, was during the greater part of the time decidedly unsatisfactory. Piles of refuse could be found on and near the color line, sometimes partially burned, nearly every day. It was hard to believe that any police duty had been performed within an hour after police call. Company officers should be held to a stricter accountability for the condition of their company grounds, and a mounted police officer should be on duty daily.

INSPECTIONS.

As the commanding officer of the camp did not express a desire for a daily report from me, as contemplated in my instructions, I did not submit the same. I was, however, in constant communication with him, and was verbally requested by him to make freely any criticisms which might occur to me, which I did.

From my observations and impressions of the officers of the brigade during the encampment, I am sure that they would be glad to be informed from day to day, through their commanding officers, of any differences in practice between the Army and themselves, and the daily report recommended is admirably adapted to reach this end without friction.

There was no general and minute inspection of arms and equipments, or of the camp, by the inspector or other officer during the encampment, and consequently no opportunity for a fair comparison of companies and regiments as to condition of same. This was, I think, unfortunate, particularly as the term of the encampment is the only time the men are required to care for their arms under service conditions; armorers performing that duty during the remainder of the year.

A healthy competition in the appearance of their arms and equipments and company streets, between companies of the same regiment, and between regiments, would be very beneficial, and would tend materially to maintain good order and military discipline in all grades.

TARGET PRACTICE.

I am informed that there has been no target or gallery practice or aiming drill by the militia during the year. The reason given is the need of a safe range, the practice in former years having resulted in some damage to private property, and many complaints from persons living in the neighborhood of the range.

This state of affairs can only be regarded as a long step backward in the efficiency of the State troops, and should by all means be speedily corrected by the authorities, or the result will be that in a few years that most important factor, the knowledge of the powers and capabilities of their weapons, will be lost.

Aiming drill and gallery practice could of course be conducted at the armories, and it would seem that a good and safe range, looking out on the bay, ought to be obtainable on one of the islands, as Prudence or Hope Island, which would be easily accessible to nearly all of the companies, and where they might be ordered for a day's practice at least once a year.

IN GENERAL.

In my opinion the net results of the 5 days' encampment were excellent, and the State has been fully repaid for the expenditures made.

The brigade has been particularly fortunate in having as its commander during the period of thirteen successive annual encampments, Gen. E. H. Rhodes, an officer of high rank and long experience in the war of the rebellion, and who has supplemented that experience by much study of military subjects since. To his practical knowledge and untiring industry the brigade owes its ability to take the field on the shortest notice well prepared for any emergency.

The officers of the brigade are competent as a class, and both themselves and their men showed at all times the greatest interest in their duties.

Good order was maintained throughout the period of the encampment, and the few offenders were justly but summarily dealt with.

I am indebted to Governor Ladd, to Adjutant-General Dyer, and to Quartermaster-General Dennis for many kindly courtesies, both official and personal, and I wish to extend my thanks particularly to General Rhodes and to the members of his staff and the officers of the brigade generally for their uniform courtesy and their many acts of kindness towards me during my visit.

Respectfully submitted.

MEDOREM CRAWFORD,
First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Inspecting Officer.

FORT MYER, VA., August 21, 1891.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the practice-march made by Troop A, District of Columbia National Guard.

The troop left Washington on July 18, 1891, and was composed of the following: Troop A, District of Columbia National Guard, 8 officers and 44 men; Troop A, New York National Guard, 2 officers and 14 men. The horses for the command, with two or three exceptions, were hired for the trip. The march was through Maryland to Harper's Ferry, and then up the Shenandoah Valley to Winchester, returning to Washington via Leesburgh, Va. The daily marches were as follows:

July 18, from Washington to 8 miles beyond Potomac, 21 miles; July 19, from Potomac to Dickinson, 18 miles; July 20, from Dickinson to 2 miles beyond Jefferson, 16 miles; July 21, from Jefferson to Charlestown, 16 miles; July 22, from Charlestown to Opequeon Creek (night), 12 miles; July 23, from Opequeon Creek to Winchester, 4 miles; July 24, 25, 26, in camp at Winchester; July 26, p. m., from Winchester to Castleman's Ferry, 11 miles; July 27, from Castleman's Ferry to Round Hill, 9 miles; July 28, from Round Hill to Leesburgh, 24 miles; July 29, 30, in camp at Leesburgh; July 31, from Leesburgh to Falls Church, 27½ miles; August 1, from Falls Church to Washington, 8 miles, making in all the distance marched 162 miles in 11 marching days, or averaging nearly 14 miles a day. The roads were all good with the exception of a short stretch of about 6 miles this side of Leesburgh, on the Leesburgh and Alexandria pike. The

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bridges and fords are all good. At Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, there is a flat-boat that can be used when the height of the river prevents advantage being taken of a splendid ford with a hard, gravelly bottom.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the troop was good. The men entered into the spirit of the march in a soldierly manner, and while there were many cases of disregard for superior officers, talking in ranks, etc., when it had been called to the attention of the troops there was great improvement. The troopers were anxious to learn military discipline and etiquette, and a single correction was all that was necessary to obtain the desired results.

INSTRUCTION.

Instruction was given at every opportunity, in the following manner:

INTERIOR AND CAMP POLICE.

The duties of the camp and stable guard, the care of horses on the picket line, watering, feeding and grooming, saddling, etc., pitching tents, and selection of camp grounds.

ADVANCED AND REAR GUARD.

Instruction in the duties of the advanced and rear guards, and the disposition to be made of the troopers forming it, was first given in an open field, and was then tried in wooded and hilly country, three or four men being sent ahead to merely mark a line, and to surprise the advanced guard if possible.

The troop worked its way through Snicker's Gap, in the Blue Ridge Range, and also into Harper's Ferry.

OUTPOSTS.

When country was encountered that was favorable for the illustration of the disposition of outposts, instruction was given; particular attention being paid to the necessity of vigilance, and also as to the manner of relieving the outposts. The cordon, patrol, and Cossack post systems were all illustrated and tried.

RECONNAISSANCE.

There was a reconnaissance party sent ahead daily, and from the notes that were taken I believe that very reliable maps can be made, and valuable notes as to the country.

The delay in making up these notes has caused the delay in this report, as I had hoped to embody the map and notes in it, but will submit them in a supplementary report when they are made up.

PATROLS.

The duty and composition of patrols were explained and practically illustrated.

DRILLS.

The drill of the troop was very good considering that it only turns out mounted on occasions of ceremony, and once or twice a year for the purpose of drill. This, of course, necessitates the troopers riding green horses that are not bridle-wise, and instead of the few drills being of benefit to the man, they are more of a drill for the horse wasted, as the chances are small that the same horse will ever be in the troop more than once.

In closing this report I would respectfully recommend that if the march is to be made again, it be made later, in the fall. As it is, in July, the crops have not been taken in, and the maneuvers are confined to the narrow country roads, or to country that can not be ridden over.

There is one point that ought to be impressed upon the troopers, and that is the care of Government property. I noticed a great deal of carelessness in this respect among the troopers.

I can not close this report without mentioning Captain Neumeyer, of the subsistence department of the District Militia, for the elegant and substantial way in which he fed the men during the trip. To Capt. C. F. Roe, New York National Guard, I am indebted for much valuable assistance in instruction of the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. PERRY,
Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 25, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., dated June 8, 1891, I have the honor to make the following report of my observation in the camps of the National Guard of the State of Minnesota between June 18 and July 16, 1891.

To aid me in my duty, I was furnished with quarters in camp, and was in easy communication with the commanding officer and the other officers of the troops. I found no hesitation on the part of any to correct errors to which attention was invited. Indeed, the greatest eagerness was evinced to obtain information for the improvement of the service.

The camp is a permanent reservation, located on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 60 miles from St. Paul, on the shores of Lake Pepin (Mississippi River). It is a beautiful situation, and the high, precipitous bluffs immediately in the rear are thickly wooded, making the camp inaccessible from that direction.

The village of Lake City is within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the camp, and affords considerable attraction and facilities for men always to be found in military camps who are apt to absent themselves from duty. I think there would have been wisdom in exercising more restriction in this connection. The camp is, perhaps, very well suited for the purpose intended; yet, in a strategic sense, its location is questionable.

The supply of water is taken from several wells just in rear of the camp and about 125 feet in front of permanent sinks, the seepage from which will, sooner or later, render the wells useless. If it is intended that the grounds at present used for sinks be so continued, it is of the greatest importance that the water supply be obtained elsewhere. Good springs are in the neighborhood: one, perhaps the best, could readily be reached with about 1,200 yards of iron piping. In short, the present arrangement for supplying water is not good, and should have early attention.

The above applies particularly to that part of the camp devoted to the infantry. The two batteries of artillery were encamped about 1,000 yards from the infantry, on rather a low flat, near the edge of the water, with drainage moderately good. The sanitary conditions were not objectionable for the 10 days' duration of the camp; but I should say that troops located at this place for a considerable length of time would have some difficulty in maintaining the best measures in this respect. The bathing facilities for all of the troops are of the best.

As a whole, the discipline of the troops in camp was good. The commanding officers gave much attention to the personal appearance of their men, as to the manner of saluting, and to the orderly deportment of the soldiers throughout their commands. With all this it is but fair to say that the degree of relaxation in these respects was of a nature hardly in keeping with the best interests of the service; but through the continued efforts of the officers mentioned there can not help but be a great improvement at future inspections. Men sitting about the camp unoccupied should be more careful in acknowledging the presence of officers.

Throughout the entire command there was a most cheerful obedience to all orders of whatsoever nature. Much duty was performed, and I know of not a single question raised against any of the requirements. The promptness at roll-calls was not as it should have been. This was, no doubt, due to the indifferent attendance on the part of company officers.

The singular absence of inebriety during the 23 days' service of these troops is a feature in military life that deserves mention. While there may have been such cases, incident to the doubtful influences of Lake City and the natural tendencies of certain elements found in all regiments, not a single case that interfered with the slightest duty of the camp came to my notice.

The organizations consist of three regiments of infantry and one battalion of artillery. The First Regiment consists of ten companies, the Second of nine, the Third of eight, each having a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major; one surgeon, with the rank of major; two with the rank of first lieutenant; an adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, judge-advocate, and an inspector of rifle practice, each with the rank of first lieutenant; and a chaplain, with the rank of captain. The companies are organized the same as those of the regular Army.

The artillery battalion consists of a major, a first lieutenant and adjutant, a first lieutenant and quartermaster, and one medical officer of the same grade, and two 2-gun batteries, each being organized, so far as it goes, similar to the batteries of the United States Army.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Bobleter, was the first to go into camp. I accompanied this regiment from St. Paul to its place of duty; saw it settle down to business, and remained with it nearly all the time of its camp service. Its daily routine was extensive, and gave the men but little time off duty.

The companies of the regiment belong to as many different parts of the State, and the only opportunity the regiment has for combined or battalion drill and instruction is that afforded by the 10 days in camp. All the skirmish drills of the regiment I pronounce well performed. In some of the companies the deployments might have been better. The colonel of the regiment passed a number of years in the regular Army, and is so well acquainted with all the duties that but few, if any, irregularities escape his notice. The battalion drills could be improved upon; more care should have been taken by the company officers in the alignments and other parts of the drill. The guides were not sufficiently well instructed, and the markers were exceedingly difficult to handle. The dressing was not prompt. As a whole, however, the drills were good; and, judging from previous reports, the regiment has made marked improvement. Officers' schools took place daily, conducted by the commanding officer; they were well attended, and seemed to be advantageous. The guard was not mounted according to tactics; a company at a time was taken for this duty—a method which I think deserves disapproval. The dress parades and reviews were well conducted, with some few omissions at the turning-points; all of which are known to the commanding officer. The guard duty and duty of sentinels deserve more care and instruction. The sentinels were more or less uninformed as to their duties on post. The turning out of the guard for the officers who were entitled to it was often indifferently done. The men were not as particular in keeping their blouses buttoned and saluting officers as they should have been. The police of the interior of the camp was very good. That surrounding the camp was also very good. The sanitary care, under the supervision of the chief medical officer, was good. The company roll-calls were not, as a rule, attended by a company officer, and the men did not turn out with desirable promptness. The camp was very orderly throughout the 10 days. The men showed a willingness to perform any duty imposed upon them. There seemed to be no lack of promptness in the presence of proper supervision. No hospital service was organized; there were no sick-books, and but a limited record was kept of the few sick in camp. But few medicines were furnished by the State. Instruments and facilities in general were supplied in a limited way from the private funds of the medical officers. The regiment is supplied with blanket bags throughout, and a few canteens to each company. The equipments were not marked according to regulation. The men have no haversacks, meat-cans, or tin cups. Knives, forks, cups, spoons, and plates were hired for the 10 days' messing. While these articles are readily procured, their absence is, nevertheless, a drawback for immediate field service.

I deem it just to mention that Company B, Captain Whitney, and Company G, Captain Wright, have attained a general proficiency to which the other companies should be brought.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The Third Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Wright, came into camp on the departure of the Second, June 28, Lieutenant-Colonel Shandrew commanding. The colonel, though absent at the commencement of camp, returned to give his efficient assistance during the last two days. This regiment received legislative recognition about two years since. Its routine during the 10 days of camp duty was very heavy; scarcely any time was left for recreation between 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Guard mounting took place morning and evening; battalion drills lasted from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; the afternoon, till 5 o'clock, was devoted to target practice, and the balance of the day to dress parade and review. In general proficiency, under the energetic application of the lieutenant-colonel, this regiment made more progress during the 10 days than I have ever seen troops make. Guard mounting was excellent, and much attention given to the instruction of sentinels. The companies belong to different locations of the State, and have no opportunity for regimental drill except that at Lake View. The drills were fairly well performed, though not through the entire school of the battalion. Dress parades and reviews were well done, but not with the same amount of show made by the other regiments, on account of the absence of full-dress uniforms. The guides and company officers need a great deal of instruction. The officers' schools were conducted by the commanding officer; but, with few exceptions, did not seem to bring about the good results ordinarily looked for. The battalion drills would have been better had more attention been given to the schooling and practice of guides, the latter being indifferently informed. Company commanders were not sufficiently particular in establishing lines and dressing their companies; the markers could hardly be kept track of. In this, as in all the battalions, the troops should have been more attentive in their respect to the colors. The sanitary measures were in charge of the chief medical officer, and, from my observation, the camp was well kept. The sinks and grounds about them were in fairly good condition. The hospital service was the same as that found in the Second Regiment of Infantry. No litters or litter-bearers were had in either of these regiments. In this regiment the men were generally

found to be attentive in saluting officers and careful in keeping their blooses buttoned. The regiment was supplied with blanket bags throughout; some of the companies had them marked according to regulations, and some did not. But few canteens were found in the regiment, and no haversacks, meat-cans, or tin cups. Knives, forks, plates, cups, and spoons were hired for the purpose. Mess-halls and kitchens were kept in good order. The bread was issued soon after baking, and in some of the companies the beans were not sufficiently cooked. Meat, vegetables, and other articles of food were abundant and good.

The manual of arms was, in nearly all the companies, indifferently performed as to the handling of the rifles, in the time of motions, and the grasping of the pieces according to tactics. Company officers have evidently not given close attention to their companies at their armory drills. These several latter remarks apply to all the regiments.

In this regiment, Company A, Captain Clemens, and Company B, Captain Reed, have assumed a commendable standard that could well be noticed by the other companies.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The First Regiment, Colonel Bend commanding, went into camp on the 7th of July. The military appearance of the regiment was very good. Four of the companies belong to the city of St. Paul, and three to the city of Minneapolis; the other three to smaller towns in the State. This gives the regiment decided advantages over the other two, as it is made possible to have battalion drills throughout the year, thus perfecting the men in this respect to a degree that makes the regimental drill in camp less difficult. Guard was mounted twice a day, and according to the regulations of the Army; it was excellently done. In a general way the guard was well instructed. The sentinels seemed to be well informed, but in many cases were not as attentive to their duties as they should have been. The battalion skirmish drills were good; the battalion drills were also good, though many of the officers were inattentive in conducting their companies from line into column, and from column into line. The guides should have more instruction, and the file-closers were generally inattentive to their duties. Dress parades and reviews were excellent. The sanitary measures were in charge of the chief medical officer, and while they were good, they could have been improved upon. Lime and earth were frequently used in the sinks, and the general health of the command was good. Officers' school was conducted daily by the commanding officer. Non-commissioned officers' school has been conducted, for the most part, by company commanders at home in their armories. Much time was given to target practice during the 10 days, and considerable proficiency obtained. This regiment has no field equipments except the blanket bags, a few canteens to each company, and four litters; the litters having been purchased by the regiment. In this organization I witnessed a hospital corps drill conducted by the chief medical officer, the details for this purpose being two men from each company. The drill was excellent. I am informed that this medical officer has delivered lectures to the regiment during the past year on this subject. This does not seem to have taken place in any other battalion.

Much attention was given to saluting and the proper appearance of the enlisted men. The clothing of this regiment is generally of better quality and better fitting than in any of the other battalions. There is more uniformity of goods and in the make of the articles. The roll-calls in company streets were not always superintended by company officers. The military appearance, in general, was very good.

The tents of the camp are sufficient for one regiment, and serve for each alternately. They were all floored and were generally in good condition. The equipments and blankets of the men were, as a rule, well displayed, though more uniformity might have been had. In this connection the rating might be as follows: First Regiment, Third Regiment, Second Regiment, Artillery.

I noticed more or less desire on the part of all the enlisted men to pencil names, numbers, and hieroglyphics on their tents; this was also the case to some extent on the inside of the cartridge-boxes. These being public property, should have greater care. Notwithstanding the good appearance of the men throughout all the battalions, I should say that the company officers might give more attention to the setting-up drill. In the regular Army this is regarded as one of the essential necessities for the general health and good appearance of the soldier.

In this First Regiment I find the two flank companies, viz, Company D, Captain Bean, and Company K, Captain Brunson, in remarkably fine condition in every respect, and good examples for the other companies.

ARTILLERY.

The Artillery Battalion, commanded by Major Libbey, went into camp on the 7th of July and remained until the 16th. The batteries were transported to Lake City by rail. Camp was pitched according to the requirements of the regular Army, and

located as mentioned in a previous paragraph in this report. The sanitary measures were in charge of the medical officers of the battalion, and were satisfactory for the short time in camp. Camp and stable guard were regularly mounted, and were moderately well instructed. The battery drills did not include all the manœuvres fixed by the tactics. Those performed were moderately well done. The manual could have been much better. Many of the drivers and cannoneers were new men, and, perhaps, had not had time for the best instruction. The horses were hired, and absolutely without any previous training, thus making it very difficult for the officers to make a display, even to their own satisfaction. The harnesses of one of the batteries were passably good, while those of the other were not only poor, but dangerously worthless on account of long service.

The guns of Battery B, Captain Bennett, are 6-pounder brass pieces, and not brass Napoleons as heretofore reported, dating back to 1855; the other battery, A, Captain McGinniss, has the 3-inch rifle dating back to the rebellion. All the pieces are so old and have been so long in use that I should regard them worthless excepting for the purposes of drill in the manual of the piece and battery manœuvres. The target was located on the water about 1,600 yards from the shores of the lake, and the 3-inch rifles used in target practice. Some good results were obtained, but the ammunition had so deteriorated that the shells began to explode at the muzzles of the pieces, and it was thought best to discontinue the firing.

There seemed to be almost an entire absence of the necessary equipments. Neither battery was supplied with forge or battery wagon. The men were not supplied with blanket bags, canteens, haversacks, meat-cans, or tin cups. The food was supplied the same as that for the infantry, and prepared by hired cooks. The men were supplied with undress uniforms only, one suit for each man; this served for drill, stable, and fatigue duty. They were not furnished with stable frocks or overalls; this precluded the possibility of especial neatness at inspection. There was no picket line for the animals, and the stable in which the horses were sheltered was not well arranged.

The absence of so much material essentially necessary to put these batteries on an effective footing leaves a doubt in my mind as to whether it is economy to furnish funds for their support on the present basis. That artillery is necessary in the defensive establishment of a State, there can, of course, be no question; but the lack of wisdom displayed in the support of the present establishment is a matter that deserves more careful consideration than it has yet received. The officers and men of these batteries are sorely taxed, not only in giving their time to the State, but are not slow to contribute their personal funds to these organizations. A proper appreciation of the usefulness of this arm of the service in the protection of life and property under emergencies should give it a more worthy support.

The arms of the regiments of infantry have all been in the service many years. They are Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and with every variety of sights known to that rifle. In none of the regiments were these guns found to be in the best condition as to cleanliness. Some exceptions should, however, be made in favor of the two companies named in each regiment.

My instructions required me to furnish the regimental commanders each day with a report of irregularities discovered the day previous. This I found to be unnecessary, for the reason that irregularities were corrected as far as practicable immediately upon their occurrence.

Limited and incomplete regimental and company records during camp service were mostly kept on loose sheets; all permanent records having been left at home.

The rifle range is located next the camp, and southeast of it, and contains about 50 acres. It is provided with nearly everything by way of mechanical appurtenances necessary for the duty. The inspectors of rifle practice of the regiments are exceptionally competent men. They are indefatigable in their labor, and have accomplished more in the 10 days of the camp service than I have ever observed in the regular Army in the same length of time.

The allowance for target work is 60 rounds for each individual. In my examination of the ammunition, reloaded by hired men, I noticed considerable carelessness in the exact amount of powder, in placing the bullet properly home in the shell, and in the application of lubrication. All this I believe to have had its effect upon the scores at target practice. The long rifle pit, at which twelve Wingate targets are located, I found upon inspection to be exceedingly dangerous. The rains had washed a considerable amount of earth from the hills into the pit, thus bringing the heads of the men who were on duty there at several places within about 10 inches of the level of the crest. Before any further shooting is done considerable labor should be applied to the repair of the pit.

I can not ascertain that there has ever been a signal drill of any kind in the National Guard of this State. No officer has been detailed, nor has any detachment

been designated for such duty. There seems to be an entire absence of all instruments and other appliances for this purpose.

The medical officers of the National Guard of the State are drawn from the best of their profession, and take the greatest interest in their duties. Under the present adverse circumstances, the almost total absence of facilities, the efforts of these gentlemen to bring about a proper standard of proficiency in their departments are of a nature that gives to them the praise of all interested in the military establishment.

The field officers of the various battalions of the State troops are so attached to their work that they seem to apply never-ceasing attention to duty. They are generally exceedingly well informed in all that pertains to the arrangement of troops, contribute largely from their personal funds to the support and efficiency of their commands by way of prizes, etc., for their improvement, and have, as much as can be, an eye to the various outlying companies. Were it possible for the various battalion organizations to have a greater number of combined drills and regimental instruction, there is little doubt that the National Guard of the State of Minnesota would be equal to the best in the land.

The commander-in-chief (the governor) has the following staff: One adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one judge-advocate-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one commissary-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; one assistant adjutant-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; one assistant quartermaster-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; one assistant inspector-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; one assistant commissary-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; one assistant judge-advocate-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; one assistant surgeon-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; one inspector of small-arms practice, with rank of colonel; one chaplain, with rank of colonel; four aides with rank of colonel; seven aides with rank of major.

The adjutant-general, Brig. Gen. John H. Mullen, is an officer of energy, ability, and war experience. To him falls the duty of all the supply departments, and to him is due the credit for the economical and far-reaching application of the limited appropriation for the National Guard of the State. His orders and instructions, as a rule, are impregnated throughout with wisdom as to important measures, and judgment as to details. He superintends the supply of ordnance, ammunition, clothing, camp equipage, subsistence, pay, animals for mounted service, transportation, and, in general, all manner of appurtenances used by the troops.

The inspector-general, Brig. Gen. Charles S. Bunker, is an officer of care, good judgment, and fine military attainments. To him is due much of the efficiency of the troops. At the general inspection the troops gave evidence of excellent instruction and inspections given to them by him at company armories.

So far as I am aware, the commissary-general has not interested himself in the supply, quality, or healthfulness of the subsistence. I am informed that the quartermaster-general requires no returns to be made to him, and therefore can have but little knowledge as to whether or not the troops are ready for any emergency.

The surgeon-general has shown little interest in the health of his troops. I could not ascertain that he gave any attention to the sanitary measures of the various battalions; and I know of no effort on his part to secure and supply any of the abundant instructions readily obtained for hospital service, litter drills, or other assistance that should properly come through him to the regiment.

With the foregoing criticisms I desire here to say from my long experience and service with regiments of all conditions, that the efficiency of these troops is to-day equal to the best regiments of volunteers who so successfully fought the war of the great rebellion.

The officers in general are gentlemen from the best social circles of the State, and have the education and ability to form the strongest defensive establishment. The greatest drawback is the absence of proper legislative assistance, and their present success is as much due to personal contribution as it is due to the appropriations from the State, the latter being \$40,000 and the expenditures about \$75,000; and I believe there has been no waste of money.

With the discouragement incident to such conditions, the troops have attained a proficiency in discipline, drill, and firing that is sufficiently commendable to almost entirely deter adverse criticism. The public spirit evinced under all these circumstances is something remarkable.

I should previously have stated that the ammunition for use in case of emergency is stored as follows per company: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, Duluth, and Mankato, 1,000 rounds each; all other company stations 500 rounds each.

I respectfully refer to the frequent remarks on the part of the commanding officers and others to the effect that the reports made by the regular Army inspecting officers were so long in reaching them that the strictures and suggestions referred to therein

did not bring about early and desired corrections. The report of the troops made for the year 1890 has not yet been received by the regiments.

It is thought advisable, owing to the voluntary service of these troops, their commendable efforts, loss of time, and expenditure of private funds, that the criticisms with reference to their irregularities should be, to a degree, general, yet sufficiently pointed to give the necessary information with regard to their short-comings, taking for granted that the commanders of battalions and the other officers will have no difficulty in tracing out and overcoming all the defects directly and indirectly referred to in my report.

I wish to express through this report my thanks for the uniform kindness and attention shown me by the battalion commanders and their officers during my stay with them.

To the adjutant-general of the State, Brigadier-General Mullen, I am indebted for many courtesies, and I desire to extend to him my grateful appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WILHELM,
Captain, Eighth Infantry.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., *July 26, 1891.*

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the National Guard of North Dakota, encamped at Devil's Lake, N. Dak., from July 16 to 21, 1891.

Pursuant to your letter of instructions, dated June 17, 1891, I reported by letter to the governor of the State, also to the commanding officer of the camp, through the adjutant-general of the same. I proceeded to Devil's Lake City, reaching there on the 15th of July. I at once reported to the commanding officer of the camp (Colonel Miller), who informed me that the encampment would formally commence at reveille on the 16th. The troops were all in camp by the evening of the 15th; the tents had been pitched and ready for occupancy, details from the several companies having been sent a few days in advance for this purpose. I was assigned quarters, and every facility was given me for carrying out my instructions.

THE CAMP.

The site of the camp was beautifully located on high ground, about 5 miles east of Devil's Lake City and about one quarter of a mile north of Devil's Lake. The camp was named Camp Burke in honor of the governor of the State. The locality, which I do not believe could be surpassed, was well adapted for a camp of troops. The only bad feature was the poor facility for drinking water, which had to be hauled from Devil's Lake City; a well had been dug upon the ground, which proved a failure. Drainage and other sanitary arrangements were excellent. The tents were pitched in column of companies in accordance with the tactical form, except that the company streets were too narrow; this was due to the conformation of the ground, and could have been avoided had the camp been laid out in column of divisions; and further, the tents of the field and line officers were not on the proper flank of the camp. This also was owing to the nature of the ground. The men were supplied with the common tent, with wall, and were very much crowded, an average of five men to a tent. The field, staff, and line officers were supplied with wall tents, but they were old and very much worn, and could hardly be called serviceable.

ORGANIZATION.

The National Guard of North Dakota consists of—

One adjutant-general (with rank of brigadier-general), one inspector and judge advocate general (with rank of colonel), one chief of supply (with rank of colonel), one chief of engineers and ordnance (with rank of colonel), one medical director (with rank of colonel). The chief of supply has two assistants (with rank of major). The chief of engineers and ordnance has one assistant (with rank of major). In the medical department there is also one medical purveyor (with rank of lieutenant-colonel), and one storekeeper (with rank of captain).

One regiment of infantry of nine companies.

One battalion of cavalry, dismounted (two troops).

One section of artillery, designated in the code as a battery (two 3-inch rifles). A Gatling gun, .45 caliber, has also been added to this command.

All field and staff officers are appointed by the governor; all company officers are elected—a very poor system for the selection of competent officers. All officers, however,

are required to be examined by the inspector-general of the State before receiving their commissions.

The last legislature made an appropriation for the National Guard of \$11,000 annually for two years.

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

The time of the troops while in camp was well employed. Company drill from 6:30 to 8 a. m.; guard mounting at 8:30 a. m.; battalion drill from 9:30 to 11 a. m.; target practice from 1 to 4:30 p. m.; officers' school at 4 p. m., lasting until first call for parade.

The drills and ceremonies on the first day were rather crude affairs. The drill of the several infantry companies was fair, that of the battery very good. The battery was supplied with green farm-horses picked up in the vicinity of the camp, but they were well handled by the drivers, and it is wonderful the proficiency this command attained in a few days. Captain Hughes, the commander, is a very capable officer and maneuvered his battery well.

The cavalry is comparatively a new organization and had but very little knowledge of the tactics, but I noticed a great improvement each day. All drills were on foot, the horses (which are owned by the men) having been left back, so I have no knowledge of their mounts. The officers and men are zealous and showed fair proficiency at the close of encampment.

The greater part of my time was spent with the infantry battalion during the drills. I was with it some portion of the time every day. At the request of Colonel Miller, I took command of the battalion on the morning of the 18th, and I am pleased to say it was a very satisfactory drill. I explained each movement. Officers and men were prompt to obey every command, and the task proved much easier than I apprehended. The progress made was very good. At each drill I made my criticisms and corrected all errors on the ground. The field officers in turn each took the battalion at drill, and I gave them my assistance when necessary.

In consideration of the fact that it was the first time in several years that all the companies of the regiment had been together, they did remarkably well.

While many of the officers did not seem to be very familiar with the tactics, a few showed evidence of close study.

On the morning of the 21st the several arms were maneuvered together. The cavalry battalion had been thrown out in advance as skirmishers; the battery took a good position on a high knoll to the right and about 300 yards in rear of the skirmishers. The cavalry had opened up fire in front; the infantry was advancing in column of fours, moved forward in double time to the support of the battery, and formed "left front into line" on its left, which in my opinion was a good position, as the right flank was not exposed. I rode to the front and directed the commanding officer of the cavalry battalion to fall back slowly, but to keep up the firing, and take position on the right of the battery. As soon as the front was cleared both the artillery and infantry opened up fire, which was incessant for about twenty minutes. All these movements were well executed and gave the men some idea of what would be expected in actual war. This was the closing drill of the encampment and was witnessed by several hundred spectators.

The first two dress parades did not go off well. The companies were too long in getting on the ground. Several of the officers did not know their proper positions in dressing their companies, and would remain in front while doing so. Some did not understand the proper position of the sword while the companies were at "Parade rest." I called attention to all these errors, and I noticed a decided improvement each day. The closing parade was very good.

GUARD DUTY.

There was a camp guard mounted daily, which was composed of an officer of the day, two officers of the guard, three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-seven privates. There had evidently been little attention paid to this duty. The ceremony of guard mounting was poorly done at first, but good progress was made from day to day. There was not enough time for instruction, each man in the command having but one tour. Under the circumstances it could not be expected that guard duty would be well performed. I had a copy of Kennon's Guard Manual with me, from which instructions for a sentinel were written and posted up at the guard tent. There had been no system of guard manual adopted, and many of the men were new and had never performed a tour of guard before, but they are intelligent and quick to learn. Both officers and men exhibited a great deal of interest in this duty and were anxious to learn.

I visited the sentinels both day and night and found very few who knew anything about it. They would challenge during the day, and salute by touching the cap with the left hand while remaining at a "Carry" with the right. Reliefs would halt in front of the tent of the commander-in-chief and salute. However, a satisfactory progress was made in this as well as in all other duties.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline was very fair, the behavior of the men excellent; they were respectful and orderly; I did not see a drunken man while in camp; they are subordinate and anxious to learn their duties. There was a good deal of familiarity between the officers and men, but I can not see how this can be avoided in a camp of troops of this kind, where all are on the same social equality at their homes. Each organization has its own system of fines for infractions of discipline, but I was informed that it is not well enforced; the fines are not paid, and the only remedy is discharge. There is one matter which happened in camp that I very much regret to mention where others did so well. The commanding officer of Company K, First Regiment (Captain Sprake), received some very sad news from home and was compelled to leave. The company wanted to go also. Colonel Miller talked to the men and tried to induce them to remain, but without avail; he promised them if they would at least remain until after the general inspection, they could go on the following day. They did so, but packed up the next day and left for their homes. That they have not a proper appreciation of their duty as soldiers is quite apparent, and they should be discharged from the State service as an organization. Captain Sprake impressed me as being a most excellent officer, and did everything he could to induce the men to remain.

UNIFORM.

The uniform, both fatigue and full-dress, is the same as that of the Army, except they wear the State button. The clothing is well fitted to the men and the material is of much finer quality than that which is furnished to the Army. Two of the infantry companies did not have the full dress; for one company (D) there was some excuse, as it had only been organized about three months, but for the other (K) there appeared to be none, as the company has been organized about two years. One troop (A) received their full dress at the camp, the other troop (B) were promised theirs, but they did not arrive, and the men were very much disappointed, and were compelled to appear at drills and parades in citizens' clothes. The general appearance of the uniform was very good.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the entire command on Sunday, the 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m. The inspection was preceded by a review. Colonel Miller received the review, the lieutenant-colonel (Ford) commanding. The marching of the artillery and Companies B, C, and G, of the infantry, very good; the others fair. I noticed that a number of the officers passed carrying the sword at the first motion of "Present;" the cavalry did not carry their pieces at a "Carry," but kept them at a "Right shoulder." At a subsequent review given for the governor I observed that a great many of these errors had been corrected. In inspecting the infantry I found the rifles rusty; in one company (F) they were very bad, so much so that they had become unserviceable, but the present commander of the company (Captain Brand) is not responsible for this, as they had been turned over to him in this condition by his predecessor. This company should have new rifles issued to it. The rifles of Company C, First Infantry, presented the best appearance. I found the carbines of the cavalry and the sabers of the artillery in excellent condition.

The infantry are armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, the cavalry with carbines, same make and caliber; the artillery with the saber. Some of the infantry companies have the McKeever cartridge-boxes; others with old and obsolete patterns. Also a great number of the waist-belts are old and cracked and fastened with the old pattern oval belt-plate; in this respect the equipment of this command is poor. Some of the companies are furnished with new pattern haversacks, canteens, and blanket bags, also the newest pattern of woven cartridge-belts. Company A was the most thoroughly equipped. If the band were furnished with music pouches, their equipment would be complete. I found the company streets well policed, clothing and bedding neatly folded, and blanket bags carefully packed; in this the battery excelled.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

The system of messing was excellent. The troops are subsisted on the ration as adopted in the Army, increased by one-fifth. The cost of the ration I believe did not exceed 25 cents. Rations were issued daily on returns approved by the company commander; each company had its own mess; in some cases cooks were detailed, while others hired citizens, who were paid by the men. As a rule company officers messed with the companies. There was a general mess for the field and staff officers. The quality of the food issued to the men was of the very best and well cooked. The supply department was most ably managed by Col. D. W. Yorkey, chief of supply, a very efficient officer. Heretofore the men have been fed under the contract system, which caused a good deal of complaint; but in conversing with the men I found everything this year very satisfactory.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There is no provision for a hospital corps, nor are there any company bearers in this command. The medical director was in camp during the whole period, and also a medical officer with each organization; there were no men reported sick or unable to do duty. There was a sufficient number of hospital tents on the ground, but as there was no necessity for them, they were used for other purposes.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The police of the camp was very good. Sink-holes had been dug in the rear of each company kitchen for the deposit of all waste water. Camp refuse was hauled away each day some distance from the camp and deposited. Sinks for officers and men were well covered, but they were not properly disinfected. Bath-houses had been erected on the lake shore, and the facilities for bathing I do not believe could be excelled anywhere.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There had been little or no previous instruction in this duty. Practice was held daily from 1 to 4:30 p. m.; five shots per man were allowed; the time was too limited for any extended practice. I witnessed some very good shooting at 200, 300, and 500 yards. I instructed the men in the different positions at the request of Major Penke, who had been appointed inspector of small-arms practice; he manifested a great deal of interest in this duty, and I have no doubt but what good results will be attained under his supervision.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. For the purpose of instruction companies should go through the ceremony of guard mounting at their respective armories as often as practicable. Sentinels should be posted and relieved in accordance with Kennon's Manual, so that by the next encampment officers and men will have a better understanding of this important duty.

2. There should be setting-up drills in the armories, and instruction given in the manner of making salutes.

3. Systematic instruction and practice in target firing should be inaugurated. Good ranges, no doubt, could be obtained at the different localities.

4. As there is no system of books, returns, etc., in this command, a complete set of regimental and company books and returns should be supplied to the commanding officer of the infantry regiment for the purpose of instructing the officers in all that pertains to the permanent records of a company.

5. Officers should be held to a more strict accountability for the arms and accouterments issued to them.

6. The time of annual encampment should be extended to two weeks; six days is not sufficient. About the time the men become interested in their duties the camp is broken up.

7. If possible, the presence of at least a company of regular troops at the next encampment.

The National Guard of North Dakota contains some excellent material, and I am convinced can be brought up to a high state of efficiency. The officers are a fine class of men and take a great deal of interest in all their duties. The governor of the State was present during the entire time and took a great deal of interest in the encampment.

Lieutenants Patten and Day of the Army were present during the encampment and rendered great assistance to both officers and men, and also to myself, for which I desire to express my thanks.

To Governor Burke, Colonels Miller (the commanding officer of the camp), Yorkey, Brown, and Creel, also to Adjutant Schwellenback, I desire to express my thanks for many courtesies, and who contributed to make my stay at the camp both pleasant and agreeable.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. KELL,
Captain, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

ORONO, ME., August 31, 1891.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received from the Headquarters of the Army under date of June 8, 1891, I have visited the annual encampment of the militia of Maine, which was held at Augusta from August 17 to August 21, inclusive.

I reported to Gen. Henry M. Sprague, adjutant-general, on the morning of August 17, and was present to see the troops march into camp.

THE CAMP.

The troops were encamped on the same ground as that occupied last year, a smooth plateau about 1 mile from the State-house at Augusta. The grounds comprise about 60 acres of land owned by the State, and being elevated and possessing natural drainage afford an excellent location for camping. The view from the grounds along the valley of the Kennebec is one of great beauty. It is the same site as is regularly used for the annual encampments, and for more particular description of its details I refer to the report of the officer who visited the encampment last year.

THE MILITIA OF MAINE.

The militia of Maine consists of two infantry regiments of eight companies each, and two gun companies, one being attached to each of the regiments. There are in addition one independent company of infantry located at Eastport, and an ambulance corps lately organized. Excepting the independent company, all the organized militia were present in camp. There is no cavalry force organized. Previous to this year the troops have been organized as a brigade, but by an act of the last legislature this organization was abolished; consequently the two regiments, though camped side by side, practically formed two distinct encampments, and received orders from their colonels for the hours of service, for guard duty, and for all the routine duties of camp. Such orders were issued by the governor, through the adjutant-general, as were necessary to secure the object of the encampment; but few such orders, however, were issued.

WORK OF THE ENCAMPMENT.

The two regiments marched on the camp ground about noon of August 17, the First Regiment under command of Col. Lucius H. Kendall, and the Second Regiment under command of Col. Victor Brett. The tents had been previously pitched by laborers; and as the company cooks had been ordered into camp two days before, dinner was prepared and everything ready for active duty without loss of time. Orders designating the hours of service and those relating to guard duty were read previous to breaking ranks. Forenoon and afternoon battalion drill was ordered for both regiments. In the First Regiment the hours from 9 till 11 a. m., and from 8 till 5:15 p. m. were designated; and in the Second Regiment from 9:15 till 11 a. m., and from 2:15 till 4 p. m. It will be seen that the First Regiment gave over four hours daily to drill, while three and one-half hours were devoted by the Second Regiment to the same purpose. At the request of the governor I divided my time as equally as possible between the two regiments, and was present at all the different formations of each as many times as my divided duty allowed. At his request I corrected on the spot any pronounced errors that occurred, and also made daily reports at the close of each day of my observations to the adjutant-general.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

The ambulance corps, lately organized, is one of the additions to the Maine militia made during the past year. The corps is under the command of Capt. Warren H. Riker, who takes great pride in perfecting his men in the duties of their organization. The corps consists of the commanding officer, a hospital steward, a first sergeant, and about twelve privates. Captain Riker met with a painful accident the first day of the encampment. His horse stumbling caused a fall which broke his arm. Notwithstanding this accident, with his arm in a sling, he remained on duty and superintended the drills of his men. Such devotion to duty deserves special praise. The drills of the corps consisted in practicing with the ambulance and stretchers; and in a few cases, men at drill being overcome with heat, practical use of the stretchers was necessary. A lecture was given each day to the corps by the medical director and his assistants on the elementary principles of surgery. I was not able to be present at any of these lectures; but I found that good interest was manifested by the men, and have no doubt that great benefit resulted.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

All sanitary arrangements of the camp were under the direction of the medical director or his assistants—such as the police of the grounds and kitchens and the care of the sinks. The duty was carefully performed. The camp was at all times clean and orderly. The sinks were covered with fresh earth twice a day. The water supply was furnished in barrels which were filled daily with water hauled by teams. The supply was all that was necessary for cooking and cleaning. The one great requirement that was not supplied was some arrangement for bathing. There is no place where the men can bathe except in the river, which is fully a mile distant. I found that the medical director regretted this defect and was anxious to see it remedied.

MESSING.

Each company is provided with a frame building for a kitchen and another for a dining-room. The kitchens are supplied with good ranges and necessary cooking utensils;

and the dining-rooms are provided with tin plates and dippers and iron knives and forks. Everything connected with the messing arrangements is the property of the State. The commissary department was under charge of Col. George A. Philbrook, who was present, and zealous in the discharge of his duties. The men were well fed. The ration regularly issued was in excess of that issued in the regular Army. The food was well cooked, each company having two cooks who were especially enlisted for this duty. There was no complaint on the part of the men about the amount or quality of food. The entire management of the commissary department was a complete success, and testified strongly to Colonel Philbrook's ability as an executive officer.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

There are seventeen persons belonging to the governor's staff; of these, four were present during the entire encampment, viz: Gen. Henry M. Sprague, adjutant-general; Gen. John Harper, inspector-general; Col. George A. Philbrook, commissary-general, and Col. Enoch C. Farrington, inspector of rifle practice. Nearly all the other members of the staff were present at the review of the troops by the governor on the last day of the encampment.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

The troops have no opportunity to have battalion drill except at the annual encampment. The only drill that can be obtained during the year is company drill, much of which is held in the company hall or armory. Moreover, many of the men who come to camp have been enlisted but a short time, and the officers and non-commissioned officers are frequently new to their positions. Battalion drill is therefore begun and continued under disadvantages. At first I noticed that at all battalion formations some companies came onto the line in double and some in single rank. At my suggestion this was corrected and the single rank adopted for all formations. It is not surprising, when the opportunities are considered, that mistakes were made. There were occasional mistakes in the commands of officers commanding the battalions, and of company officers. These I called attention to in my daily reports, and the suggestions were always quickly acted upon. On the whole, I found the field officers and a majority of the company officers entirely proficient in their duties. They seemed familiar with the tactics and quite at home in their positions. Some of the junior officers and many of the non-commissioned officers were not entitled to so much praise; and the worst feature of the drills and exercises was the fact that the line of file-closers paid little or no attention to the men in their immediate vicinity, seeming content if they themselves marched in proper place and obeyed the regular commands. They need more instruction in their duties before they come into camp, and should be made to realize that they have a duty to do in seeing that the men keep their proper place and position and are attentive. The captains of companies, being responsible for the theoretical instruction of their officers and non-commissioned officers, should establish schools of instruction before coming into camp.

Officers and men worked with zeal during the entire encampment, and excellent progress in battalion drill was the result. At first many errors were noticed at the guard mountings and dress parades of both regiments, but attention being called thereto they were gradually corrected, and at the close of the camp these exercises were conducted in a very creditable manner, without any errors of command. But few of the changes authorized in Upton's Tactics have been regularly promulgated; consequently some captains had assumed the responsibility of themselves adopting the changes, while others had not done so. This results in some lack of uniformity, a condition which perhaps calls for little comment, as the new Tactics about to be issued will doubtless remove the cause and do away with the defect. Setting-up drills were held for the companies each morning for about fifteen minutes before breakfast. In many cases the men were not as well set up as one would like to see; but this morning drill produced good results, and an improvement was noticeable in the individual carriage of the men. After the first day of the encampment one of the two daily battalion drills was given to the work of skirmishing. But very little practice had previously been obtained. The colonel of the First Regiment informed me that so far as he knew the regiment had never had the drill; and in the Second Regiment it had not been practiced for years. At first the troops were naturally slow in taking up their proper positions; incorrect commands were sometimes heard, and the men did not always kneel in loading and firing. But here, as at other exercises, a marked and continued improvement was noticed, and a little more time was all that was needed to have made this drill accurate and correct in every respect.

Men were allowed too much liberty at drill regarding the matter of dress. Buttons were unbuttoned, chin-straps were down, belts were sometimes worn under the blouses, and handkerchiefs were worn about the necks.

On the whole the militia of Maine are quite proficient in company and battalion drill; and the improvement made during the five days of camp deserves much praise. The enthusiasm and energy that pervades the citizen soldiery is commendable and gratifying.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Most of the companies have ranges at their homes where a limited amount of practice can be obtained. Their ranges, however, do not in most cases afford opportunity for practice beyond 300 yards. The range at the camp ground is excellent for two and three hundred yards; for five and six hundred yards it is poor, an elevated platform being necessary at these points. A fair range for skirmishing is obtained up to about 400 yards. The target practice of the militia is under charge of Col. Enoch C. Farrington, an officer who is himself an excellent shot and a good theoretical and practical instructor, and who is most enthusiastically devoted to his work. The target practice of the encampment was in the form of matches between teams from the different companies and from the two regiments. A regimental skirmish match was held between teams of fifty men taken from the two regiments. The conditions were to start at about 800 yards from the target, in line of skirmishers, with one-yard intervals, to advance to within 150 yards, making five halts, and then to retreat to the starting point making the same number of halts, one shot to be fired at each halt and the firing to be off hand from standing position and at a regulation target for 200 yards. Out of a possible 500 hits, the team from the First Regiment made 439 and the team from the Second Regiment made 464. There are a large number of first-class shots among the militia of Maine; some that probably can not be excelled by any men in any organization in the United States. I found on inquiry, however, that many of the men had had but little practice, and quite a proportion had never fired a rifle. It is not the intention that this condition shall continue. The subject of rifle practice is in its infancy among the militia, and is being developed as fast as circumstances will permit. Colonel Farrington assured me that it was his intention to so develop the subject that before the present target season is over every man shall have an opportunity for practice. The entire force furnish good material for development, and the subject is one that is popular among the men.

GUARD DUTY.

Each regiment furnished its own guard and alternated daily in furnishing the guard for staff headquarters. Each regiment had twelve posts, while four were maintained at headquarters. The limited time in camp did not permit, under this arrangement, that all the men should be once on guard, a fact to be regretted. The guard duty was the weakest feature of the encampment. Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty has been regularly adopted by the State as a standard; but only a few copies of the work have yet been distributed. A large majority of the officers and nearly all the men were on guard for the first time, consequently the work of instruction was accompanied by difficulties. Men were placed on post with only a vague idea of their duties. By request, I assisted in the instruction of the guard, and found all willing and anxious to learn. The officers of the guard studied hard to post themselves, and were then energetic in the work of instructing the men. More copies of Kennon's Manual should be distributed, and captains should give their men theoretical instruction before coming into camp.

DISCIPLINE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.

The discipline of the camp was excellent. I observed no disorder among the troops. Soldiers were permitted to visit town when off duty by procuring a pass. The enlisted men were generally respectful to their officers, seldom failing to salute, but I noticed some cases of men remaining seated and saluting with the hand while in that position. In general appearance the one thing that calls for criticism was the dress of the men when off duty. Men walked about the grounds with blouses unbuttoned, and in many instances in their shirt sleeves; while articles of citizens' clothing worn with other articles of uniform marred the appearance of camp. I noticed in a few instances men at the tables eating their meals in their shirt sleeves. The captains of companies have a work to do to improve this appearance at the next encampment.

INSPECTION.

The afternoon drill hours of August 20 were devoted to an inspection of the two regiments; and in company with Gen. John Harper, inspector-general, I inspected the troops. The full-dress uniform provided is practically that of the United States service; a white cord along the seams of the pants for privates being the only difference observed. The troops are provided with canteens and knapsacks, but have no haversacks. The knapsacks are old and many are worn and defaced. The troops are armed with the Springfield rifle, a large proportion of the men having those with the old-fashioned sights, while the remainder have the new rifles. Many of the guns have been in use for a long time and show the effects of usage; some of the pieces were dirty and rusty. The State is replacing these old rifles with new ones as fast as the allowance will admit. At present, armed as they are with old-fashioned rifles, which are somewhat out of condition from long use, the armament is not entirely satisfactory. The uniform of the troops was satisfactory; the fit of the clothes being as good as could be expected.

On the afternoon of the last day of the encampment the governor and staff reviewed the two regiments in turn, and this ceremony concluded the work that had been indicated; at its conclusion the troops marched to their trains. By invitation, I was present at the review. The troops showed the beneficial effects of the five days' work. The lines were correctly and accurately formed; the marching was good, and the appearance of the troops showed excellent improvement. The review of the First Regiment was without any tactical error, and the whole movement would have been creditable to any organization of troops. The companies of the Second Regiment also marched in good order.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having witnessed the encampment of the Maine militia, and having conversed freely with the officers on their facilities and needs, I have the following recommendations to make, the adoption of which would, in my opinion, add to the efficiency of the soldiery of the State:

First. The State should provide facilities for bathing for the men. It is the one necessity lacking on the ground. Some plan should be adopted for a more complete water supply which would easily admit of arrangements for the men to bathe.

Second. The troops should have a brigade organization. The abolition of this organization by the last legislature was, in my opinion, a mistake. A military head is needed at an encampment and at all times to prevent friction between the two regimental organizations. The work of the camp would progress much more satisfactorily with a brigade organization. Moreover, the promotion incident thereto is wanted as an inducement and encouragement for military efficiency. The small additional cost is not to be compared with the advantages.

Third. The method of selection of officers is defective. The system of election prevailing must produce in many instances unsatisfactory results. The militia laws should be changed or amended. A system of examination should be adopted which would prevent inefficient men from being commissioned. If the laws were so amended as to provide that after election the officer should be examined by a board of superior officers, and a commission issued only in the event of success, much more satisfactory results would be obtained.

Fourth. The militia laws should provide for the retirement from active service of officers who have served faithfully for a stated period. This would allow the officer to retain his uniform, and would provide the governor with a strong force of efficient officers. Retired officers could be used with good results to help make up examination boards.

Fifth. The time of the encampment is too short; the men but fairly get to work at the end of five days. Ten days at least should be given to these annual encampments.

Sixth. A company of regular troops ought to be present and go into camp with the militia. Many advantages would result. The acquaintance would be of mutual benefit. I recommend that one company of regular troops be provided by the proper authorities for encampment with the Maine militia next year.

Seventh. The militia of Maine need more support. Whatever deficiencies exist are directly traceable to the lack of funds. The State appropriates annually \$20,000, which is to provide for the pay, subsistence, transportation, etc., of the troops. The appropriation from the United States, for the purpose of clothing and equipping the men, amounts to \$5,528.58. This sum is entirely inadequate. I spoke of old and nearly unserviceable rifles in the hands of the men; this is because the appropriation does not admit of the guns being replaced, except gradually as each year's money becomes available. The United States should appropriate for the militia of Maine, in order to properly uniform and equip it, at least \$25,000. Moreover, an allowance for pay for the troops while encamped might very properly be borne by the General Government.

In the seventy years that Maine has been a State her militia has been called into active service twice—once at the time of the dispute over the northeastern boundary which was settled in 1842 by the Ashburton treaty, and again at the outbreak of the civil war; in both instances called to settle national questions, never on account of domestic insurrection. The people of Maine are a quiet, law-abiding people, and there is little fear that her militia will ever be needed except at the call of the General Government. The feeling, therefore, strongly prevails that the National Government should grant more liberal support. More support is needed in order to properly clothe and equip the men; and the General Government could well afford to grant additional support beyond the mere matter of arming and equipping.

In order to have an efficient militia, support and encouragement are necessary. Maine possesses an active, intelligent, and loyal militia; and the only thing needful is more money for its proper support.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge my obligation to his excellency Governor Edwin C. Burleigh, Adjutant-General Henry Sprague, Inspector-General John Harper, and

Col. George A. Philbrook for many courtesies extended and for facilities afforded me to see the troops at all their different exercises during the encampment.

Respectfully submitted.

EVERARD E. HATCH,
First Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS,
Evansville, Ind., August 3, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with letter from Headquarters of the Army, dated June 8, 1891, and in accordance with letter of instructions from Inspector-General's Office, dated June 26, 1891, I visited the encampment of the militia of Indiana (Indiana Legion) at Fort Wayne, Ind., reporting my arrival at the camp to Brig. Gen. N. R. Ruckle, adjutant-general of the State and commanding officer of the brigade there encamped. Being met with a cordial invitation to take up my quarters in camp, I remained there from the beginning to the end of the encampment, July 20 to 25 inclusive.

The troops in camp consisted of the First Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. W. D. Ewing; Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. W. J. McKee; Third Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. George S. Haste; Fourth Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Maj. George N. Gunder, and the First Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Joseph B. Curtis—a total of thirty-seven companies of infantry and three companies of artillery. The regimental organization is of twelve companies with three battalions, but no regiment had quite its full complement of companies; the Fourth Infantry and First Artillery not being yet completely organized, and certain companies of the other regiments not having the requisite number of men to authorize them to attend the encampment.

The camp was situated about half a mile east of Fort Wayne and about the same distance south of the St. Joseph River, on a tract of ground of about 1,000 by 800 yards area, called "Hayden's Farm." It was free from all undergrowth, mostly level and cleared, except a small, handsome grove of oak on the south side, and admirably adapted for the purpose in view. Sufficient water was obtained by driving two wells which were rigged with pumps, and good bathing was had in the river. All the tents and mess-shelters were pitched by the troops, and the work was excellently done, the lines especially being exact. The general plan was a square, the north front being occupied by the Third Infantry and First Artillery; east front by the First and Fourth Infantry; south front by brigade headquarters, and west front by the Second Infantry; each organization being individually camped according to regulations.

The general police of the camp was in all respects worthy of high praise. The weather during the encampment was so favorable that no duties were in any way interfered with. The heat was at times oppressive during drills, but the manner in which it was endured by the men was noticeable and very creditable.

The discipline of the troops was excellent; military courtesies were well observed by all. Their punctilious observance among officers might well be a suggestion to the regular service, where intimate associations are apt to cause carelessness in this respect. Absence from any roll-call or military duty in camp entailed a forfeiture of \$4.50 on official report thereof by the captain. This does not appear excessive considering the short time the troops are under discipline. The graver offenses are punishable by general or regimental court-martial. There was very little occasion to resort to any of these measures, and in constant walks through the camp no case of inebriety was noticed by me.

The system of uniforming the troops is somewhat peculiar, but very good. The soldier has a clothing allowance of \$3.50 per year for the three years of enlistment. That for the first year is retained by the State and is used to purchase his fatigue uniform, which, however, belongs to the State. The allowance for the remaining two years is paid to the soldier. The uniform is of the regular Army pattern, but the troops have no full dress. The adjutant-general states that the money available will not at present permit it; and while it is evident that with limited monetary assistance he has already made the most creditable progress in equipment and organization, I am of the opinion that full-dress uniform, Army pattern, should be issued, and, if necessary, deducted from the soldier's clothing allowance. Where there is so little apparently to induce a young man to enter the National Guard, save a most creditable patriotism, it would appear that he should have the opportunity to parade in full dress on proper occasions. And further, if a march through the streets of a city is likely to be a feature of an encampment, I am of the opinion that the full dress should be carried to camp for that purpose. It could easily be boxed for each company and carried in the baggage car without charge. This for the pride the troops

would take in their uniform and the effect on spectators, and because I believe full dress to be of more importance comparatively with militia than with regular troops.

The infantry were armed with Springfield rifles, caliber .45, old model, and worn, but kept in good serviceable condition. They were provided with blanket bags, but no haversacks or canteens, which are to be procured as soon as the appropriations will admit of it. The artillery had four 3-inch rifled field-pieces (Rodman) and one Gatling gun, and were equipped as light artillery. The horses were hired temporarily in the city of Fort Wayne. The drills of this arm were very creditable, and with experienced horses would have been very fine. There is no cavalry in the Legion. Guard duty was well performed and rapid progress was made in instruction. The details were purposely large for that purpose. Drills were frequent and onerous, but not to excess. The regular daily ceremonies were guard mount and dress parade only. On the evening of the 23d brigade dress parade was had. It was excellent. On the afternoon of the 24th the whole command was reviewed by his excellency the governor, Alvin P. Hovey, himself a prominent general officer of the war of 1861. The review was extremely creditable. It is believed, however, that the average marching in company front might have been somewhat better, considering the fact that this can be practiced at the armories or home stations. The review was followed in about two hours by a march through certain streets of Fort Wayne. The troops, accompanied by five good bands of music, presented a handsome and imposing spectacle.

The rations for officers and men were furnished by the State, purchased after bids invited, and issued daily, the ration being similar to and about one-third more than the Army ration. There was an evident intention that subsistence and mess equipment should be plain as befitted field service.

Signal practice was had with heliograph, flag, and torch, under Capt. Charles T. McIntyre and other officers of the signal corps of the State, assisted by eight enlisted men of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. They also constructed a telegraph line encircling the camp. There was a competent operator at headquarters of each organization.

The target practice was conducted on a temporary range, about half a mile distant, at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, under the able and energetic management of Lieut. Abner Pickering, Second U. S. Infantry, who took charge of the work at the request of the adjutant-general of the State. His suggestion that the State provide itself with ten 6 by 6 Laidley revolving targets is concurred in. I would suggest, further, that it is important that each company should at an early date be provided means to have some practice at the home stations each year, if only at 100 or 200 yards range, as an interest in rifle practice is liable in the future to be an important factor in the permanence of the National Guard and attractiveness of service therein. Practice was had by all the companies in camp (except artillery), and with satisfactory results.

Finally a few suggestions are respectfully submitted:

The State law limits the encampment to seven days. It would be better to limit it to ten days. With one or two intervening Sundays for rest and recreation there would then be eight or nine working days.

Whole companies should not be mustered in and out of service at one time. Enlistments should expire at different dates for individuals, thus insuring a percent age of old soldiers at all times.

Officers and men alike receive in camp \$1 per day pay. This does not appear to be fair to the officers, who frequently leave a valuable business behind. I would suggest something like the following as being less than corresponding regular Army pay, which is only attained after years of service, and as on the other hand still enough to cover the case: For all enlisted men (except first sergeants) \$1 per day; first sergeants \$1.50 per day; second lieutenants of all arms \$2 per day; for each successive grade \$1 additional per day (*i. e.*, captain \$4, colonel \$7, etc.), to be paid only for actual service at camp of instruction.

It is believed that a camping ground of, say, one mile square should be purchased or leased by the State on some railroad from 3 to 6 miles from the city of Indianapolis. That city is mentioned because it is the railroad and geographical center and capital of the State.

It is a pleasure to mention the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me by all. No daily report was considered necessary by the commanding officer further than the frequent conversations it was my pleasure to hold with him, he having a wide experience in military affairs.

A most praiseworthy desire and attempt to learn and improve was evident in all ranks, and an interest—one might almost say an enthusiasm—was shown which is most encouraging as to the future safety of the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WALKER,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., *August 29, 1891.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Inspector-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Vermont National Guard, made in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 114, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, as amended by paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 152, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and by letter of instructions from your office dated July 11, 1891.

I arrived at Burlington, Vt., on the 20th of July, 1891, and called upon Gen. T. S. Peck, adjutant and inspector general of the State, and reported by letter through him to his excellency Governor Carroll S. Page, the latter being at Hyde Park, Vt. General Peck requested me to see General Greenleaf, brigade commander, in regard to some work to be done before the encampment. I did so, and learned from General Greenleaf that they wished me to visit the various military organizations of the State, at their armories, for the purpose of seeing them drill and advising them in regard to matters in which they were deficient. Also that Col. Julius J. Estey, the regimental commander, had outlined a tour for me, giving from one to two days with each company.

As this duty came within your instructions, I went to St. Albans on July 22 to inspect the company stationed there, and concluded with the light battery at Brattleboro on the 8th of August, visiting all the armories in the State and seeing each organization drill with but one exception. At several places it rained, so that the drill was confined to the armory, and there was not much room for company movements and skirmish drills. When requested by the company commander I drilled the company, both in and out of doors, some for several hours. Several companies were fairly well drilled in the manual of arms and school of the company, and showed considerable interest and enthusiasm, turning out with full ranks. Others were sadly deficient. I was informed in several cases that there had been but one full company drill (in June) since the last annual encampment. The excuses given or made were that their armories were not suitable; that they could not be made comfortable in winter, or had no means for doing so; that they were too small for company movements, and the men could come to drill only in the evening; that the members of the company were widely scattered and could not afford the loss of time or expense of attending, etc., all of which seemed reasonable under the circumstances.

None of the armories are what they should be. All could be improved with a small allowance of money for that purpose, and it is believed that if the rent paid was sufficient to warrant the expenditure additional quarters and improvements would be provided. Company E, at Barre, had the best equipped and most comfortable rooms, the greatest number of men present for drill, and was the best drilled in the manual of arms, showing that attractive quarters help to build up a company. The company officers are elected by the votes of the members of the company. Occasionally so much feeling is shown at these elections that it subsequently proves prejudicial to the discipline of the company. The company commander has by all odds the most responsible and trying office in the guard, and when one realizes the limited extent of authority he is able to exercise over the individual members of the organization, the study, work, and expense of fitting himself for the position, and knows that the pay and emoluments of the private and captain are equal, the wonder is that any person can be found willing to accept the position. But I am now ready to testify that from General Peck to the youngest recruit all seemed cheerful and zealous in the performance of duty and were actuated or influenced by patriotic motives displayed by no other class of men. This tour afforded me an opportunity of seeing the officers and men at their home stations, and of learning something of the means and methods employed to keep up the several companies in the State; also of their general standing as military organizations.

The Vermont National Guard consists of general staff, brigade commander and staff, First Light Battery, and First Regiment of Infantry (12 companies), 74 officers and 695 enlisted men. Brig. Gen. William L. Greenleaf commanded the camp. The general staff is but partially organized and does not correspond with the Army departments. All have duties assigned them by law, and the offices are most ably filled. The troops and supplies of all kinds are forwarded to and from camp by the quartermaster-general, usually by special trains, the railroads being obliged by law to transport troops at the rate of 2 cents per man per mile. The force could be assembled and be made effective at any place in the State within 24 hours of notice. There is no system of wagon or pack transportation. Drayage about camp is hired for the occasion by the quartermaster's department.

The camp was located at Bennington and named Camp Vermont in honor of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Vermont into the Union. The site of the camp was on the grounds of the Vermont Soldiers' Home, in a fine meadow, about 40 by 80 rods, of cleared land, adjoining and south of the home. There was plenty of additional room in the fields and timber surrounding this meadow.

The camp was pitched by hired laborers under the supervision of the officers of the quartermaster's department. I was told that this was an experiment that was not satisfactory. Heretofore the camp has been made by details from each company reporting at the place selected several days in advance of the encampment, a similar detail remaining behind to strike the tents and secure the property. The troops were ordered into this camp from Friday, August 14, to 21, 8 days, and all reported the first day except the light battery, which arrived the following afternoon, having marched over the Green Mountains from Brattleboro. A most excellent band of 40 pieces arrived with the regiment, camped with it, and formed a pleasing feature of the camp. From the morning reports it was found that 98 per cent. of the authorized strength of the guard was present at the camp, and that less than 2 per cent. of these were on sick report and excused from duty.

The regiment was encamped on the south side of the meadow, leaving a parade ground about 100 by 300 yards between it and the home. The company streets opened out to the parade, and the company messes and sinks were in rear of the line of field officers' tents. The light batteries were on the east and brigade headquarters and the guard tents on the west side of the parade. The general staff was camped west of the home. Numerous other organizations camped on the grounds of the home during the celebration on the 19th instant, but none within these lines. The camp equipage was ample, in good condition, owned by the State, and when not in use is stored at the State arsenal at Montpelier, and carefully looked after by Capt. E. N. Wright, military storekeeper. Wall tents 9 by 9 feet were principally used, 4 men to a tent. Most of the tents were floored; cots and straw ticks used. There were two wall tents for the company officers and two tents for each field and staff officer. There was also a large stable tent for the horses of Fuller's Battery.

A general mess for officers, located near brigade headquarters, was run by a caterer hired for that purpose. Each company subsisted itself in a satisfactory manner; they have large mess tents, some capable of seating a hundred or more people, besides tents or portable houses for kitchens. The table furniture was excellent and the kitchens provided with ranges, portable ovens, or steam cookers. The food was of good variety, excellent quality and quantity, and well cooked and served. Company officers mess with their men. Water was abundant, the entire camp being supplied by iron pipes laid for that purpose. There were no facilities for bathing. The water was soft and caused considerable sickness among those accustomed to the hard water generally found in the State. The details of the hospital department were well arranged by Surgeon-General Rutherford. The sick and injured were carefully treated and looked after by Surgeon Jenne, assisted by Assistant Surgeons Webster, Huntington, and Lee. Hospital Steward Chapman's field dispensing chest was thoroughly tested and found equal to the occasion. It was estimated that 10 per cent. of the command were treated for some complaint in 24 hours. The men detailed for the purpose, from the regiment, were instructed in some of the duties pertaining to the hospital and ambulance corps, according to the new Army regulations on the subject. The whole camp was thoroughly policed each day, and the tents, company, streets, mess-tents, and kitchens kept in excellent condition. The sinks were in a bad condition, owing in a great measure to the large crowd about camp in addition to the troops.

The uniform is the same pattern as the United States regulation except the Vermont button. The material is not quite up to the United States standard. The arms are the same. Condition very fair. Black leather belts and cartridge boxes of an obsolete pattern are worn. Canteens and haversacks and some old pattern knapsacks are also used. The records kept by each organization are roster and description book, copies of orders, etc., but they do not correspond with the regulation books. A return of all State property is made annually to the quartermaster-general.

The discipline of the camp was very good; the troops are to be congratulated on the excellent order which prevailed throughout the encampment. The officers and men were observant of military courtesies and obeyed cheerfully and intelligently all orders and instructions. Most of the officers have good capacity for their work but lack experience. However, all grades seemed willing to make the most of their opportunities. The rank and file, as a rule, are young men, a large proportion of the recent acquisitions being minors. They are not well set up. Some few appeared to be physically disqualified for service. By a recent order recruits must be examined and pronounced able-bodied before they are accepted. If required for hard service there would have to be a weeding out.

Companies are required by law to drill 1 day each year (usually in June), and from 3 to 8 days by regiment or brigade at the annual encampment (usually for 5 days in August). A course of instruction for this encampment had been prepared by General Greenleaf, which included marches, outpost duty, convoys, and reconnaissances; but there was such a large number of details required to prepare for the celebration on the 19th instant, so many of the men were new to camp life (from one-third to one-half), and some of the companies so far behind in the ordinary formations and drill

that a large part of the scheme was abandoned. There were only 14 hours to devote to drills, and the time was all used and good progress made. A beginning was made in school of the company and skirmish drill; then battalion drill, four companies under the majors and twelve companies under the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The officers and guides were poorly prepared for battalion drill, due to the fact that many of them were new to the business, and they have no practice in this drill except at camp. At the termination of the encampment the regiment made a creditable appearance. The light battery drill was good, considering the horses are untrained. The officers and men are well up in their duties. In the manual of the piece they are excellent.

On the afternoon of the 20th the regiment was divided into two parts under Colonel Estey and Lieutenant-Colonel Kinman, and operated as opposing forces, using blank cartridges. Fuller's Battery was also employed in different positions on the field. The object was for either party to gain some advantage in position over the other. Flanking movements were executed, short rushes made for cover, and skirmishers thrown out and the field hospital corps exercised in their duties. It was interesting for the large crowd of spectators and hard work for the guard. As a lesson for the troops the maneuver was successful.

A camp guard was mounted each day, consisting of 2 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 72 privates from the regiment, about 12 per cent. of the command. The duty was poorly performed, but that was no matter of surprise when it was found that sentinels did not even know the name of the camp; neither did they know the name of the commanding officer, nor the officers authorized to give them orders. The exceptions, a few, were noticeable. Park and stable guards were mounted in the batteries.

The provost guard, organized and commanded by Maj. R. J. Coffey, of the brigade staff, did excellent service in preserving order both in camp and in the village of Bennington.

Dress parade by the regiment was held each day, at first unsatisfactory, but at the last nearly perfect, the alignments excellent, and distance between companies good when marching in service after the parade was dismissed.

Some progress has been made in target practice during the year, but it is not satisfactory. There was a competition on the 17th for the Washington Centennial trophy and for three medals presented by Col. W. Seward Webb, inspector of rifle practice of the State. The first contest for the trophy, by company teams of 5 men, five shots each at 200 yards, was won by the team of Company F; score 98 out of 125 points. In the second contest for the Webb medals there were forty competitors, conditions five shots each at 200 yards, United States regulations governing both events. First Lieutenant Locklin, Company M, won the first medal, score 22. Private Springer, Company F, second medal, score 21; and private Whitman, Company M, third medal, score 21 points. There were four more scores of 21 and seven of 20 made in this contest. There are some difficulties yet to be overcome before this important branch of training is well established in the State. The allowance of ammunition (about twenty-five rounds per man) is much too small; it should be doubled and the companies provided with reloading tools, an allowance for rent of ranges and construction of butts and targets made. Every member of the company should be required to practice both in the gallery and on the range as part of his duties and instruction, and, if necessary, half of the day fixed for the June drill should be devoted to range practice under the supervision of an officer ordered out for that purpose. Maj. Charles E. Nelson, inspector of rifle practice of the brigade staff, an able, energetic officer, enthusiastic on this subject, would be useful on this duty.

The Corps of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, Lieut. Col. H. S. Hawkins, U. S. Army, commanding, arrived at camp by rail about 8 o'clock a. m. and left about 10 p. m., August 19, 1891. They joined in the exercises of the day and gave an exhibition parade in the evening. Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Bvt. Maj. Harry C. Cushing, U. S. Army, commanding, 3 officers, 53 men, 55 horses, four 3.2-inch steel breech-load-rifle guns, and two wagons, arrived at camp at 2:30 p. m., August 15. This battery marched from Fort Adams, R. I., 215 miles, in 10 days, and joined Colonel Fuller's Battery at Brattleboro and came with it across the Green Mountains. On the 18th instant the battery gave an exhibition drill for the guard, and won well-merited applause from thousands of visitors that witnessed the performance. The precision displayed in the battery movements on the small piece of ground available for drill only went to show the fine training of men and horses and the versatility of the officers. On the 19th instant it participated in the exercises of the day, firing the national salute at the battle monument. On the 20th instant it was reviewed, with Fuller's Battery, by his excellency Governor Page and his staff, and on the 21st instant started across the mountains on its return. The presence of these two organizations is highly appreciated by all.

With the brigade commander I inspected the entire camp on the

morning of the 16th instant and found much to commend in the arrangement and cleanliness of the camp and appearance of the men. On the 20th instant, with the brigade inspector, I inspected the arms and equipments of the command. As a result of these several inspections, together with the information gained before the troops arrived in camp, I would report the organizations for general efficiency as follows:

Light Battery, Companies E and I, very good; Companies A, D, and H, good; Companies C, F, and G, satisfactory; Companies B, K, and L, very fair, and Company M, fair.

His excellency Governor Page inspected and reviewed the troops on the morning of the 20th, and after the review, with a few well-chosen and appropriate remarks, distributed the medals for length of service to those of the command entitled to receive them, the Webb medals for individual marksmanship, and the trophy to Captain Bates, of Company F, for the best rifle team.

On the 19th instant there was a parade march, in which all the troops took a part, from 9 a. m. till about 3:30 p. m. There were many other organizations besides the troops participating.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and Maj Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, in company with many distinguished men of the nation and States, reviewed the parade. These exercises were held in connection with the dedication of the Bennington battle monument and the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Vermont into the Union. The daily press has given a more extended account of the ceremony than any I am able to make. Of the troops, representing the military organizations of neighboring States, that deserve special notice for their fine appearance, soldierly bearing, and steady marching, the battalion of three companies of the New Hampshire National Guard and the Twenty-first and Thirty-second Separate Companies of New York were second to none. The John A. Logan Mounted Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, H. G. Hibbard, commander, with their fine bred horses and flashing sabers, was also an attractive feature of the parade. The Thirty-second Separate Company, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., gave an exhibition drill on the parade ground on the morning of the 20th instant, which was a valuable object lesson for the Vermont companies and something for them to emulate. The high praise which Gen. R. H. Jackson, Fourth Artillery, bestowed on this company in his report on the National Guard of New York last year was well deserved here.

During the civil war Vermont was represented by one-tenth of her population; now but 1 in 500 is receiving military instruction. The National Guard is too small. It is believed that a battalion could be formed in Burlington and separate companies in a number of other places in the State. In view of these facts I would recommend that an additional regiment of infantry be added to the forces of the State, a troop of cavalry for headquarter guards and escort and orderly duty, and the organization of a hospital corps, these last two organizations to relieve the line from the large drain now made upon it by details for this class of work.

There are many arguments for and against having a permanent site for the State camp. While the public interest may be increased in localities by temporary camps economy of transportation, of time, and systematic instruction certainly favor the selection and purchase of a centrally located camp. More time should be devoted to the study of guard duty at the armories. The whole company should receive actual as well as theoretical and simulated instruction in this branch before coming to camp, and at camp a school should be established under a competent officer, and each evening the detail for guard for the following day should be required to attend for examination and instruction. A school for noncommissioned officers should likewise be held in camp, which all should be required to attend, for recitation in tactics and instruction in the duties of guides and the customs of the service.

This was my fourth visit to the annual encampment of the Vermont National Guard, and I am much interested in its welfare. I did not realize before how much could be accomplished in so short a time with the untrained troops as I saw them first at the armories and afterwards at camp. This result is due to the character of the men composing the rank and file and the ability and experience of the officers commanding. I was cordially received with many marks of favor and friendship by every grade, and I desire to thank all for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown during my visit to the armories and sojourn in camp. To Adjutant-General Peck, Quartermaster-General Gilmore, General Greenleaf and staff, and Colonel Estey I am especially indebted for many acts of kindness and opportunities for gaining information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. HOTT,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 27, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: In compliance with special orders number 84, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I reached Savannah, Ga., on April 26, having previously notified Colonel Gordon by letter that I had received special orders number 84, and that I would arrive on that date.

In the afternoon, Lieutenant Lawton, the adjutant of the regiment, called upon me and asked that I would accompany him to camp, where Colonel Gordon would meet me and make an inspection of the same, before occupancy, with a view of my suggesting any improvements which might seem desirable. Some time previously I had been shown a plan of the encampment by Colonel Gordon, which, in my opinion, from a knowledge of the climate and soil of the country acquired by living in Savannah for some years, was not satisfactory for a cavalry encampment.

The plan shown me was the well-known tactical camp. The command camped in column of companies, and the picket lines in front of the company tents; and though suitable for regulars in a temporary camp in a cold climate, where the soil is firm and where the police would be done often and thoroughly, would not answer for a camp of a week in a warm climate, where the ground is loose and sandy, and scantily covered with grass, and where the police probably would not be satisfactorily performed as often as necessary. Colonel Gordon therefore changed the plan at my suggestion, and under his personal superintendence a camp was laid out as per plan which accompanies this report.

The tents were pitched, floors laid in each tent, flagstaff erected, and everything was ready for occupancy when I inspected the camp on the day before the troops arrived; and I could see no improvement that could be made, either for the convenience or comfort of the command. The State of Georgia furnished the tents, transportation, and per diem allowance for rations and forage.

The Fifth Georgia Cavalry consists at present of nine troops, with its full complement of officers and noncommissioned officers. The strength of the regiment daily is seen from the consolidated morning report, a copy of which is attached to this report.

This regiment bears a name historical in the annals of the State, having, with of course a nearly completely different personnel, passed through the late war, though there are still among its officers and in its ranks those who served with the regiment from 1861 to 1865. It formed a part of Wheeler's force in the western army, being in Anderson's Brigade, Allen's Division, Wheeler's Corps, and passed through all the engagements and battles in which that corps took part. After the war separate and distinct cavalry troops were organized in several parts of the State, and remained distinct, until, at the suggestion of the commanding officer of the Brunswick troop, a convention was held in 1889 at Savannah at which the organization of the several troops into the regiment was effected. It was then known as the First Georgia. In 1890, when in camp near Augusta, Ga., the present colonel suggested to the governor of the State that the number of the regiment be changed to five for self-evident reasons, and the designation was so changed. This change has had a very healthy effect upon the regiment, and to-day the State of Georgia can boast of as fine a body of cavalry as any State in the Union. To none more than Colonel Gordon is this result due. An officer of this regiment during the war, with a military spirit and character which are rare, in one whose life since the war has been devoted to business pursuits, Colonel Gordon has yet found time to do more for the military of the State of Georgia than probably any other man. By his constant and determined efforts, both in the legislature and outside, he has fostered and fed the military spirit of the young men of his State until it has grown into that fine body of troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—of which the State can be justly proud. It was my good fortune to see a majority of these troops assemble in Savannah on May 1 when inspected and reviewed by the governor, and both an honor and a pleasure to assist Colonel Gordon, at his request, in handling them upon this occasion. A finer or more military body of State troops I have never seen. The troops of this regiment are designated alphabetically from A to I, and are also probably better known by their local names, taken from the place or county in which organized, such as the "Georgia Hussars," the "Brunswick Troop," the "Liberty Troop," etc. The State makes no special allowance to this regiment, but it is exactly on the same footing as other military organizations in the State.

At 12 m. on the 27th all the troops were in camp. The regiment was formed dismounted, the adjutant published the necessary orders establishing the camp, and put it in working order; and at the same time the United States flag was raised. A copy of this order is attached.

From this hour and until the camp was broken, at 12 m., May 2, the routine of duties as laid down in the order were strictly adhered to, and there was no appearance at any time of a holiday or frolic. From the commanding officer to the private last mustered in service it was a matter of work which all seemed to realize.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Company F left Brunswick Sunday, April 26, arrived in Savannah at noon and took charge of camp until the official opening at noon, Monday, the 27th.

The members of Troops B, D, G, H, and I left their homes Sunday and rode, none of them less than 15, and many as much as 40, miles, to their respective railroad depots. The companies, which came by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad arrived in Savannah Monday at 6:45 a. m. Those by the Central Railroad at 8:30 a. m. The members of Troops C and E came to Savannah by dirt road. They arrived about 10 a. m. Monday, none having ridden less than 30, and many of them more than 50, miles. To better utilize the service of the field officers, and for better instruction and drill of the men, the regiment was divided by Colonel Gordon for the period of the encampment, into three battalions of three troops each, and a field officer assigned to the command of each battalion. The battalion commanders rendered at all times efficient service.

ARMS.

They consisted of saber and pistol only. These to a majority of the troops were furnished by the State. Some troops were without any pistols; others had purchased sabers for themselves. The arms of this command are not what they should be. The pistol was not only unnecessary, was never used, and in the way. The carbine should have been brought to camp, as that is the prescribed weapon for a cavalryman on dismounted duty, and guard mounting was always held dismounted; but as carbines had been furnished only to a few of the troops it was impossible to have this arm in camp.

There would seem to be no necessity for this condition of affairs since the appropriations to the State of Georgia under the act of Congress, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia of the several States, would seem ample to at least properly arm its only regiment of cavalry.

To fully arm and equip the regiment it will require 158 saddles, 158 bridles, 297 pairs of saber straps, 145 sabers, 190 saber belts, 164 pistols, 194 pistol holsters, 320 carbines, 320 carbine slings, and 350 pairs of spurs. The condition of the arms was good, in some troops excellent, comparing favorably with any troop of cavalry I have ever seen. This was so in the troops from Savannah and Brunswick.

UNIFORM.

The undress uniform was worn in the camp, differing in every troop. Troop A came nearer being that of the cavalry of the U. S. Army, differing only in having an officer's stripe on the trousers of the men. The matter of uniform is regulated by the advisory board of the State, and prescribed the uniform as worn by the troop above named. In a short time this undress uniform will be worn by the entire regiment. Should the officer's stripe be left off the trousers of the men, and stripes of regulation width be used to mark the corporal and sergeant, the undress uniform would be satisfactory in all respects. Forage cap was worn at all times. A strenuous effort was made by Colonel Gordon, through his own liberality, to provide white helmets for all, but was frustrated by the manufacturers not complying with the contract. The caps were ornamented by cross sabers, with letter and number, which in a few cases were worn in the wrong angles of the sabers. In the case of two captains I noticed infantry shoulder straps; boots or leggings were worn for mounted duty, and spurs, when worn, were not of uniform style or pattern.

EQUIPMENTS.

In some cases the McClellan saddle of uniform pattern and covering were used; the majority of the officers using the Whitman with brass stirrups, breastband, crupper, and not uniform bridles. Saddles of various kinds and pattern were seen. The same was true of the saddle blanket. The United States saddle blanket was seldom seen. Bridles and bits were of various kinds and pattern. Cruppers and breaststraps were generally used by the men. As the advisory board has the entire matter of uniform and equipment under control it is hardly fair to offer any criticism in this matter, except lack of uniform.

Discipline was excellent, not only on the surface but actual and real. The men obeyed promptly any and all orders given, and seemed to realize this fundamental

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principle of a good soldier, unquestioned and unhesitating obedience. The officers were prompt in carrying out all orders or instructions given them. This feature was markedly excellent, and gives promise of a most successful future to the regiment.

DRILL.

It is unfortunate that more time can not be given by both officers and men to drill. The lack of any previous drill in some of the troops was a drawback which could not be overcome. This lack of drill extended to the school of the soldier, school of the company, both mounted and dismounted, and to battalion drill. The regiment upon arrival in camp was divided, as stated above, into three battalions of three troops each, and a lieutenant-colonel and two majors assigned to command. The order designating the routine duties of camp, accompanying this report, will show the hours devoted to drill. The necessary interruptions in this is due to the ceremonies attendant upon memorial day exercises, and the review by the governor of the State, were serious losses of time. The troops in nearly all cases were not up in company drill. The battalion commanders were not very well up in battalion drill, and the instruction was necessarily limited, and confined to the easy movements in battalion and regimental drill.

To show, however, the superior material of which this regiment was formed, it was possible on the second day to have battalions properly formed and according to tactics; and then the battalion commanders to form their battalions upon the regimental line either in line, or in line of platoon columns. This latter formation was the one generally used, and before the encampment was over was fairly well and rapidly done. To the dismounted drills but little time was given. Wheeling by fours into line and forming column of fours being the only movements practiced. Considerable time was given to the manual of the saber, dismounted. At first most of the men were very clumsy, but a few days' drill showed a very marked improvement. The manual of the pistol could not be taught, as there were but few in camp, and the absence of the carbine prevented any instruction with that arm. The difficulty in the matter of drill can be well understood, when it is known that there was one troop in camp which had been organized only 2 weeks before the encampment. Nevertheless, in spite of these drawbacks, on the fourth day of the encampment this regiment was inspected in line of platoon columns and passed in review before the governor of the State, and though it can not be claimed that these movements were faultlessly executed, yet they were done very promptly and understandingly by all, and the appearance of the regiment was both military and excellent.

I must make an exception in the matter of drill and saber manual and exercises, and pay a well-deserved compliment to troop A. The men of this troop had been drilled and well drilled; and it was my pleasure to see a squad of this troop go through the saber manual and exercises as well as I have ever seen it done.

GUARD MOUNTING

dismounted, took place daily, the men armed with saber. It was the intention to have this ceremony mounted, but time did not admit of this. The saber is not the customary arm for this ceremony, nor for sentinels on post, dismounted, and was so stated to Colonel Gordon; but this could not be rectified, as carbines had not been issued to all the troops and had not been brought to camp. To a majority of both officers and men this was their first experience, and it was crudely performed; but marked progress was made. The adjutant and officers of the day were exceptions to the above remarks, and so far as I saw were prompt and well up in their part of this ceremony.

GUARD DUTY

was not properly performed. Experience in the Army shows that time, practice, and continued instruction are necessary to make our officers proficient in this most important duty and our men good sentinels. Time was too limited to have more than one tour of duty performed by each officer and man, and it was impossible therefore, to have this duty satisfactorily performed. The most serious defect was, in the instructions given to the sentinels. So far as I could hear, and I tried to see as many reliefs as I could, I failed to hear a single sentinel who, on being relieved, could give his relief an intelligent statement of the important duties which for two hours had been intrusted to him; and with but few exceptions sentinels did not tender the proper salutes to officers who passed their posts.

It is my belief that no private succeeded in running the chain of sentinels. The material for making good sentinels was in every man who went on guard. I visited nearly every one of them night and day, but time was required to perfect all in this duty, and that we did not have. Officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard were not well up in their duties, and were not able to instruct the sentinels properly. The officers of the day were attentive to their duties, and, in company with the surgeon, made a daily inspection of the sinks, kitchen, and police of camp.

POLICE

was well and thoroughly done. In this, this regiment showed that they had come into camp to do all the work required of them. Company police parties every morning cleaned up company tents and around officers' tents, and did their work thoroughly and well; and a clean and perfectly ordered camp was that of this regiment when it was inspected by the governor of the State, and it was done by the command and not by hired labor. I frequently inspected both sinks and kitchens, and found them always in excellent condition.

MESSING.

Each troop messed by itself, the company officers as a rule having a separate mess. The State allows \$1 per diem to each man 7 days, time going to and from camp included. The cooks and attendants were negroes. Fresh vegetables were bought, and, with meat, bread, and coffee, formed the diet. I heard no complaint, and from inspection of the meals could see no grounds for them.

SICK

were entered on sick book and marched to the surgeon at sick call. There was no hospital tent, and fortunately no very sick men. It would have been better had a hospital tent been pitched in the shade, with comfortable bunks, where the sick could be properly cared for. The surgeons were cultivated, scientific, and intelligent gentlemen, earnest in their work, attentive to their duties both toward the sick and looking to the sanitary condition of the camp.

STABLES

were substantial wooden buildings, affording ample and well-ventilated accommodations for the horses, with water trough very conveniently placed. Men own their own mounts, cared for and fed them. The stables were conducted according to tactics, and well done.

HORSES

were all good and serviceable, the majority being fine animals. As a rule they are smaller in size and of lighter weight than the cavalry horses of the Army. As the men do considerable tilting, running at head and rings for prizes, it is probable that small active horses are for this reason preferred. Thirty-five cents per diem is allowed each horse for forage by the State; an amount ample to well feed and bed the horses of this regiment in this camp.

HORSEMANSHIP

was excellent in all cases. I saw no bad riders. The seat was good, easy, and natural, similar in every respect to that prescribed in tactics. If fault can be found, it was in the desire to move at a gait faster than a walk when there was no necessity for haste. From this and from the small size of the horses it results that the swinging walk of the cavalry of the U. S. Army, covering from 4 to 4½ miles an hour, is not known. This gait should be practiced, and to require all horses to walk, trot, or gallop at command should be the constant aim of all troop commanders.

HEALTH.

Health of the command was good; 29 cases being reported during the entire encampment, with a total strength of 256 officers and men daily. The most serious sickness was diarrhea, due probably to the change in manner of living and to irregular, and sometimes excessive, eating of the men when out of camp.

WATER SUPPLY

was at all times abundant and convenient; the water supply of the city of Savannah having been tapped by pipes leading into the camp.

LIGHT.

The lighting of camp was done by means of electric light; affording ample light at all times.

SALUTES

were not generally paid by noncommissioned officers and men; but the officers of the command were exceedingly punctilious in this respect.

I desire to express here my hearty thanks to Lieut. C. P. Terrett, Eighth U. S. Infantry, who was detailed for duty as instructor with me in this camp; always energetic, earnest, hardworking, and intelligent, he was of invaluable assistance not only to me, but to all in the camp. His efforts to make the camp a success demand the highest praise, and, added to his uniform courteousness and politeness, secured for him the liking of both officers and men. Colonel Gordon and his field and staff left nothing undone to aid us in our efforts and to secure the objects for which we were sent to the encampment. Outside of this Lieutenant Terrett and I are indebted to them, and to all the officers of this regiment, for every and all kindness and hospitality it was possible to show us. Not one suggestion of ours was passed unheeded, and it was an absolute pleasure to instruct both officers and men, who by their earnest endeavors at all times showed us that our instructions were appreciated. Lieutenants Lawton, Wright, and Smith are especially able officers, and, as adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary, keep their departments in thorough working and business-like order.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

More drill, mounted and dismounted. This is possible, and should commence with the setting-up exercises, continuing through to the school of the company mounted. Much more time could then be given, when in camp, to battalion and regimental drills. Guard mounting and guard duty should be practiced at least once a month by each troop; sentinels put on post and instructed by officers and noncommissioned officers of the company, in saluting, and in other duties as sentinel. More practice in dismounted work. The cavalry is but mounted infantry these days, and the cavalry should be well up in either dismounted or mounted duties. The proper equipment for this regiment should be furnished by the State. As Colonel Gordon remarks in his report to the adjutant-general of the State, "Arms and equipment must be supplied; if for lack of arms recruits can not drill, the interest in military matters will lessen and finally cease."

UNIFORMITY.

In uniform, in equipments, in arms, Colonel Gordon informs me that by the next encampment his regiment will be uniformed alike, and it is hoped that in equipment and in arms there will be no difference in any of the troops. It is recommended that the stripe of the trousers of the private in the nondress uniform adopted by the advisory board be omitted.

The stripe is as distinctive of rank as is the chevron or shoulder strap, and should not go where it does not properly belong. Instructions to the men in the matter of military courtesy towards superiors and in saluting, it is suggested that so much of the United States Army regulations as relates to this subject be printed in convenient form and a copy sent to each man.

MESSING.

As fair weather prevailed during the entire time of the encampment the arrangement for messing was perfectly satisfactory. Had bad weather set in there would have been ground for complaint. It is suggested that more perfect shelter be used for the men while at meals at the next encampment.

RATION.

The kind and quality of the fare was not restricted, and presents of dainty dishes were made by friends to the different troops. To men not used to camp life and its routine duties it is necessary that their diet be looked after, and it is suggested that the kind and quantity of food be prescribed.

The sickness, of which there was but little in this camp, could probably have been prevented had some bill of fare been prescribed and adhered to.

DURATION OF CAMP.

As to this, at least 7 days should be spent in camp. This, with a proper amount of previous drill, instructions in guard-mounting, and guard duty, would enable very beneficial results to be accomplished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. ERWIN,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, Inspector.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.,
August 5, 1891.INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders No. 102 (extract) to Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 5, 1891, I have the honor to forward herewith the following report of my inspection and observation of that portion of the Georgia militia which was able to attend the camp of instruction at Chickamauga, Ga., during the period from June 16, 1891, to July 7, 1891.

The camp was formally opened at noon, June 16, by raising the flag and an undress parade of the command, which consisted of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia and the Seventh Battalion of Georgia Volunteers.

The camp during this week was commanded by Col. George A. Mercer, of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia.

The strength of the encampment was as follows:

FIRST WEEK.

[Average attendance, 558.]

Organization.	No. of companies.	Enrolled strength.		Average strength present.			Percentage of attendance.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia:							
Field and staff		5	1	5	1	6	
Companies	5	16	276	13	193	206	†70
						212	
Seventh Battalion Georgia Volunteers:							
Field and staff		7	3	7	3	10	
Companies*	8	28	305	25	396	321	†90
						331	

SECOND WEEK.

[Average attendance, 704.]

Second Regiment Georgia Volunteers:							
Field and staff		9	4	9	4	13	
Companies	12	45	605	44	502	546	†83
						559	
Third Battalion Georgia Volunteers:							
Field and staff		3	4	3	4	7	
Companies	3	10	108	8	115	123	†100
						130	

THIRD WEEK.

[Average attendance, 478.]

Ninth Regiment Georgia Volunteers:							
Field and staff		6	4	6	4	10	
Companies†	12	44	415	40	428	468	†100
						478	

*Including Dublin Light Infantry and Constitutional Guard, attached.

†Including Dubignon Volunteers and Southern Rifles, attached.

In the Third Battalion and Ninth Regiment either men joined after the enrolled strength was established or they had more men in camp than legally belonged to them.

This was the second time that the State troops had been assembled for instruction and the first time attendance had been compulsory. At the camp at Augusta last year it had been voluntary.

The advisory board, desirous of selecting a site for a permanent encampment and filling it up with suitable mess houses, bath rooms, stables, etc., chose the historic battle ground of Chickamauga as an experimental camp.

The country is open and rolling. Crawfish Springs, almost a geyser, supply a small lake of the clearest and purest water east of the Rocky Mountains.

The encampment was upon a high knoll overlooking the lake, on the edge of a thick wood which had been cut out, cleared up, and thoroughly prepared under the able direction of Mr. Samuel Parrott, manager of the Chickamauga Land Company. All tents were in the shade except those of regimental field and staff and company officers. Company streets were 25 feet wide, and ample distance was allowed between the tents of officers and enlisted men, to which important military consideration the comfort of the officers was made in some degree secondary.

TENT EQUIPAGE.

The tent equipage of the State is very scanty, and a number of tents had to be hired. These proved to be of a light quality of duck and without flies, inadequate to keep out snow or rain.

Nine companies were provided with the improved "A" tents, with side walls, and, having two men only to a tent, were most comfortably housed. All of the tents were floored, but a bad dip in the ground on the right flank formed a channel for water during the violent rains incident to the season and locality, which made two or three tents temporarily unserviceable. The land company will, if this should become a permanent site, level the ground at their own expense.

Six companies were in the Bell tents (improved Sibley), averaging 5 to 7 to a tent. A great difference of opinion was found, some much preferring these to "A" tents others opposing them. All were provided with mattresses.

MESS HOUSES.

Directly in rear of the ends of the company streets were mess houses 25 feet by 40, raised above the ground (which sloped), 5 to 7 feet in front, and boarded up part of the way at the sides and entirely on the end exposed to the prevalent storms. They gave abundant light and air and almost entire protection. In the streets between the tents and the mess houses water pipes put in by the land company ran, and the supply was ample and the water, to the taste, at least, was delicious, although having a decided relaxing quality, and causing, when first used, considerable diarrhea.

COOK HOUSES.

Directly in rear of the mess houses were cook houses of wood, 12 feet square and boarded in, except a small space for air, and provided with the best pattern of cook stoves made, furnished by the State.

BATH HOUSES.

In rear of the cook houses were the bath houses, also 12 feet square, and provided with sprinklers, so that 4 men at a time could have a shower bath; a great luxury in this season.

SINKS.

The sinks, also wooden, 10 feet by 12, covered in, were in rear of the bath houses and on the left flank of the camp.

STABLES.

In rear of the bath houses of the six left companies were the stables, 100 feet long, open at the sides, with stalls so placed that the horses stood head to head in two rows. These excellent stables were not used at all, as the appropriation was found insufficient to cover a fourth week, as contemplated, in which the cavalry of the northern and central portion of the State and the light battery would be present. The legislature declined to pass a deficiency bill or to permit the next year's appropriation to be drawn upon, though the matter was strongly and ably urged by Governor Northern.

A better site could be found another year by going back into the woods, which would put all tents in the shade and give almost level ground, with but enough slope from the center to all sides for perfect drainage.

CAPABILITIES OF GROUND.

The ground in front of the encampment is, for purposes of drills, parades, reviews, etc., a most ideal one. At the foot of a commanding eminence extends a plain large enough for three regiments in line, and from this the land gently slopes to the water, affording splendid ground for the movements of all arms upon a considerable scale, while the hill affords a stand for a reviewing officer and spectators, from which the country for miles around can be overlooked.

In these respects Chickamauga has facilities probably not equaled elsewhere in the State. The objections are its geographical position in the extreme north, making the trip a long and hard one for the companies from the southern part of the State, which is the most thickly settled, and the character of the water.

The camp was pitched by a squad of men from the Fourth U. S. Artillery, under the direction of Mr. Parrott and of Mr. Thompson, the able young engineer of the land company, who put his skill and experience at the service of the State. Mr. Parrott's services were invaluable: All of the buildings were erected under his supervision, and whenever he departed from the plan suggested by the Quartermaster-General and myself, it was always an improvement upon the original idea. The liberality and large-minded dealing of the land company can not be overstated.

The legislature, which only appropriated \$7,200 last year, this year appropriated \$25,000 per year for 2 years, showing a most commendable interest in the militia. The chief reason why this was insufficient was the attendance, which was much larger than was anticipated. Companies which were expected to bring 35 men brought 50, and every company brought more than the minimum 29 men and 2 officers required to attend camp.

CLOTHING.

The uniforms were of many patterns, ranging from the neatest and most soldierly I have seen, to shapes entirely unfitted for active service, suggestive of antebellum target exercises and muster and training days. The material was, as a rule, much finer than that used by the United States, and most of the coats were handsomely made and fitted. I would specify the Southern Cadets, of Macon, the Macon Volunteers, most of the Savannah companies, and some companies of the Seventh and Ninth as having uniforms which I only wish I could hope to see in our service, so superior were they in soldierly appearance and fitness for active service to our dress uniforms. Gray is common, but most of the companies adopting new uniforms are getting the coats generally with gray trousers, which, sentimental reasons apart, looks and wears better than our two shades of blue.

The fatigue uniform of the Savannah companies of the First Regiment and Third Battalion is excellent for a warm climate—blue flannel shirts, cartridge belts, gray and drab trousers, and canvas leggings. They might easily be taken for companies of the Army starting for an Arizona campaign.

Three companies had no fatigue uniforms, and were compelled to appear at battalion drills in shirt sleeves, the heat entirely precluding the idea of wearing their tight fitting and heavily padded coats, loaded with gold and silver lace, except for dress parades. I strongly urged upon these companies the necessity for discarding these unsuitable uniforms. All companies furnish their own uniforms.

One command, the Seventh Battalion, had no overcoats.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The arms are Springfield breech-loaders, mostly .45 caliber. One company of the Seventh and one of the Ninth had the .50. Some of them have the improved bar sight; rather more than half have the old sight.

The muskets were almost universally serviceable. A very few were dirty enough to make it probable that the ejector would pull off some heads of cartridges. In the Seventh and Ninth the muskets were much cleaner and better cared for than any I have seen in the hands of State troops. I attribute this to the fact that these commands are made up largely of country companies, some of whom are much scattered, and each man takes his musket home and cares for it individually. The superiority of this over the system of having an armorer care for the arms of a company is shown by the fact that such splendid organizations as the Southern and Savannah Cadets are far surpassed in the matter of muskets by some of the newest and greenest companies in the State.

The bayonets were universally of the Army pattern, and in good condition. Most of the scabbards were the metal pattern, a few of the obsolete leather.

Belts are about equally divided between Army, with variations in the matter of plates, and the cartridge belt. One or two companies had belts of fancy leather,

pretty but not practical. They were generally serviceable, though some were badly worn and shabby. Wherever the cartridge belt was worn the soldierly appearance of the wearer was much enhanced. Those companies which wear a single-breasted tunic of dark blue with this belt present the appearance of the ideal soldier.

The boxes are generally McKeever, a few with the old wooden block pierced for cartridges.

The State provides no knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. Consequently some companies have knapsacks and haversacks, others not. Almost all have canteens. Blanket bags are to be issued to the State by the General Government.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The adjutant-general's department has never been fully organized. Colonel Kell (executive officer of the famous Alabama), a gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, has had no assistance, and has had the care of State records in addition to his military duties. The detail of Lieutenant Satterlee, Third U. S. Artillery, as assistant adjutant-general, has already been productive of excellent results, and by next year it may be confidently predicted that this department will be upon a well-established basis. There is no inspector-general's department, a want which must be filled if the militia is to attain results worthy of its excellent composition and great promise. Inspections have been made by officers detailed for that purpose, and the reports have varied with the character of the inspections and the standard they have set. Consequently a fixed standard available for comparison, the only valuable criterion of merit, has been wanting.

The quartermaster's department has been as little organized. Two exceptionally able men have filled the place. Last year Colonel Olmstead, of Savannah, a man of great knowledge and ability and a soldier whose efficiency and humanity extorted the admiration of Maj. Gen. David Hunter, who was as little given to praising his opponents as any man who fought on either side. This year Col. A. T. West, of Atlanta, succeeded to the office, and his thorough business capacity was felt in every direction, and the close personal attention he gave to every detail of equipment and supply at the camp saved the States much money. It is an excellent practice in many States to select for the staff positions requiring business experience and ability men whose eminent success in civil life is a practical guaranty of the needed qualifications.

There is no transport system apart from the railroads and no other means of transportation. The railroad facilities of Georgia are so great that the entire militia could be mobilized within 48 hours, but there was some grumbling at the want of dispatch and indisposition to accommodate on the part of the railroads. The Savannah companies were 26 hours on the road, apparently an unnecessary and vexatious delay, inflicting some hardship on the men. The truth is that railroad enterprises in this State have developed so rapidly that skill and experience have not kept pace with them.

SUBSISTENCE.

There is no separate commissary department. Rations are purchased by individual organizations and messing is by company, the officers usually having a separate table from the men. Each company brought several negro cooks, generally skillful and efficient. Cooking was done upon the excellent stoves furnished by the quartermaster's department. I carefully inspected the meals and tasted many, and found them abundant, varied, and generally well cooked. The ration comprised fresh meat, ham, pork, chickens, eggs, fresh vegetables, tea, coffee, milk. I imagine few soldiers anywhere live as well as these troops. The State allows each officer and man while in camp 75 cents per day, and so judiciously is this allowance managed in some companies that they keep within it.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The medical department is also in embryo, but has the germ of an excellent organization. The surgeons are among the first men professionally in the State. Dr. Owens, of Savannah, is a young man of finished medical education, with the advantages of Parisian study and experience. Dr. Gewinner, of Macon, has the thorough painstaking constructive German intellect. The work done by him the second week, with limited supplies and appliances, was remarkable. The hospital steward for the first week, Mr. Reuben Butler, a leading druggist in Savannah, furnished a considerable stock of medicines and stores, for which he charged the State nothing of course; his knowledge and experience were much in advance of most regular hospital stewards and he was quite capable of prescribing in any emergency. The health of the command was in the main good, but the water always caused considerable diarrhea in a

clean, though much worn. Knapsacks: Box pattern. Haversacks: U. S. Army. Uniform: Neat; well cared for; admirable for service. Physique: Very fine. Soldierly bearing: Good; very fairly set up. Manual during inspection: Fair. Tents, mess-houses, kitchens: Perfectly neat.

First-class company.

Savannah Cadets, Company E.—Captain Brooks, 3 officers, and 36 men. Guns: Good; all serviceable; generally clean. Belts and boxes: Neat and serviceable. Knapsacks and haversacks: As above. Uniforms: Beautifully neat and cared for. Physique: First class. Soldierly bearing: Well set up. Manual: Good. Tents, mess-house and kitchen: Perfectly neat.

One of the best companies in the American militia.

Oglethorpe Guards, Co. D.—Captain absent, Lieutenant McHaine commanding, and 22 men present. Guns, etc.: Tolerable condition; too much rust in some chambers. Belts and boxes: Worn and shabby, but serviceable. Knapsacks, haversacks: As above. Uniform: Neat, well cared for; excellent for service. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Very good. Manual: Poor. Tents, kitchen, and mess-house: Very neat.

Good company.

German Volunteers, Co. C.—Captain Kolshorn, 1 officer, 16 men present. Guns: Not clean; rust, enough in chambers to interfere with service. Belts and boxes: Worn and shabby, but serviceable. Knapsacks and haversacks: As above. Uniform: Neat; well cared for; excellent for service. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Very good. Manual: Fair. Tents, kitchen, and mess-house: Perfectly neat.

Has made more progress in past year than any company in the battalion.

Republican Blues, Company A.—Captain Dixon, 2 officers, 28 men present. Guns: Too much rust in chambers. Belts, boxes: Worn, but serviceable. Knapsacks, haversacks: As above. Uniform: Clean, well cared for, serviceable. Physique: Very fair. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Fair. Tents, kitchen, and mess-houses: Neat.

Excellent company; one of the most uniformly good battalions in the militia.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was done up to the regular standard, sentinels facing and saluting in a manner that would do credit to our camps.

DISCIPLINE.

The best I ever saw in any State. Men all rise, stand at attention, and salute all officers. Orders are promptly, willingly, zealously carried out. On duty the distinction between officers and men is rigidly observed and you see no privates grouped around officers' tents.

SEVENTH BATTALLION GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, COL. E. L. WRIGHT.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Battalion drills were at first elementary, owing to the scattered condition of the regiment and the fact that some of the companies had never seen a drill of this kind. But such was the remarkable ability and intelligence of the company officers that a mistake was rarely repeated and progress was rapid and steady. I acted as instructor at every drill and it was a genuine pleasure to instruct such material. Before the week was over the regiment could execute all movements up to close column movements with considerable precision and fair rapidity. Loss of distance was the chief trouble as it always is with new men to drill, and for that reason marching in columns of four and forming line was often repeated until this source of error was nearly eliminated. In all cases solid rather than rapid progress was aimed at; errors were pointed out and corrected upon repetition of the movement.

DRILLS.

In company drills this organization was very strong. Several of the companies have competed for prizes in public. The Albany Guards, the Dawson Guards, and the Brunswick Riflemen made superb wheels, and their marching in line was excellent, while their fours wheeled on absolutely fixed pivots. All of the companies regularly belonging were up to and most of them above average excellence in the matter of company drills.

new command, and unfortunately the conditions of cotton-planting and cotton business, in which many members of the State troops from the southern part of the State are largely interested, seem to make this hottest time of the year the only time when a large attendance can be hoped for. Nearly all the Savannah companies are made up of clerks and business men, and the change from a desk in a city to hard work in a fierce sun must produce some sickness.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no target practice in this camp. A fine range could have been obtained and was actually selected by Colonel West, but as only one or two of the Savannah organizations had had any range or practice, and as so much elementary work had to be done in most commands, it was thought best not to attempt too much in this the first actually official encampment.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The commands differed so much in knowledge of tactics, comprising some crack prize drill companies, among the best drilled in America, and many that only knew the rudiments, that I think it best to take each organization separately in discussing battalion and company drills, guard mounts, dress parades, reviews, and instructions and discipline.

FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT OF GEORGIA.

The First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, composed entirely of Savannah companies, most of which have histories going well back into the last century, has, in my opinion, the best all-round soldiers I have ever met with in my experience with the American militia. Their battalion drills were generally excellent. Lieut. Col. Peter Reilly is a good disciplinarian and tactician and every inch a soldier. The adjutant, Lieutenant O'Beirne, with only 1 year's experience, is a wonderfully prompt and fine soldier, and has the making of one of the best adjutants in the service. The chief faults in battalion drill were some loss of distance in forming line by fours right or left and companies from parallel columns of fours, due to not preserving the distances in column accurately and the failure of fours to wheel on fixed pivots. Guides were well placed and well up in their duties. Company drills were generally good; the chief faults were a tendency to open out and lose distance in wheels by fours, due to pivot men not halting and turning exactly in their places. The manual of the Jasper Greens, Captain Flannery, was very snappy and good, although they had a good many new men in the ranks, and the manual of the Savannah Cadets, Capt. I. H. Brooks, very smooth and uniform. This latter is the only company in the State that has paid any attention to skirmish drill, and Captain Brooks gave not only the finest skirmish drill I ever saw, but far beyond what I imagined attainable. Intervals were absolutely perfect, alignments as faultless as is consistent with individuality, a light springy step, wonderful alertness in kneeling, lying, rising, advancing, firing. In firing when moving by a flank the numbers never pass one another, but drop and advance alternately with the precision of a machine, while the odd and even numbers comply exactly with the theory rarely ever put in practice of alternately opening fire. Beat of all on every side were indications of headwork. When rallied by company the instant the imaginary charge had been repulsed the flanks opened out to give the largest front of fire on a retiring foe. I told Captain Brooks we would come some day and learn the rudiments of accurate skirmishing.

Guard mounts were excellent; occasionally a flaw such as not touching to the pivot in wheeling and the failure of guides on pivot flank to halt in wheeling platoons into line; often perfect.

DRESS PARADES.

Dress parades were generally good, the men about as steady during the beat-off as regulars, about the hardest thing for militia to attain. In marching in review this battalion did not appear as well relatively as in any other exercise. The failure of the pivot guides to take the proper pivot step and a tendency to break line in wheels were chiefly responsible for this, though neither the touch nor the alignments were what they should be in such an admirable battalion.

INSPECTION OF COMPANIES.

Jasper Greens, Company B.—Captain Flannery, 3 officers, and 36 men. Guns and belts: Very fair condition; nearly all serviceable; one or two had too much rust in chambers; might cause head of cartridge to be pulled off. Boxes: Serviceable and

GUARD MOUNTS.

Guard mounts at first were very irregular. Some of the companies had never seen a guard mount and all had men to whom active service was entirely a new thing. The adjutant was new to his duties, so that neither officers, noncommissioned officers, nor men knew their places or duties at first; but the adjutant was zealous and conscientious, the officers of a very high quality, and the men willing and intelligent, so that progress was steady, though not rapid, as few had a chance for more than one tour; still guard mount on Sunday, the fifth day, was very fairly good.

DRESS PARADES.

Men unsteady at first, apparently not realizing the distinction between parade and place rest; officers frequently not bringing their swords to the poise at the command "present," and as often failing to drop the point at the command "arms." In brigade dress parades, owing to the difficulty of hearing the adjutant-general's commands, each battalion executed commands successively. They improved each day, and on battalion parade on Saturday they surpassed the Savannah regiment.

Their passages in review were the best of the whole encampment. The Dawson and Albany Guards presented during their wheels the appearance of a single man, so perfect was the alignment, and only one company lost the smallest perceptible distance. In the governor's review the men were perfectly steady during inspection, and their passage would have done credit to any battalion in the United States.

INSPECTION.

Companies are not lettered in this battalion.

Dawson Guards.—Captain, I. H. Guerry; 3 officers and 29 enlisted men present. Guns: Very fair; some chambers rusty. Belts and boxes: Cartridge, very neat and soldierly. Uniforms: Very handsome and serviceable. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Very well set up. Manual: Fair. Tents, mess house, and kitchen: Fairly neat.

First-class company.

Fort Gaines Guards.—Captain, F. B. Dillard; 3 officers and 25 men. Guns: Tolerable; some chambers rusty. Belts and boxes: Cartridge, neat and soldierly. Uniforms: Very neat and serviceable. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Indifferent. Tent, mess house, and kitchen: Neat.

Excellent company.

Brunswick Riflemen.—Captain, A. C. Wilcoxon; 2 officers and 18 men. Guns: Very good. Belts and boxes: Neat and serviceable. Uniform: Very handsome. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Best in the State; up to the regular standard. Tents, mess house, and kitchen: Fairly neat.

First-class company.

Dublin Light Infantry.—Captain, L. Q. Stubbs; 2 officers and 18 men. (This company only has 25 muskets to 42 men.) Guns: Very clean, although old (50 caliber). Belts and boxes: Very old and worn. Uniforms: Neat and serviceable. Physique: Fair. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess house and kitchen: Very neat.

Unattached company.

Albany Guards.—Captain W. G. Wooten. (About 25 men present; I omitted to take number.) Guns: Excellent kept. Belts and boxes: Very neat. Uniforms: Admirable and perfectly kept; much better than U. S. Army. Physique: Excellent; very handsome men. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Good. Tents, mess house, and kitchen: Perfectly neat.

One of the best looking companies in the state.

Valdosta Videttes.—Captain, R. A. Peeples; 2 officers and 22 men. Guns: Very good condition. Belts and boxes: Much worn but serviceable. Uniforms: Plain but soldierly. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Good. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess house, and kitchen: Not neat; some not made up.

Good company.

Thomasville Guards.—Captain, C. P. Hansol; 2 officers and 28 men. Guns: Good. Belts and boxes: Much worn. Uniforms: Fair. Physique: Rather undersized. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess house, and kitchen: Fairly neat.

It is only just to say that owing to the extreme heat and the multiplicity of duties I was compelled to make the inspections when I could, and in all companies some men were on pass and absent by proper authority.

This was the case in all the regiments and battalions. One command which does not appear deserves mention for zeal and good intentions. It was known as the Liberty County Guards, and was attached to this battalion. The men composing it were all farmers and living away from any town and much scattered. They had only

been organized a few months, and had only a dozen muskets. They knew literally nothing of tactics, and had probably never seen a drill book; but one could not help being struck by the honest, sturdy, resolute air of the men. They came to learn, and were drilled by a competent officer detailed by Colonel Wright. They express the determination to come to the next camp an organized and drilled command.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was done very fairly. There was no constant shouting for the corporal of the guard, and the sentinels had a fair idea of their duties.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline is the weak point of this organization. There is no intentional or willful neglect of duty, but much ignorance and failure to appreciate the value of things which seem trivial.

One night the noise after taps was very unsoldierly, and it was evident that many men had the countersign who were not entitled to it. Little distinction was observed at first between officers and men. Officers were not, as a rule, saluted, and men seldom rose or stood at attention; but after Lieutenant Satterlee and myself had talked earnestly to the company commanders and appealed to them to use their justly great influence with their men everything improved.

The camps became perfectly orderly; many men stood at attention and most of them saluted. Of course the association of officers and men more or less continued, and where the social standing of the men is so good and the conditions of organization in the small towns remain what they are it may be regarded as practically inevitable for some time to come. Nothing can change this but conviction, based upon observation and experience, that such a state of things is prejudicial, in a military point of view; and such is the intelligence of this command that I am confident that this conviction will be reached.

Almost every captain is a lawyer by profession, and usually among the most distinguished in their respective communities. Capt. I. H. Guerry is circuit judge of that circuit. With such officers nothing would seem impossible.

SECOND REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The conditions of this regiment were somewhat the same as in the Seventh. The companies were generally very strong in company drill and entirely inexperienced in battalion drill. The first 2 days the entire twelve companies drilled together, which was found unwieldy. With the best instructed regiment twelve companies are hard to handle, and successive movements take too much time when time is limited. Much loss of distance in column of fours occurred at first, due to many companies having rear guides in the column instead of in the line of file closers, thereby doubling the proper distance between companies. Wheels were always good. Column of companies was always well formed from line. The reverse was poor at first, guides not standing fast on pivot flank. After forming two battalions progress was steady and rapid. I instructed one battalion and Lieutenant Satterlee the other. Colonel Hugunin, commanding first battalion, showed much intelligence and zeal. Mistakes were rarely repeated, and the ground up to close column movements was well covered. The battalion went away able to do all up to that point most creditably, a good showing, considering that they had never seen a battalion drill.

COMPANY DRILLS.

Company drills were all the way from poor to the best in the United States. The Southern Cadets of Macon are probably to-day the best drilled company in existence in company and individual drill. Such marching, wheeling, and manual I had never regarded as possible. They know nothing of skirmishing. The Columbus Guards gave one of the best setting-up drills I have seen, a point apt to be neglected in the militia. They, with the Perry and Floyd Rifles, are first class, while the Macon Light Infantry is very little behind. I doubt if five equally smart companies could be found in any one battalion in the United States outside of the Corps of Cadets. The Americus Light Infantry, Baldwin Blues, Macon Volunteers, Spalding Grays, and Putnam Rifles are from fair to good, while the Quitman Guards and the Eastman Volunteers are not well grounded in the rudiments. I devoted my time to the weaker companies in the matter of fixed pivots, covering in file, and preservation of distances, and it was remarkable to see the results.

After three attempts line was formed from column of fours, so that no dressing was necessary. They were delighted to find that accurate wheels by fours were so easy, and the improvement was certainly 100 per cent.

GUARD MOUNTS.

Guard mounts commenced with adjutant, officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, as in the Seventh, equally inexperienced. None knew their positions or duties but the adjutant, Mr. Judge Ross, of the city court of Macon, a brilliant young man and a most conscientious officer, and day by day the guard mounts, as far as noncommissioned officers and men went, improved rapidly. The officers did not do so well, and on Sunday, the sixth day, nearly all the errors were made by them. The senior officer of the guard had not the slightest idea of his position or duties, which, considering that he had been detailed nearly 24 hours before and had had many chances to see the ceremony, was not creditable. The old officer of the day failed to come to attention when the adjutant saluted and the guard passed.

DRESS PARADES.

Dress parades were generally good from the excellence of individual companies. The first one was almost faultless (two small flaws). At brigade dress parade the men did better than the officers. The former were very steady and the manual was generally good, in some companies brilliant. Some officers executed more or less of the manual. All did not drop swords at the command "order arms" and some took bad positions at parade rest.

Review and inspection were good, although the passage was not equal to the Seventh and not up to their general excellence in marching. One or two of the best companies made a break just before reaching the reviewing officer.

COMPANY INSPECTION.

Floyd Rifles, Company C.—Capt. I. L. Hardeman, 3 officers, and 22 men. Guns: Among the best in the State; excellent condition. All of the muskets had not been in use, but some had been boxed and shipped for use in competitive drill at Indianapolis. Belts and boxes: Excellent. Uniforms: Excellent, very soldierly. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Fair. Tents, mess house, kitchen: Excellent.

One of the smartest companies in the camp.

Americus Light Infantry, Company L.—Capt. H. C. Bagley, 2 officers, and 18 men. Guns: Poor condition. Belts and boxes: Good. Uniforms: Serviceable and fairly cared for. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess house, kitchen: Generally neat.

Perry Rifles, Company I.—Capt. W. C. Davis, 2 officers, and 25 men. Guns: Splendid condition without exception. Belts and boxes: Excellent. Uniforms: Very handsome and well cared for. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Excellent. Tents, mess-house, kitchen: Generally neat.

First class company in every respect; best muskets in the State.

Macon Light Infantry, Company A.—Capt. E. G. Mallory, 2 officers, and 26 men. Guns: Old, but showing an effort to keep them clean. Belts and boxes: Worn, but neat and serviceable. Uniforms: Excellent. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess-house, kitchen: Generally very neat. Excellent company.

Spaulding Grays, Company D.—Capt. D. L. Bailey, 2 officers, and 20 men. Guns: Not clean, but fairly serviceable. Belts and boxes: Good. Uniforms: Showy, but not serviceable. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess-house, kitchen: Generally neat.

Southern Cadets, Company F.—Capt. R. H. Sims, 3 officers, and 32 men. Guns: Moderately clean; all serviceable. Belts (cartridge): Very soldierly. Uniforms: Beautifully fitting and cared for, excellent pattern. Physique: Splendid. Soldierly bearing: Splendid. Manual: Fair. Tents, mess-house, kitchen: Perfectly neat.

Smartest company I have ever seen.

Quitman Guards, Company K.—Capt. T. B. Cabiness, 3 officers, and 32 men. Guns: Very fair. Boxes and belts: Good. Uniforms: Good pattern, but faded. Physique: Tall, but not well set-up. Soldierly bearing: Indifferent. Manual: Poor. Tents: Generally neat; one or two not made up. Mess-house, kitchen: Fair.

Good material; green company.

Baldwin Blues, Company H.—Capt. D. S. Sanford, 2 officers, and 25 men. Guns: Excellent. Belts and boxes: Showy, but not serviceable (white leather). Uniforms: Very neat and well cared for. Physique: Very fair. Soldierly bearing: Good. Manual: Fair. Tents, mess-house, kitchen: Very neat.

Good company.

Columbus Guards, Company G.—Capt. Price Gilbert, 3 officers, and 31 men. Guns: Very good. Boxes and belts: Excellent. Uniforms: Very handsome and soldierly. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess house and kitchen: Very neat.

Excellent company.

Eastman Volunteers, Company M.—Capt. T. S. Buchran, 3 officers, and about 25 men (lost count). Guns: Very fair. Boxes: Excellent. Belts: Serviceable, somewhat worn. Uniforms: Excellent. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Very fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, mess house, and kitchen. Very fair.

Excellent material. Green company.

Macon Volunteers, Company B.—Capt. Z. E. Wells, 3 officers, and 27 men. Guns, boxes, belts, uniforms, physique, soldierly bearing, manual, tents, mess house, kitchen: Excellent. Condition as evenly good as any in the encampment.

First class company.

Pulnam Rifles, Company E.—Three officers and 22 men. Guns: Very good. Belts (cartridge): Excellent. Uniforms: Very neat and serviceable. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Fair. Tents, etc.: Generally neat. Excellent company.

The average merit of this command as shown by inspection is very high indeed. There is not an unpromising company in the twelve, and many of them are among the very best I have ever inspected.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was done zealously without much knowledge. The time is too short for thorough instruction and men as a rule in large organizations only get on guard once, but for vigilance and fidelity they deserve much praise. It was very difficult for any man to pass at night without the countersign.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline in essentials was very good. Colonel Wylie, the commanding officer of the regiment and of the second week's camp, is a model soldier, conscientious, strict, and judicious. The first attempt at horse play after taps was firmly put down, and from that time out the camp was very quiet and orderly. Orders were zealously obeyed. In several of the crack companies the discipline was admirable. The Perry Rifles and the Southern Cadets are hardly surpassed in this respect in the regular service. In all there was a decided effort to enforce salutes and courtesy to officers, finally carried to such an extent that at the hotel the necessity of answering constant salutes became positively burdensome. Instead of shirking this part of duty they seemed to take pride in showing themselves to be soldiers. The intercourse between officers and men varies from the most rigid separation off duty in the Southern Cadets to a free association in the green companies.

THIRD BATTALION (SAVANNAH CADETS).

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The battalion drills of the command were by far the most thorough and accurate of the encampment. Colonel Girard is a finished tactician and has made a specialty of battalion drill. He requested me to question the officers. I tried all the fine points could recall and only succeeded in catching one officer in a very small detail.

DRILLS.

The fact was that I could teach them little or nothing and after seeing them drill gave my whole time and attention to the Second Regiment, which needed instruction. Their company drills were also uniformly good without being up to the crack companies of the other organization.

GUARD MOUNTS.

Guard mounts were very good indeed. Everything went smoothly and for the most part accurately, the only flaw being an occasional failure on the part of details to touch in promptly when halted. It is a singular fact that in every organization in camp the details were marched up with detail front instead of by a flank, which is so much easier and quicker, one detail following closely behind another, whereas much time is wasted with green details by the other method. The adjutant was thoroughly up in all his duties.

DRESS PARADES.

The first dress parade was not as good as either battalion or company drills. The right company was not steady during the beat-off. Two captains did not bring up their swords at the command "present," and two executed a command of the manual. The other companies were steady and the manual was good. In brigade dress parade the men were perfectly steady and the officers only made one small error.

In review and inspection the men were steady and the passage good. The salutes were especially good.

INSPECTION OF COMPANIES.

Company C.—Capt. John Reilley, 3 officers and 31 men. Guns quite clean and entirely serviceable; belts and boxes serviceable; uniforms excellent (admirably adapted for wants of service, both dress and fatigue); physique excellent; soldierly bearing excellent; manual generally very fair; tents, mess house, and kitchen very neat.

Captain Reilley is a veteran of the war and every inch a soldier.

A most excellent company in every respect.

Company B.—Capt. Thomas Screven, 2 officers, and 21 men. Guns generally serviceable, some quite rusty; belts and boxes, some a good deal rubbed, but all serviceable; uniforms excellent for service; dress and fatigue good; physique good; soldierly bearing good; manual very fair; Tents, mess-house, kitchen, generally neat.

Good company.

Company A.—Capt. W. W. Williamson, 2 officers, and 24 men. Guns fairly clean, serviceable; belts and boxes somewhat worn, but serviceable; uniforms somewhat worn, but well adapted to service; physique excellent; soldierly bearing excellent; manual fair; tents, mess house, kitchen, very fair.

Good company.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was done intelligently and faithfully. There was some disposition on the part of noncommissioned officers of the guard to trip sentinels up and worry them, a thing of doubtful utility anywhere, and especially out of place where every available moment is required for instruction; but on the whole the guard duty of this battalion like everything else was of a high character.

DISCIPLINE.

The composition of this command is peculiar and is more like the Seventh New York than any other organization I know. The companies of the Georgia militia as a rule represent the best portion of their respective communities, but this battalion is largely made up of what are known as club men; in fact, it is both a social club and a military organization and has a club house well fitted up with everything necessary for comfort and amusement. In most cases such an organization would preclude the idea of discipline, and yet this battalion has discipline and in essentials very good discipline. Colonel Girard does not seem very strict for the reason that he is so beloved that his slightest wish is law to the battalion, and the higher a man's social position is the more he seems to make it a point of honor to obey and respect his military superior. I do not commend the organization as one to be followed or even entirely approved. Discipline depends too much upon the personal character of the commanding officer, but it is only justice to say that at present *noblesse oblige* literally and that the same spirit which causes them to obey implicitly the commands of their own officers causes them to show punctilious courtesy to other officers.

On duty, even social intercourse is more or less suspended, and I saw instances in which intimate friends and chums did not approach each other except when the military superior sent for his inferior.

NINTH REGIMENT, GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The regiment is composed entirely of separate companies, many of them isolated, which fact should be borne in mind as accounting for most of their faults.

Battalion drill was much better than one need expect. They marched in column of fours for 100 yards and re-formed line without losing 10 feet in the movement. This they repeated several times by both flanks, all well done. I personally explained

all new movements before attempting them and had considerable difficulty with right of companies rear into column even after stepping out the ground which each captain should cover. Wheels into line from column of companies, were very good. After forming the battalions, progress was good; Lieutenant-Colonel Yancey was efficient and intelligent. Rehearsed the governor's review as a drill, and instructed captains how to form close columns, how to change directions by the flank and take wheeling distance. By the time the regiment left camp they had almost covered the ground up to close column movements, and did most things creditably. The men were intelligent and zealous, but many officers were very ignorant of tactics.

COMPANY DRILLS.

Some companies were well drilled, especially the Dalton Guards and the La Grange Company. Some were fair, and several barely knew the rudiments. I personally instructed one of the weak and one of the strong companies in the matter of pivots, etc., and found very gratifying improvement.

GUARD MOUNTS.

Guard mounts were very poor. No one at first knew anything of their places or duties, and as few men came on twice, it was working the same, largely raw material, every morning. Many men did not know the manual, and the officers did not avail themselves as they might of their opportunities for observing and learning.

Several times officers of the guard and of the day were not on hand after being duly detailed, and the relieving of the old guard was rarely correct. There was not much use in advising the study of Kennan's Manual, as many officers were not familiar enough with military terms to properly comprehend it. Saturday and Sunday guard mounts were fair, but Monday's, the last one, was disappointing, the same faults being repeated.

The Adjutant, Lt. Guinn, was zealous and hard working.

PARADES.

Parades were good, relatively, and the last parade of the whole regiment was very fair. Review and inspection was the best thing done by this command. The formation of line of masses, the inspection, the change of direction by a flank, taking wheeling distance, and breaking into column of companies would have done credit to a veteran brigade.

The governor expressed himself as delighted with the scrupulous cleanliness of the camps and sinks. In this respect too much praise can not be given. I have never seen a more absolutely clean camp.

COMPANY INSPECTIONS.

Elbert Light Infantry, Company F.—Three officers, 25 men. Guns: Very good. Belts and boxes: Good. Uniforms: Serviceable. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Very fair. Manual: Poor. Tents etc.: Very neat.

Excellent material.

Greene Rifles, Company C.—Three officers, 22 men. Guns: Fair condition, all serviceable. Belts and boxes: Much worn. Uniforms: Handsome and soldierly. Physique: Fair. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Neat.

La Grange Light Guards, Company A.—Captain Autree; 3 officers, 26 men. Guns: Very good. Belts and boxes: Serviceable. Uniforms: Handsome and soldierly. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Very fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Fair; one or two tents not made up.

Good company; one of the best in the battalion.

Newman Guards, Company K.—Three officers, 24 men. Guns: Excellent; very clean. Belts and boxes: Serviceable. Uniforms: Serviceable. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Rather round-shouldered. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Neat.

Green company; good material.

Madison Home Guards, Company E.—Two officers, 23 men. Guns: Excellent. Belts and boxes: Excellent. Uniforms: Excellent, handsome, and soldierly. Physique: Excellent. Soldierly bearing: Excellent. Manual: Very good. Tents, etc.: Good. First-class company.

Piedmont Rifles, Company D.—Two officers, 18 men. Guns: Excellent. Belts and boxes: Good. Uniform: Very handsome and soldierly. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Fair. Tents, etc.: Very good.

Good material.

Dalton Guards, Company I.—Captain Thompson; 2 officers, 24 men. Guns: Very good. Belts and boxes: Good. Uniform: Serviceable. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Very neat.

Very promising company.

Hill City Cadets, Company B.—Captain Byrd; 2 officers, 23 men. Guns: Excellent. Belts and boxes: Serviceable. Uniform: Handsome, but not serviceable. Physique; Very fair. Soldierly bearing: Good. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Very neat. Good material.

Clarke Rifles, Company H.—Captain Owens; 2 officers, 18 men. Guns: Excellent. Belts and boxes: Serviceable. Uniforms: Handsome and soldierly. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Good. Manual: Poor generally; a few very good. Tents, etc.: Neat. Mess and kitchens: Neat.

Excellent material; promising company.

Conyers Volunteers, Company A.—Captain Weaver; 2 officers, 17 men. Guns: Excellent. Belts and boxes: Excellent. Uniforms: Handsome, but not serviceable. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Fair. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Fair.

Good material; arms unusually good.

De Bignon Volunteers (unattached).—Captain Gibson; 2 officers, 18 men. Guns: Fair. Belts and boxes: Much worn. Uniforms: Unserviceable, gaudy, and ill-made. Physique: Fair. Soldierly bearing: Poor. Manual: Very bad. Tents, etc., creditable.

Hardly organized; perfectly green.

Southern Rifles (unattached).—Captain Bull; 1 officer, 11 men. Guns: Good. Belts and boxes: Very good. Uniforms: Thoroughly serviceable. Physique: Good. Soldierly bearing: Good. Manual: Poor. Tents, etc.: Very neat.

Good, what there was present.

Owing to a misunderstanding about the time of inspection, a great many passes had been granted to visit Chattanooga.

The showing made in the above is really wonderful, considering the youth and inexperience of most of the companies. The muskets are in the best condition of any equal number I have inspected in any organization in the militia. Even the greenest companies had good arms while several companies, noticeably the Madison Home Guards, presented an appearance on inspection which would be highly creditable to any troops.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was badly done throughout. On one occasion I found not a single man or officer at the guard tent.

Not a day passed that I did not see more than one sentinel sitting down on post, and I repeatedly threw away boxes which had been brought on the line to be used as seats, but they always came back again. Men were willing and zealous about challenging, but could not be brought to appreciate the necessity of obeying orders literally when it involved some personal discomfort to themselves.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline was generally poor, not willfully, except in the matter of noise after taps, which was kept up after the most earnest expostulation with company commanders. The night following the maneuvers with blank cartridges firing continued all night almost without cessation, and they used the stables as sinks in the face of positive orders. There was one instance on the part of a company commander of actual and rather aggravated insubordination, which was vigorously and promptly put down by Colonel Jones, and the officer is now being tried. The field officers are especially good. Lieutenant-Colonel Yancey, son of the famous William L. Yancey, is zealous and capable; and the major, William B. Smith, acting adjutant last year, is a man of much force of character. Colonel Jones is conscientious, hardworking, and thoroughly and entirely devoted to the interests of his command. He hardly stirred out of camp, giving all his time and attention to his men, but the exuberance of spirit on the part of youngsters, many of them away from home for the first time and to whom the whole thing was new, was uncontrollable, except by measures which would have been repugnant to his amiable nature. There was nothing ugly or vicious about it, and their absolute sobriety, good humor, and readiness to undergo any amount of work in a broiling sun show the qualities which go to make valuable soldiers. I think that with experience and instruction they will amend their faults, which, if technically serious, are, from a moral standpoint, pardonable.

BATTLE MANEUVERS.

One of the most instructive exercises of the encampment was the attempts to illustrate some of the leading features of the new battle tactics, such as the advance and feeding of the skirmish line, the formation and deployment of the battle unit (two company columns in double column of fours), the group system, and the short rushes in the zone of deadly fire, concluding with the final pushing forward into the battle line of every available man. The dangerous and ridiculous conditions inseparable

arable from an attempt to depict a battle by two bodies opening fire at 600 yards and advancing until lines pour deadly volleys into each other's unshrinking bosoms at 25 feet distance were removed by having all the force displayed on one side against an imaginary enemy. It was also modest in dimensions, being satisfied to represent a struggle for some one decisive point, like Little Round Top, a fierce attack in front always working to the left, assisted by a turning movement, which was made plausible by the thick cover of the woods. It was carried out with considerable accuracy and much realism, and called out valuable qualities in both officers and men, individual capacity, ability to adapt plans to circumstances, and, most of all, obedience under trying circumstances and fire discipline, by which, at the final shock, captains could check fire firing entirely and substitute heavy volleys.

To the veterans it was intensely interesting and their general verdict was that the group and rush system promised to reduce losses in the attacking party, by virtue of its very aggressiveness; compelling the enemy to change his sights each instant and by rapid and unceasing spurts all along his front, each carrying the general line a little further, to produce a most bewildering uncertainty as to the strength and direction of the main attack.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Theoretical instruction was given every day except Sunday (with one or two omissions for cause) by Lieutenant Satterlee and myself. One talk each week was devoted to guard duty and discipline and every consideration was urged that could appeal to the pride and good sense of the officers. I devoted one day to my special hobbies in company drill, fixed pivots, and accurate distances in column. I told them that to a pivot man march meant halt, and urged the advantage of moving equally by both flanks and changing 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 each drill, so that every man in the company would have been a pivot man.

After battalion drill had got fairly started considerable time was devoted to a description with rough drawings on the ground of the movements to be executed the following morning and discussion of those gone through with on that day. The last day was usually devoted to an outline of the probable conditions of future battles and the changes which modern arms had rendered necessary.

The high standard of intelligence and education among a large majority of officers made these talks a labor of love, and I can only hope that they were as instructive to them as they were pleasant to me.

Lieutenant Satterlee gave especially valuable instruction to adjutants, first sergeants, and noncommissioned officers. He has the art of hitting the nail on the head every time and hitting hard, so that it goes in and stays. He is the man of a thousand for his present duties.

POLICE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The police and sanitary arrangements were generally excellent. The surgeons made minute and severe inspections daily, and reported immediately anything amiss. The camps were generally scrupulously clean and the sinks were disinfected daily. The Seventh Battalion left their sinks in very bad condition for the command which succeeded them. The Second Regiment took special pride in turning over everything in perfect shape.

There was very little severe sickness at any time, but a good many men were off duty for a day or two with temporary ailments, due chiefly to the water, which was decidedly purgative.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The most striking characteristic of the Georgia militia is the quality of the material. I do not know any State in which the flower of its youth is so largely represented in the rank and file and company officers, while the higher officers are generally prominent and often eminent. Col. George A. Mercer is one of the leading lawyers of the State, a great-grandson of General Hugh Mercer, and one of the most universally loved and respected men in the State. Col. E. L. Wight is an able and popular lawyer; while such names as Girard, Haganin, and Lancey guarantee the standing of their possessors.

The truth is, that no man in Georgia is or thinks himself too high socially or politically to hold a commission in her militia, and in an organization where the power of enforcing obedience is so limited there is nothing like commanding respect by weight of character and position. This, together with an intensely military spirit throughout the State and a State pride hardly second to that of Kentucky, seem to indicate an opportunity for one of the best militias in the country. Georgia possesses a yeomanry in the best sense of the word—honest, industrious, self-respecting men. In the civil war no better troops fought in the Southern armies, and with the spread of

prosperity and education this material is improving every year. The State is fortunate in Governor Northern, a man of the strictest old-fashioned ideas of right and duty and an earnest and sincere friend of the State troops.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Sabbatarian ideas are so noted in this community that it is useless to urge military considerations as a reason why troops from the southern part of the State should start Saturday night in order that the encampment should begin on Monday, and they should have 6 working days. The worst of it is that with the extreme heat at the time of the encampment and the frequent hard rains 5 working days can not be counted upon. As the conditions of the employment of labor in the southern part of the State seems to fix this season for their encampment, I would recommend that only one-half of the State troops be put in camp each year and that the camp should last for 10 days at least, and 12 if possible. Employers would probably be quite as willing to give a longer leave once in 2 years, and the benefit would be much greater. As it is, just about the time that a command gets into good working order and begins to reap the fruit of their labors their time is up. By the proposed system they could acquire enough theoretical knowledge in one year to give them plenty of occupation during the year following. The staff departments should be thoroughly organized upon a basis worthy of a great State and her splendid material. The adjutant-general should receive an adequate salary and be enabled to devote his whole time to duties, which would increase in scope and importance with the growth of the militia.

The immediate creation of an inspector-general's department with the appointment of one of the best soldiers, of which the State has many, is an absolute necessity to solid progress.

In New York and Massachusetts the winter work of the inspector's department in visiting and inspecting every company in the State is quite as valuable as the work done in the summer encampment. The State being a large one and the companies much scattered, he should have a competent assistant, and in this connection an examining board should be constituted for the examination of officers, and as a means of getting rid in a legal and dignified way of officers where ignorance and inefficiency may be injurious to their commands. There is no militia on earth so good that it does not need occasional pruning. The medical department needs also organization. A surgeon-general and a hospital corps are necessities to the effectual working of this important branch.

The quartermaster-general should have an assistant, a commissioned officer, who could represent him when he was absent and take some of the great burden off his shoulders. Colonel West wrote, since the preparation for the encampment began, 1,300 letters with his own hand, beside giving time and private means to an extent that no man can be expected to do if he has any profession or business.

One or two efficient clerks are also a necessity in this department.

It would add immensely to the appearance of the militia if a State uniform could be adopted, or if that is impracticable that each battalion or regiment should adopt a uniform so that the variegated appearance of gray, green, and blue in the same command would no longer be seen. There are a dozen companies in the State wearing uniforms any one of which would be admirably adapted to the requirements of a dress uniform, while the present undress of the first volunteer regiment of Georgia for summer wear could not possibly be improved upon. If the general Government supplies blanket bags, the State should furnish every man with a haversack and a canteen.

Both skirmishing and target practice have been practically ignored. The first is day by day becoming the most vital part of a soldier's education, and for success in it he must depend upon his proficiency in the science. It is time now that the greatest attention was given to both as far as is possible.

I would especially recommend the presence in future encampments of one company of the regular army selected with a view to their generally soldierly appearance and character. To men of the intelligence of this militia such an object lesson would be invaluable. While there are some companies in the State who could learn nothing in the way of drill, but on the contrary could teach a great deal, all would benefit by an acquaintance with the daily routine of a company of professional soldiers, while the latter could learn some things in the way of perfect drilling that they could see nowhere else in such perfection.

My cordial thanks are due to Governor Northern, Adjutant-General Kell, and Colonel West for kindness and courtesy shown on many occasions, as well as to the commanding officers of camp and organizations. In every grade I have received nothing but courtesy and assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD FIELD,
Capt. 4th Artillery, Inspector and Instructor

220 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

FORT THOMAS, KY., July 6, 1891.

General J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the First Regiment Kentucky State Guard (Louisville Legion), at Camp Yandall, from the 21st to 28th of June, 1891, pursuant to letter of instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1891, on receipt of which I at once reported to the governor of the State by letter, and on the 22d proceeded to Mammoth Cave, Ky., and reported to Col. John B. Castleman, of the First Regiment, commanding camp. Camp Yandall is named after the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. D. W. Yandall, of Louisville, Ky., a veteran of the war, a former surgeon-general of the State, and a distinguished member of the profession. The camp was prepared in advance of the troops, having been laid out, tents pitched, and generally made ready by hired laborers under the personal supervision of Col. M. H. Crump, inspector-general of the State. With slight and unimportant exceptions it conformed to regulations. The canvas is the wall tent in use in the Army, except two of a striped material and pattern unknown in the United States service.

Much of this canvas is worn and torn; on some I noticed the guy ropes were missing; in some tents the poles were too short, in others too long; where too short it caused a sagging of the walls and gave the tents a wrinkled and slouchy appearance, and where too long it was necessary to sink one end in the ground. Cots were quite generally used by the officers; there were some who slept on blankets spread on the ground. The men all slept on the ground, except in two or three tents which had board floors; no leaves or straw was used to raise their beds from the ground. The third day of the camp a flag staff, the property of the regiment, was received from Louisville and raised in front of the commanding officer's quarters. From that time until the end of the camp the national colors were hoisted at reveille and lowered at retreat, as required by regulations.

The commanding officer, accompanied by his medical officer and the company commanders, inspected the camp every morning, including company streets, tents, and kitchen, the men standing at attention in front of their tents during inspection. When the regiment broke camp the tents were struck and folded by the men at the sounding of the general, the work being done promptly and well.

The tents are stored at Mammoth Cave until required by the Third Regiment, which goes into camp on the same ground on the 25th of July. Colonel Castleman kindly consented to leave his flag staff standing for the next camp.

The police of camp was good, the company tents neat, and the streets clean; knapsacks nicely packed and blankets folded. The company kitchens were models of their kind, always neat and clean; the slops and refuse were deposited in barrels and hauled away daily under the direction of the proprietor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, who also provided the camp with fuel gratuitously.

There was but one latrine, which was located in the woods about 50 yards to the right of the camp; it consisted of a narrow trench about 3 feet deep and from 20 to 25 feet in length, screened only by undergrowth. On the regulation basis of 15 feet of trench to the hundred men, the latrine accommodation was insufficient by 20 feet of trench. No latrines for officers were provided, the one being in common use by both officers and men; under the direction of the officer of the day the soil was daily covered by a layer of fresh earth.

ORGANIZATION.

The State guard law provides that the active force of the guard shall consist of not to exceed 20 companies, of all arms of the service, the strength of the companies to be not less than 40 nor more than 64 * * *.

The First Regiment is composed of 8 companies, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and a captain and two lieutenants to each company; one of the companies is known and designated as "Battery A;" it is uniformed as artillery and drilled both as infantry and foot artillery. This company's drill with the 3-inch rifle and Gatling gun was excellent.

UNIFORM.

The regiment is provided by the State with an nuddress uniform which, with the exception of having a variety of facings and a State button, is essentially that worn by the Army; it is in good condition. The full dress is provided at private expense, and consists of frock coat trimmed with loops of black braid in front and along the seams at the back; the collar is faced with two stripes of gold lace with white in center and gold cord on the sleeve and a strap fastened on the shoulder by small button, in the center of which the number of the regiment is worked in gold bullion; white regulation helmet with white ostrich feather plume; white webbing waist and cross belts and nickel-plated scabbard are worn with the full dress.

The regiment did not have their full dress in camp, but the colonel sent for a suit for me to examine; it is very showy.

ARMS.

The regiment is armed with the Springfield rifle, cal., 45, mod. 1873. The condition of the arms was unsatisfactory; it was very evident that very little, if any, care had been bestowed upon them; while they were all serviceable, they were more or less rusted and dirty.

The men have either not been sufficiently instructed in the care of their arms or are guilty of criminal negligence.

EQUIPMENT.

Each company was equipped with waist belts and plates, cartridge boxes (McKeever's), and steel bayonet scabbards, all in fair condition; a little time could be profitably employed in polishing the brass parts and blackening the leather. The men were also supplied with a canteen, haversack, and knapsack, of the pattern used in the army; but one company had the blanket bag; the 7 companies from Louisville carried a box knapsack which the colonel informed me had been in use for the past 13 years; there are no field cartridge belts in the regiment.

The companies were well supplied with cooking utensils, tin and granite tableware, knives, and forks.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the command is fair, the relation between officers and men is such as naturally results from being soldiers to-day and business associates and neighbors to-morrow, and is common with all volunteers on first entering the service; they do not observe the courtesies regarded by military men as essential to discipline, nor evince that respect for rank and authority which comes only from long habit and subjection to the absolute government of the articles of war; their service is purely voluntary and quite a heavy pecuniary tax upon every member of the regiment, both officers and enlisted men, and an attempt to bring them up to the standard of the regular army discipline would no doubt result in a failure to keep up the organization.

In the performance of duty the men were prompt and obedient. The officers are young, capable, and zealous, and with opportunity and a competent instructor to properly direct their energies would soon bring the regiment up to a high standard of excellence. Major Sohan handles the regiment well and is a good instructor in battalion drill.

There was no unnecessary delay in forming for roll-calls. Men were allowed to leave camp on permission from the colonel, who was always willing to give his men and officers the largest latitude consistent with a proper performance of duty. Colonel Castleman is a typical soldier, a veteran of the late war, having served in the southern army as a cavalry officer in General Morgan's command. He is, by his tact and judgment, peculiarly fitted for a commander of volunteers; he is firm but just and thoroughly commands his men without nagging them about unimportant things. The personnel of the regiment is excellent; they are young men of a high order of intelligence. Company C had been only about 10 days in the service; the average age of the company, including the officers, was 19 years. Although there was no restriction in the sale of intoxicants at the Mammoth Cave Hotel, distant only about 200 yards from camp, not a case of intoxication came under my observation during the week. There were 12 officers of the Third Regiment, including the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major, present in camp for the purpose of instruction. They were on the roster for duty, and were detailed as officers of the day and guard and were present and took part in all formations.

BAND.

The regiment has a drum corps but no band. A civilian band was employed at a cost to the State of \$150. It camped with the troops and turned out at all formations.

DRILLS.

From the beginning to the close of the camp the companies drilled 2 hours each day, and battalion drill once a day when the weather was not too hot. The company and battalion drills were fair, except skirmish drills, in which both the companies and battalion are deficient and need much and thorough instruction. A gun detachment from Battery A drilled once a day with the 3-inch rifle and Gatling gun, and were thoroughly proficient. The order establishing the daily routine of duty is inclosed with this report. I observe that the morning dress parade is omitted in the order, although it was regularly held every day during the camp. The calls were regularly sounded on the trumpet, and regularly and promptly observed.

GUARD DUTY.

The performance of guard duty was irregular and unsatisfactory; there was, however, marked improvement the last days of the camp. The colonel had printed, and distributed to the companies, extracts from Army Regulations regarding the duties of a sentinel * * *. These printed "Duties of Sentinels," judging from the ignorance of the noncommissioned officers, and privates of the guard regarding the proper performance of guard duty, were either never read, or purposely, or through careless indifference, ignored. There was not sufficient time to educate this command in the proper performance of guard duty, but many errors were pointed out and corrected and an interest awakened that I feel confident will result in a more thorough instruction of officers and men in this important duty.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no target practice in camp, there being no available range. The regiment, from all I could learn, has never had any systematic target practice. There will not exceed 10 men in the regiment who could tell me the caliber or range of his arm, or who had ever fired it. They had no knowledge whatever of how to adjust their sights; did not know what the figures on the sight-cap were for; in fact, they were densely ignorant regarding the capabilities of the rifle with which they are armed.

CEREMONIES.

Dress parade, after the first two or three formations, was fair; marked improvements were noticeable in all formations during the last days of camp; errors pointed out were promptly corrected by Adjutant Smith, a capable and promising young officer. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, at the request of Colonel Castleman, I reviewed and inspected the regiment. I received the review accompanied by Col. M. H. Crump, inspector-general, and assistant surgeon Pierce. The commands were correctly given and fairly executed. The review and inspection occupied nearly 2 hours. Notwithstanding it was ordered at 7 a. m. the heat was intense.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Yandall, paid a brief visit to the camp, making an official inspection, and returning to Louisville to meet professional engagements.

The assistant surgeon, Ed. L. Pierce, with one hospital steward was in constant attendance. The hospital equipment consisted of a chest of medicines and a set of surgical instruments. The medicines were furnished by the State and the instruments were private property. There was no ambulance or field hospital. During the 7 days' camp 6 per cent. of the command reported at sick call, and less than 2 per cent. were excused from duty on account of illness. I enclose herewith the report of the assistant surgeon.

MESSING.

The supplies were ordered by the colonel from Louisville and issued in an informal way on a company ration return, without being signed by the company commander or approved by the commanding officer. I enclose sample of ration return. Two colored cooks were provided for each company, and such additional help as was required to wait on the table was furnished by detailing men from the company. The company tables were arranged under an improvised cover of canvas drawn over a framework of poles cut in the woods; the kitchens were located in the edge of the woods, which afforded ample shade. The quality of the ration was excellent, the quantity ample and well cooked; the bread was shipped from Louisville daily, and was the best in the market; corn bread was also provided for such as preferred it. I took my meals in camp with the officers.

THE GENERAL STAFF PRESENT.

Col. M. H. Crump, inspector-general of the State, was present during the entire week. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute; a man of decided military tastes; a zealous and capable officer. Adjutant general Hill, and judge-advocate-general MacPherson, reported at the camp on the 26th. General Hill served during the war as an officer of the Union Army. General MacPherson was formerly a captain in the First Regiment, and keeps up his interest in the organization; he is an attorney at law in Louisville, but finds time in the interval of professional employment to devote to military tactics and kindred subjects, on which he is well posted.

PAY.

The officers and men of the State Guard are not allowed pay for time spent in camp of instructions. When called into actual service on the State the per diem of officers, regardless of rank, is \$2.50; for noncommissioned officers, \$1.75; and privates, \$1.50, with subsistence on the basis of the Army ration for officers and men.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I have to say that while I saw much to criticize, in administration, discipline and tactics, during the week spent in camp with the First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, when it is remembered that these troops devote but one of the 52 weeks in the year exclusively to military training and instruction, there is much, very much, to commend in what they have accomplished. They serve their country at a loss to themselves of time and money, and get very little encouragement from their State government. For their disinterested labor they are entitled to great praise and all the assistance that can be given them both by State and nation.

As I am under orders to inspect the Second and Third Regiments, I will withhold any suggestions I may have to make till my final report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. CROWELL,
Captain Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

INSPECTOR GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington D. C.

SIR: I reported at Frankfort, Ky., on the 26th of August, and found the Second Regiment in camp on the bank of the Kentucky River, about 1 mile from the State House.

The location, while convenient to the city and the railroad, is not desirable, the nature of the ground is such as not to give sufficient room between the tents of officers and men. The hospital, field music, noncommissioned staff, band, and field and staff were all on the same line, and this line was separated from the line of the company officers by about 20 feet. While such a cramped condition would be tolerable for a camp of 24 hours, it is extremely undesirable for a longer period. The canvas was that used by the First and Third regiments, with the addition of three new hospital tents. The site, consisting of from 20 to 25 acres, was so cut up by numerous deep depressions, filled with stagnant water, as to preclude the laying out of a strictly tactical camp. The Mammoth Cave site, with a little more room for battalion movements, which could easily be provided, is far more desirable in water supply, which is convenient and of excellent quality. Drainage and the hygienic conditions are in every respect much superior to the Frankfort site.

ORGANIZATION.

The Second Regiment consists of eight companies, all having armories located in several different towns, all of which have railroad communication. It has a drum corps but no band. The band of the Sixth Infantry was employed, and camped with the regiment, taking part in all formations and generally rendering valuable service. Seven companies are armed with the Springfield rifle, model 1884, with improved Buffington sight, and one company with the Springfield rifle, model 1873.

UNIFORM.

The Second Regiment is provided with the fatigue and full-dress uniform of the U. S. Army. The full-dress uniform was issued to them at this camp; it was manufactured by Pettibone & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and with the exception of having—in one of the companies—some additional ornamentation in the way of plumes and extra facings, is exactly the full dress of the U. S. Army.

DISCIPLINE

is fair. What has been said of the First and Third Regiments under this head will apply with equal force to the Second Regiment.

INSTRUCTION.

At the colonel's request I gave the officers, who assembled at the commanding officer's quarters for the purpose, instruction in the ceremony of review and inspection of a battalion, and afterward took command of the battalion and gave them a practical illustration of the lesson. I attended guard mounting every morning, correcting errors in formation and commands of both officers and noncommissioned officers, until I finally had the satisfaction of seeing the guard mounted tactically correct, both in formation and commands. Noncommissioned officers and men were all anxious to learn, and being intelligent and zealous, their improvement was apparent at every formation. There were two company and two battalion drills daily during the entire week, including company skirmish drill, but no battalion skirmish drill.

The personnel of the Second Regiment is excellent, with few exceptions. Colonel Gaither is a young man of force of character and decided military tastes; he was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, resigning from that institution but 6 months before the graduation of his class. He rendered his State valuable service in 1890 in command of a detachment of the State Guard in arresting murderers and outlaws in the mountain districts where anarchy had so long prevailed that maintenance of law and the protection of life and property was no longer possible by the ordinary process of judicial proceedings. The arrest of the criminals and the restoration of law and order in these districts is due wholly, I am informed, to the services of the State Guard. Detachments from the First and Second Regiments were, altogether, engaged in this service for some months.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Remarks under this head in my report on the First and Third Regiments apply to the Second: Seven companies are armed with the latest and best rifle issued by the Government, and to permit them to become rusty and unclean is criminal negligence.

CEREMONIES.

On the 31st of August Governor S. B. Buckner reviewed and inspected the battalion accompanied by two members of his staff, Adjutant-General Sam. E. Hill and Inspector-General M. H. Crump, and myself. The battalion was commanded by Colonel Gaither. The march past was very good and the whole performance creditable, the regiment presenting a fine appearance.

MESSING

was by company. The company kitchens were temporary structures, of rough boards, 20 feet square, ends inclosed and sides left open; cooking arrangements consisted of a narrow trench covered by sheet of boileriron, pierced for pots and kettles. Dining rooms were sheds 40 by 30 feet, divided lengthwise by board partitions and made to accommodate two companies, one on each side of the partition; these sheds were open on all sides and without floors. The commissary building, 18 by 20 feet, was inclosed with door on the side, and lock. The field officers' kitchen was 20 by 20 feet, inclosed on three sides, and contained a good stove. The dining room, 20 by 25 feet, with board floor, open on four sides. Cooking and eating arrangements were very complete. The cooks were colored men employed by the State; men were detailed from the companies to wait on the table.

POLICE.

Police of camp was fair; not having proper facilities for removing the rubbish, it was burned in the company streets.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

consisted of a surgeon, with the rank of major, who wore the uniform of a line officer, a hospital steward, whose knowledge of medicines was confined to what constituted a dose of spirituous frumenti for a well man, three cots, a hospital tent, and supply of medicines. I inclose the surgeon's report, which was made up from memory, as no record was kept of men who had received medical treatment.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There has been no systematic target practice in this regiment. Captain Gaines's company, from Frankfort, Ky., had been instructed in the adjustment of the Buffington sight; they understood it pretty well. It is the only company in the State Guard

that could tell me anything about it. The upper open and aperature and the lower open and aperature sights were as a sealed book to all who possessed them but this company.

GUARD DUTY.

My report under this head on the Third Regiment will exactly apply to the Second Regiment.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The authorized strength of the State Guard is 1,464 men and 93 officers; I am unable to give the enlisted strength, as I have not been able to obtain a consolidated report of the Second Regiment, notwithstanding I made frequent applications for it while in camp and since. Colonel Gaither's letter explains itself. I will not hold my report any longer, but will forward the report of the Second Regiment, if desired, when received.

In my official association with the National Guard of the State of Kentucky, during the past summer, I mingled freely with all grades of officers and endeavored to make myself as useful as possible within professional lines. I left them with a high opinion of their capacities, earnestness, and zeal as a class and with the conviction that, should an emergency arise demanding it, they would lead their men with enthusiasm, and command them with judgment. The most glaring defects that have come under my notice in connection with the militia is the absence of system in the purchase and handling of public property; there is no system of accountability. Subsistence stores are purchased by line officers (colonels of regiments) in a haphazard way. Quartermaster stores are transferred from one place to another without responsibility attaching to any one for their preservation and care. This slipshod manner of handling public property must inevitably result in great loss to the State. I was informed by an officer of the governor's staff that out of the sum of \$87,924 furnished in supplies by the General and State Governments in the past 4 years, for military purposes, the value of the public property remaining would not exceed \$15,000. The practice of loaning public property for private purposes should be prohibited, or limited to cases of public necessity; and under any and all circumstances responsibility should rest with some one to look after and protect it. There should be an organized commissary and quartermaster department, and when a regiment is ordered into active service or camp the necessary camp equipage, quartermaster and subsistence stores should be regularly transferred to the quartermaster of the regiment or detachment, and either regular or memorandum receipts and invoices passed, thus fixing the responsibility for its expenditure, preservation, and care. Such a system would result not only in a great saving to the Government, but invaluable experience to the officers selected for this responsible and important duty.

A guard report book should be furnished each regiment, for use in camp, to enable officers to keep a proper record of the members of the guard and render an intelligent report of their tour of duty.

Companies should also be supplied with morning report books and a copy of "Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty." First sergeants should be instructed how to make correct reports and keep daily rosters. At present company reports are so crude and inaccurate as to be of little or no value to the adjutant in making details from the companies, resulting in an unequal apportionment of duty and consequent dissatisfaction.

In all three of the regiments the school of the soldier has been almost wholly neglected, and the school of the company, in some things, imperfectly taught, so that in the school of the battalion much time is taken up in teaching men what they should have learned before being advanced to the battalion drill.

The tendency seems to be to teach the execution of the manual in uniform and exact cadence to the neglect of other and vastly more important things.

In concluding my report I wish to express my thanks to his excellency Governor Buckner and staff and Colonels Castleman, Smith, and Gaither, and to gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and uniform kindness and consideration with which I have been treated by all with whom I came in contact during my brief and pleasant official association with the National Guard of Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. CROWELL,
Captain Sixth Infantry.

FORT THOMAS, KY.,
September 7, 1891.

I reported at Mammoth Cave, Ky., on the 24th, having been informed that the Third Regiment would go into camp on the 25th of July, on the ground which had been occupied by the First Regiment. The second day after my arrival I received a

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telegram from the adjutant-general of the State notifying me that the camp had been postponed from July 25 to August 15. I therefore returned to my station, and on the 14th of August again reported at the Cave, where I found the Third Regiment in camp, it being exactly the ground occupied by the First Regiment. I omit a description of it here; there were some improvements upon the first camp, among which was a change in the location of the latrine, some 50 yards farther from the camp, and one provided exclusively for the use of officers. The canvas was the same used by the First Regiment, with the addition of 12 or 15 new wall tents. The name of the camp was changed to Camp John Young Brown, in honor of the governor elect.

The Third Regiment is composed of 8 companies located in 8 different towns of the State; 4 companies have armories and 4 have not. Six companies of the regiment are armed with the Springfield rifle, model 1884, with the improved Buffington sight, and 2 companies are armed with the model of 1873. Five companies are supplied with the blanket-bag haversack and canteens of the pattern now in use in the Army. Company F has haversacks and canteens, but no blanket bags or knapsacks. None of the companies have the field belt. Company H has no gun slings, knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens; Company C has the blanket bag and haversack, but no cartridge boxes, waist belts, gun-slings, or bayonet scabbards.

UNIFORM.

The regiment is supplied with fatigue uniforms of the U. S. Army, but the facings do not conform to regulations. The regiment has no full dress uniform.

DISCIPLINE

is fair; it is quite impossible to properly discipline three or four hundred young citizen soldiers in the short time allotted to a militia camp. Neither officers nor men come up to the standard in this respect, nor do I see any way to remedy the evil under the present system.

INSTRUCTION.

At the request of the colonel I held officers' school from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m., daily. The instruction was confined to recitations in Upton's Tactics, and Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty. The first two or three lessons the attendance was quite full, and a lively interest manifested. As we progressed, the lessons given out required some study, which no doubt influenced numerous absentees, the commanding officer directed the officers to be prompt in reporting at recitation, saying to them, they should regard it as a privilege. But in spite of the positive orders of the colonel there were always more or less absentees. Nor did there appear to be any remedy for it. A good many officers were prompt in attendance, zealous and anxious to obtain all the information they could. Colonel Smith is an energetic, conscientious, painstaking officer, who, if given sufficient power, would have a thoroughly disciplined regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Henry is the instructor in battalion drill and does his work thoroughly and well. The major, adjutant, and quartermaster are also officers of promise. The personnel of the Third Regiment is good, and with opportunity and proper instructions it would make a thoroughly good and efficient regiment. The instruction in drill embraced company and some battalion movements. Battalion drill, as, outlined in the inclosed order, was not carried out, as the rain interfered during the last two days of the camp. The drills ordered for the 20th and 21st and the inspection and review were prevented by the inclemency of the weather.

They knew practically nothing of company and battalion or skirmish drill.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Condition of arms and equipments unsatisfactory; they do not appreciate the importance of keeping their arms properly cleaned and free from rust. The equipments, while perfectly serviceable, have a neglected appearance; the leather is never polished or brasses brightened.

CEREMONIES.

The guard was regularly mounted every day at 8 o'clock a. m., followed by dress parade and battalion drill. The regiment had never been together before, but after the first two or three formations they did very well and continued to improve till guard-mounting and dress parade were tactically correct.

MESSKS.

The cooking arrangements of both officers and men were the same as in the first regiment, and the subsistence stores purchased in the same way. Lieutenant Ellis, the regimental quartermaster, had his supplies in the storehouse nicely arranged and the issues reduced to a system; each company received a specific amount per capita of whatever he had for issue, the ration was ample, and the quality excellent and well prepared by experienced cooks.

POLICE.

The police of camp was fair. A hand cart or wheel barrow should be provided with which to remove the refuse; the police party was compelled to make use of an old blanket or piece of canvas in removing the rubbish.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

consisted of an assistant surgeon, a hospital steward, a wall tent, and a small supply of medicines. The health of the command was excellent; not a case of serious illness occurred during camp.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The regiment has never had any systematic target practice or instruction in the use of the rifle sight; they know comparatively nothing of the capabilities of the rifle with which they are armed.

GUARD DUTY.

Toward the last of the camp the guard was properly mounted and relieved. A little progress was made in the instruction of sentinels on post; there was improvement in saluting and challenging, but they are still in the alphabet of this important duty.

CONCLUSION.

The material of the third regiment, both officers and men, with a few exceptions, is good. With opportunity, good instruction, and under the government of the articles of war, would make excellent soldiers.

It is gratifying to be able to report that not a single case of drunkenness came under my observation during the week's camp.

I am confident the regiment has been much benefited and the object of the camp in a great measure fulfilled.

The regiment broke camp on the morning of the 22d in a drenching rain and the tents were shipped by express to Frankfort, Ky., under directions of Adjutant-General Hill, who was present the last three days of the camp.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. CROWELL,
Captain Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Inspecting Officer.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.,
August 15, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with your letter of June 26, 1891, having previously reported by letter to the adjutant-general of the State of Texas and been informed when and where my services would be required, I reported in person to the adjutant-general of the State, at Austin, Tex., on the 17th day of July, and to Maj. Gen. A. S. Roberts, commanding the annual encampment Texas Volunteer Guard, on the morning of July 18, 1891, for duty under the letter above recited, at Camp D. S. Stanley, near Austin, Tex.

I was received by the governor, the adjutant-general, and all present at the encampment with the greatest courtesy and cordiality.

Every facility was afforded by the accomplished and energetic Adjutant-General Mabry, and the commanding officer of the camp, General Roberts, for securing exact information and making the most critical inspection of the camp and troops. All matters pertaining to the business in hand and plans for accomplishing the greatest amount of good to all concerned were fully and freely discussed, due consideration being shown to my opinions and suggestions.

The laws of Texas fix Austin as the point at which State encampments shall be held after this year. It will be seen by General Orders, No. 4, series 1891, that holding the encampment at that point this year was unexpected; so some allowance must be made for the short notice the people had to prepare a suitable site. Hyde Park, which was used for this purpose, is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the city, on a high level plain, partly covered with oak trees. Water pipes extended around the entire grounds, with a hydrant for each organization. The ground is well drained, covered with grass, and in every way well adapted for the purpose, except as to facilities for bathing and means of public transportation. An effort to form a lake for bathing purposes failed on account of inadequate water supply. One electric street car line ran from Austin to the grounds, but no railway line runs nearer than 3 miles.

The site intended for the permanent encampment grounds is within easy reach of a large lake. Railway and electric car lines run to the grounds. It is well drained and shaded, level ground sufficient for camp, drill, and parade grounds, with high bluff favorable for a target range.

Three hospital tents and 53 flies, 400 wall tents and 45 flies, and 60 common tents mostly new and all serviceable, were transferred by the General Government to the State of Texas in June last, and Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Third Cavalry, was sent to the grounds to lay out and establish the camp.

Previous to the day set for the encampment to begin Troop K, Third Cavalry (Captain Hunter), sent in advance of the battalion for that purpose, pitched all the tents for the militia, for which services the State paid; so when the militia arrived they had only to take possession.

ORGANIZATION.

There were 6 regiments of infantry, 1 battalion of cavalry, and 3 light batteries of artillery, one with horses and two without, comprising 41 of the 57 companies ordered to appear at this encampment, a total of 176 officers and 1,220 men, all of whom arrived and were comfortably settled in camp early on the morning of July 18, and remained until noon of July 25.

These troops were organized into two brigades, each under the command of a brigadier-general, constituting a division, commanded by a major-general. Each organization had its own mess; the furniture, 1 cook, and 1 waiter furnished by the State.

UNITED STATES TROOPS PRESENT.

There were present, under the command of Col. John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, the regimental staff and band, Twenty-third Infantry; a battalion of the Third Cavalry (Troops D, H, I, and K), Maj. L. T. Morris, Third Cavalry, commanding; Light Battery F, Third Artillery, Capt. J. B. Burbank, commanding; and a battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry. (Companies A, E, F, and H), Capt. J. T. Haskell, commanding.

The cordial and friendly intercourse begun at former gatherings of this kind between officers of the regular forces and the Texas Volunteer Guard, was renewed and extended. At this encampment there was more social and official intercourse between the regular and State officers than I have seen at any previous encampment, which augurs well for the acquaintance and understanding which it seems desirable to promote.

Lieutenant Dickman, by direction of the department commander, reported to the commanding officer of the encampment for duty in connection with organization and administration, in which duty he is especially proficient, as his work and the value set upon it by the State authorities testify.

At my suggestion and at the request of the commanding officer of the camp an officer was detailed by Colonel Coppinger, commanding the regular forces, to instruct each battalion, as follows: Captains Wessels and Chase and Lieutenants Heard and Knight, Third Cavalry; Lieutenants Febiger, Stevens, Sage and Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry. These officers were present at all drills, recitations, and other exercises, and gave instruction in and out of season, wherever opportunity offered.

The presence of so large and well-ordered a force, representing the three arms of the service, furnished an object lesson, the advantages of which are not to be lightly considered, and which are enjoyed by few States at their annual encampments. They participated with the volunteers in all general formations, such as brigade dress parade each day, followed by review, and in the sham battle on the last day, which was well planned, and carried out in a manner that reflected credit upon all concerned.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Infantry armed with Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and equipped with waist belts and McKeever's cartridge boxes. No field belts, blanket bags, haversacks, or canteens, nor leggings. The rifles were of all the varied patterns from the latest improved model 1884 down to the obsolete pattern of 1873. One battery of artillery had 2 gatling guns, latest model, drum feed, horsed. One battery had 1 gatling gun, latest model-drum feed, not horsed. One battery had 1 three-inch muzzle-loading rifle, with cais, son, not horsed. Two troops of cavalry were armed with Springfield carbines, sabers, and full equipments, United States pattern, all in good condition, with fair mount. The other troop was armed with saber and pistols, a fair mount; Texas saddles; many of them rode their own saddle of the Texas pattern, preferring them to the regulation saddle, which is not so well adapted for the Texas horse, which, having low withers and a grass belly, required a flank girth. For service in Texas generally I consider the Texas saddle preferable for State troops.

UNIFORM.

The United States fatigue dress is prescribed. One entire regiment and some companies appeared in the summer dress worn by regular troops in this department—white cork helmet, blue blouse, and white trousers. This is by far the cheapest, most comfortable, and appropriate for this climate. Two companies appeared in Zouave dress, which, aside from not affording suitable protection for the head, gives a checkered and unmilitary appearance to the whole battalion.

MESSING.

Rations were supplied by the contractors direct to messes, on ration returns duly approved, which were taken up by the contractor and used as vouchers.

Food was cooked at camp fires and served on tables under sheds. This plan worked to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

GUARD DUTY.

A brigade guard was mounted each morning, composed of 1 field officer of the day, 2 officers of the day, 2 officers of the guard, 1 sergeant, 6 corporals and 52 privates, 16 posts. Two brigades alternated in furnishing guard details.

This important duty was under the personal supervision of Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Third Cavalry, and developed rapid progress. It is evident that very little instruction had been received by any of the officers or men in simulated guard duty, but the guard and sentinels were vigilant, alert, and as well instructed as could be expected in so short an experience.

DRILLS.

The drills prescribed in General Orders, No. 1, were held with great regularity. A prize of a silk flag, offered to the best drilled infantry battalion, stimulated them to more than ordinary effort in this direction. The officers detailed from the regular troops attended at all battalion drills, lectured with blackboard illustrations to officers and noncommissioned officers, and spared no effort to assist the militia in their energetic pursuit of military knowledge.

The battalion drill showed marked improvement over last year. Company drill was generally good. The organization and drill of the cavalry were much in advance of last year's encampment. They showed commendable energy and a fair degree of proficiency in drill, mounted and dismounted.

The mounted battery was capable of good work, mounted as well as in the manual of the piece. The two dismounted companies did some nice drilling in the manual of the piece. Neither the cavalry or artillery were ordered for practice before me.

At dress parade each day the entire command turned out, including the regular troops, and formed in line of masses, which formation, after the first two days, were executed with a degree of accuracy and promptness, showing plainly the effects of training and example. Parade was followed by review. The command was reviewed by his excellency, Governor Hogg, accompanied by General D. S. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, and again by the governor, after which his excellency delivered the prizes awarded to the different organizations and individuals for excellence in drill and other duties. At these ceremonies the six bandr belonging to the infantry regiments were consolidated with that of the Twenty-third Infantry into one band of 130 pieces, which did credit to that inspiring feature of the military organization.

In connection with an interesting and instructive lecture by Capt. J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry, on the subject of "Mobs and how to suppress them," in which the prospective new drill regulations on that point were explained, an expedition was sent from the camp at 4:30 a. m., on July 19, consisting of 1 regiment of infantry, 3 troops of cavalry, and 2 Gatling guns, to disperse a mob holding the streets of Austin with barricades. Aside from some tardiness in turning out, a common fault only to be overcome by discipline, the work was well done and the lesson instructive.

INSPECTIONS.

The six regiments of infantry were reviewed and inspected by me on days designated by the camp commander. The material here is as good as any in the country, intelligent, hardy, resolute men of good physique. The general appearance is good. They are not, as a rule, well set up.

The arms generally are of modern pattern and in good condition, but some of them are of obsolete pattern, worn and mutilated by long use and neglect and frequent change of hands. These are barely serviceable in the light of modern improvements and should be replaced. Most of the companies were deficient in this part of drill. I instructed them as much as possible and advised the captains to devote more time to this drill and a personal inspection of arms. Neither the cavalry nor artillery was presented to me for inspection.

DISCIPLINE.

The good behavior of the men at this camp was a marked feature and showed the effects of the last State encampment. As I attended the last encampment, I am able to draw a comparison. For untrained troops, the manner in which they arrived, went into camp, and settled down to the work in hand showed a marked improvement over the same performance last year. During the whole time I did not see a case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct. With all the enthusiasm common to raw troops, without which there would be no State encampment, there was a general disposition to submit to authority and observe rules and regulations. The men do not observe military courtesies as strictly as they should and their manner of saluting showed a lack of instruction in that important branch of the soldier's education.

POLICE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The police of the camp from beginning to end was all that could be desired. The ingenious plan of offering a prize to the organization keeping its camp in the best condition throughout brought that important part of camp duty up to the highest standard. Holes were dug in the ground near each cook fire, into which waste water was thrown. They were filled with dirt as soon as they became foul. Refuse matter was piled near the camp fire and removed daily. Sinks were holes or trenches, board seats, screened with boards. Earth was thrown in each morning by details from the organizations to which they belonged. For the entire camp there was one division hospital, in charge of a surgeon with the rank of major, assisted by one captain and one first lieutenant of the medical department, also one hospital steward. Only 5 cases were taken into the hospital during the encampment. Some cases of ivy poisoning and prostration from heat were sent to their homes, but the percentage of sick in the camp was remarkably small, being less than 4 to 1,000, notwithstanding the heat, which reached from 92° to 98° each day.

There is no hospital corps or ambulance corps. Attendants for the sick are detailed from companies.

INSTRUCTION.

There was a systematic effort made to instruct officers and noncommissioned officers by some of the regimental commanders. They were assembled daily and instructed by the regular officer detailed for duty with the regiment and much valuable information was gained in this way by lectures and recitations. The United States officers were untiring in their efforts to impart information at all times and they found both officers and men intelligent and attentive. Still I found captains and lieutenants who knew absolutely nothing of their duties. This should not be. They are liable to be placed in position of great responsibility, involving not only the lives of the men under arms, but hundreds of others, and the State should look to it that only such as understand their duties be commissioned. I found among officers of all grades 29 who had graduated at schools and colleges at which instruction is given by United States officers. There are many also among the noncommissioned officers and privates. It is readily seen that the best companies are officered from this class, and if the men realized the advantage of having officers who understand their duties thoroughly they would elect only such to command them.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The laws of the State make no provision for this important part of the soldier's training. None of the companies have had target practice, except in a few cases where they have purchased their own ammunition.

TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES.

The laws do not provide for the exclusive use of public lines for transportation by the State in carrying troops and supplies, and the supply department has no system of procuring and concentrating supplies, except purchases in open market or by advertising in the regular way.

REMARKS.

This being the second annual encampment of the State troops for instructions, pure and simple, Texas is to be congratulated upon having abandoned the hippodrome of prize drills and sham battles formerly in vogue, and gotten her volunteer guard well established on the high road to efficiency. Many important moves in the right direction have been made since the last encampment, one of which is to establish a permanent point for holding encampments. The site near Austin is admirably adapted for the purpose; high, well-drained ground, with grass, shade, and water and an admirable ground for a target range for small arms and Gatling guns.

The evolutions and exercises referred to in this report as a sham battle, did not degenerate into that absurd farce as usually practiced before a large and admiring audience at 50 cents each, but were instructive and beneficial, as blank ammunition was used in a series of tactical maneuvers of two bodies of troops opposed to each other, which simulated an actual engagement, accustomed the men to the noise of their own fire and to being handled under excitement, noise, and confusion. Such a lesson is not lost on untrained troops.

The Texas volunteer guard have not yet learned how ready regular officers and noncommissioned officers are to assist at all times in their short week's struggle for military knowledge at which they work as a daily occupation in garrison. Better results could be obtained by a more general use of the regular troops as instructors. I saw noncommissioned officers and privates instructing the volunteers, at their own request, with very satisfactory results.

There was a decided improvement in the general carriage of the men, marching, and the execution of battalion movements, manual, etc., and especially in promptness in getting into position in general formations, in which there was great room for improvement.

At the hour prescribed in General Orders No. 1. for lectures, the officers and noncommissioned officers were assembled daily at division headquarters, where they were addressed by the following officers, respectively: Capt. J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry, subject "Mobs and how to disperse them;" Capt. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, subject "Infantry in camp and on the march;" Capt. George F. Chase, Third Cavalry, subject "Cavalry in the field;" Lieut. Edgar Russel, Third Artillery, subject "The impending change in the military rifle." The lectures were well delivered and listened to with great interest. This feature of daily routine proved an interesting and instructive change from the laborious duties under arms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That encampments be held in May or June. The weather in July and August is too severe to accomplish the most good. The drills and other duties of an encampment at that season upon men of sedentary habits, not seasoned to the sun, are so severe as to be at once dangerous and discouraging. That the time be extended to 10 days.

That the matter of qualification of officers of all grades be carefully inquired into and that each one be required to possess the necessary qualifications for the position he holds; otherwise he is a mere stumbling block.

That the company officers and men be impressed with the absolute necessity of taking proper care of their arms. That the care of and means of keeping and preserving the arms be made the subject of careful inquiry by the State inspector at his regular annual inspection.

That at the next encampment an officer of the regular Army be detailed at camp headquarters for duty in the adjutant-general's department, and one to take charge of guard duty. That regimental guards be mounted, to consist of such number of officers and men as will insure at least one tour for each during the encampment. Also an officer to take general charge of target practice, which it is earnestly recommended be made a feature of the next encampment.

232 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Companies should be supplied with Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations and a money allowance for ammunition for gallery practice. This branch of military training furnishes a perpetual contest between the men of the company and between companies for superiority in marksmanship, in which I am sure the Texas men would not be behind those of any other State. To this end more liberal appropriations should be asked for, which the enterprise of the Texas militia richly merits. By recent events in other States it has been more fully shown that a good militia is worth all it costs, while a poor one is worse than none.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to his excellency, Governor Hogg, Adjutant-General Mabry, Major-General Roberts, Brigadier-General Oppenheimer, and the general staff officers on duty at the encampment. These accomplished gentlemen left nothing undone that official courtesy and hospitality could suggest to make my stay among them pleasant to myself and profitable to the service.

BATTALION COLORED INFANTRY, TEXAS VOLUNTEER GUARD.

This battalion, encamped at San Antonio, Texas, consisted of the following organizations: Excelsior Guards, Brazos Light Guards, Lincoln Guards, Ireland Rifles, and Capital Guards; commanded by Maj. Jacob Lyons.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS,
August 27, 1891.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The organizations arrived in camp on the 19th and remained until the evening of the 23d of August, 1891.

These troops are on the same footing in every respect as other Texas volunteer guards, except that they have a separate encampment. They are transported to and from the encampment by the railway companies free of charge, encamped and subsisted by the State one cook and one waiter for each organization paid by the State, and are subject to the same rules and regulations.

The camp was on a level piece of ground on the San Antonio River near the Aransas Pass Railway depot, in the southern part of the city. Very little shade, but a good sward; drinking water convenient and good. The food consisted of sugar, coffee, bacon, potatoes, onions, and bread, all of good quality, supplied by contract and issued to companies by the camp commissary officer; cooked by an open camp fire and served on tables under tent flies, each organization having a separate mess.

Men quartered in common tents, 4 to each tent; officers, in wall tents.

Camp pitched by troops.

Hours of service as follows: Reveille, 5 o'clock a. m.; coffee and bread, 5.30; battalion drill, 6 to 7.30; breakfast, 7.45; sick call, 8.20; guard mounting, 8.40; company skirmish drill, 9.30 to 10.40; first sergeant's call, 11.10; dinner, 12.30 p. m.; officers' school, 3 to 4; supper, 5.30; dress parade, 6.35; taps 11, were regularly observed according to regulations.

By consent of the department and post commanders, I took with me as assistants Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Fifth Infantry, and 3 well-instructed sergeants of the Twenty-third Infantry as instructors, who worked faithfully and in perfect harmony with the troops and effected great improvement in drill, guard duty, and discipline.

The following was the standing of companies during encampment:

Behavior	10
Observance of military courtesies	10
Promptness.....	8
Obedience to orders.....	9
Cleanliness and police of camp.....	9
Condition of arms	7
Condition of equipments.....	6

Armed with Springfield rifles, cal. .45, model '73 and '78, some badly out of repair. No provision made by the State for repairs, except to furnish spare parts.

McKeever cartridge box.

Waist belts, plates of two patterns, square and elliptical.

No haversacks, canteens, or leggings.

U. S. fatigue uniform; use white gloves at all duties under arms.

GUARD DUTY.

Guards were regularly mounted morning and evening, composed of an officer of the day, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 10 privates. Guard duty was performed very earnestly and with much improvement. They had received no instruction in simulated guard duty. Know nothing of guard and patrol duty, except that learned at this camp.

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

Drills were conducted strictly in accordance with orders before recited under the instructors before mentioned.

One hour each day, from 3 to 4 p. m., was devoted to the instruction of officers and noncommissioned officers by Lieut. Liggett and his assistants, consisting of lectures and recitations, drill in manual of sword, salutes, duties of guides, etc. All attended promptly, were eager to learn, and made good progress.

Dress parade was held each evening, after which the battalion marched in review, then occupied the time until dark in company drill. They did not confine themselves to the drills prescribed, but drilled whenever an opportunity offered.

There was present a hospital steward with medical supplies; no surgeon, no sickness, save occasionally too much watermelon.

No books or records are kept at battalion headquarters, except a consolidated morning report and rosters of officers and noncommissioned officers.

Property returns are rendered by company commanders, October, each year.

No target practice; no provision made by the State for ammunition.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that one more company be added to this battalion, making a total of 6, for the sake of symmetry, convenience in drill, etc.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Mabry, adjutant general of the State; Col. Robert H. Bruce, assistant inspector-general, and Capt. L. P. Sicker, quartermaster, Frontier Battalion, were in attendance during the entire encampment, attending to the wants and observing the condition, action, and progress of the command. To all these gentlemen I am indebted for many courtesies, both socially and officially, extended to Lieutenant Liggett and myself.

Respectfully submitted,

R. I. ESKRIDGE,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS,

August 5, 1891.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

San Antonio, Texas.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning my connection with the encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard, at camp D. S. Stanley, near Austin, Tex., July 18 to 25, 1891.

Pursuant to instructions contained in letter dated Headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., June 20, 1891, I proceeded to Austin, Tex., on the 23 of June, and on the following day reported at the office of the adjutant-general of the State of Texas, for the purpose of locating and planning the camp for the summer encampment of the entire Texas Volunteer Guard. In company with several officers of the Texas Volunteer Guard I proceeded to Hyde Park, which had been selected as the place for this year's encampment, and the ground available for the placing of the tents and for drill and parade purposes, as well as the place for the watering of the animals and the various roads leading to the grounds, were pointed out to me. I found the southwest corner of the grounds to be covered with a growth of small oak trees affording excellent shade.

I took cognizance of the following desiderata:

1. To make the camp compact and symmetrical in general form.
2. To place all the tents to be occupied by the Texas Volunteer Guard in the shade, on account of the limited supply of tents available.
3. To place all the United States troops together, so as to form a convenient single command.

4. To allow ample room for the picket lines; to prevent stable odors from passing through the camp with the prevailing southeast winds, and to avoid animals passing through any portion of the camp going to water.

5 To place all the kitchens along the two lines of water pipe, so that hydrants would be convenient of access.

With these points in view I designated the places to be occupied by the various bodies of troops, and was fortunate enough to be able to satisfy all the conditions, as above stated. I drove stakes indicating the positions of all the headquarters and of every company, and made a map of the whole arrangement, a copy of which has already been transmitted to you. On the fifth day, July 28, I returned to duty at my post.

Troop K, Third Cavalry, with which I was on duty as first lieutenant, arrived at Hyde Park on the 12th of July; the tents became available on the 14th, and between 1 o'clock p. m. July 14 and 5 o'clock p. m. July 16, detachments from that troop put up all the tents in the places indicated by me.

In compliance with directions of the commanding general, Department of Texas, dated July 14, 1891, I reported to the adjutant-general of the State of Texas for duty, and was by him assigned as special staff officer to Maj. Gen. A. S. Roberts, Texas Volunteer Guard, commanding the camp.

My first duty was to organize the adjutant-general's office, in which furniture, stationery, and clerical assistance were almost entirely wanting during the first two days of the encampment. After arrival of the proper officers connected with their department my duties therein were reduced to making drafts of nearly all the orders issued, arranging details for competitive drills, inspections, and schools of instruction, and acting as adjutant-general at parades.

MESS.

The mess arrangements were excellent. Each company, upon arrival at the camp, drew from the camp quartermaster the necessary dishes and utensils, proper receipts being given therefor. A ration return was then made out upon the printed form furnished by the State, and the rations were issued. Wood had been delivered near the places for the cook fires, and many conveniences for the mess, which was by company, were supplied. An allowance of \$1.50 per day for a cook and \$1, for a waiter was made to each company; in most cases these servants were hired in advance and came with the company. I heard no complaints from any quarter. The supplies were good in quality and ample in quantity. The responsibility for the cooking and serving of the meals rested with the company commanders, who could instantly take advantage of suggestions and look to improvement when needed.

WATER, FUEL, AND GRAZING.

Water was supplied from hydrants conveniently located; it was sufficient for ordinary camp purposes and of good quality. The water supply for animals was deficient; considerable delay was caused by waiting for the troughs from which the animals were watered to fill up. Grazing was fair. The fuel was good.

The principal deficiency in the camp was the absence of bathing facilities for the men, and this was seriously felt. After a long railroad journey, or after a march of 3 miles in midday over a dusty road, or after a day's drill and parade in this semi-tropical climate in midsummer, a plunge into cool water is very grateful and almost a necessity. It is a comfort that the men should not in future be deprived of.

GUARD DUTY.

Lieutenant Drew, U. S. Army, on duty at headquarters of the First Brigade as special staff officer, and Lieutenant Sorley, U. S. Army, similarly on duty at headquarters of the Second Brigade, conducted guard mounting on alternate days, and generally at the prescribed time. There were no delays worth mentioning. Owing to the form of camp no posts were far away from the guard tents; still, at certain times, it was difficult for sentinels to communicate with the noncommissioned officers commanding their reliefs.

It would have been much better to have placed detachments comprising the reliefs for several adjacent posts, under command of the proper officer or noncommissioned officer, in bivouac near these posts; and, if these detachments could at the same time be placed near their own regiments, a saving of labor would result, especially in extended camps. Some active and well-informed officer should be detailed to have exclusive charge of the whole subject, with directions to conduct guard mounting, and impart instruction in all the details to every member of the guard, from the officer of the day to the sentinel on post. Such orders faithfully carried out would

improve the older members of the Texas Volunteer Guard, and would start the new and inexperienced ones on the right track. On the whole, guard duty was well performed.

The lack of uniformity in clothing, and want of thorough instruction in and attention to details, was apparent; it was observed, however, that when it came to the practical part, such as keeping the throngs of people off the parade ground during ceremonies, the duty was effectively performed.

COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILLS.

Company drills were prescribed at 5:45 a. m. and battalion drills at 9:05 a. m. daily, during the first part of the encampment; afterwards, the battalion drills were held earlier in the morning. There ought to be no necessity for company drills. All the available time for drill should be devoted to the acquirement of practical knowledge referring to larger bodies of troops and for which there is no opportunity at the home of the company. Such, in fact, is the main object of bringing troops together. The following officers of the U. S. Army were detailed for duty in connection with battalion drills, and assigned as follows: Second Lieut. R. R. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry, to the First Regiment, Col. W. D. Bettis, commanding; First Lieut. W. H. Sage, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Second Regiment, Col. R. P. Smith, commanding; First Lieut. John T. Knight, Third Cavalry, to the Third Regiment, Col. R. Cooke, commanding; Second Lieut. Chas. B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Fourth Regiment, Col. A. J. Houston, commanding; Capt. H. W. Wessel, jr., Third Cavalry, to the Fifth Regiment, Col. R. J. House, commanding; Capt. George F. Chase, Third Cavalry, and First Lieut. Lea Febiger, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Sixth Regiment, Col. M. S. Swain, commanding.

The officers detailed performed their duty intelligently and with zeal, and devoted a good deal of time to the instruction of the regimental officers, both on and off the drill grounds. They report marked progress in this subject, and it is believed that their efforts were in every case appreciated. The degree of excellence of battalion drills, depending almost entirely upon the intelligence and instruction of the officers, it is suggested that field officers, company commanders, and adjutants be directed to make a thorough study of the subject prior to the time for the encampment, so as to be familiar with their duties theoretically when the time comes to put them into practice. In this way seven battalion drills, supposing the companies to be tolerably well instructed, ought to be sufficient to acquire a fair degree of proficiency in the school of the battalion. More attention should be given to skirmish drill both by company and by battalion. A course of several months in daily setting-up drill would change the entire appearance of many companies and would afford a fine exercise for all the young men, especially those engaged in office work. Brigade drills were not attempted.

LECTURES.

In compliance with the request of General Roberts the following series of lectures by officers of the U. S. Army was arranged:

On "Street fighting," by Capt. J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry.

On "Guard duty," by Capt. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry.

On "Cavalry in the field," by Capt. Geo. F. Chase, Third Cavalry.

On "Infantry marching and in camp," by Capt. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry.

On "Impending changes in the military rifle," by Lieut. Edgar Russell, Third Artillery.

These lectures were well attended and aroused sufficient interest to cause request for publication; accordingly most of them have been published in some influential newspaper in the State.

Lectures of this kind—on the practical part of the profession—by officers of experience are of value and this feature should be continued.

COMPETITIONS.

A board of officers consisting of (1) Col. R. H. Bruce, Assistant Inspector-General; (2) Maj. J. W. Armstrong, division quartermaster and commissary; (3) Capt. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, made a thorough daily inspection of the police of the entire camp. There seemed to be a commendable emulation among the companies and the police and sanitary condition of the camp were excellent. Other boards, mainly of officers of the regular Army, determined the best drilled regiment of infantry, the best troop of cavalry, the cleanest and best drilled individual soldier, the best band, and the promptest sergeant-major.

UNIFORM.

There was quite a diversity of uniforms. As the men pay for their own uniforms, the change to uniformity contemplated by the authorities must of course be gradual. The uniform of the Second regiment was identical with that worn by the regular infantry, and the Fourth regiment also had a close approximation to uniformity in dress, which was the undress uniform of the U. S. Army. It seems to me that the field uniform and the parade uniform, as worn by the U. S. infantry at the sham battle and at parades, are the most suitable for this climate, as well as neat and inexpensive.

MUSIC.

All the bands were consolidated under the direction of Lieut. J. K. Thompson, adjutant Twenty-third Infantry, and formed a pleasing feature of the brigade dress parade which was held daily.

It is recommended that a competent leader be directed to select not less than twelve pieces of good marching music and that a set of books of the usual convenient form, containing these pieces, be furnished to each band. Then when the bands come to be consolidated they will be able to play more than one piece.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The most important knowledge to be acquired by a soldier is when and how to shoot. When the permanent camp ground is being established a target range ought to be laid out and equipped so as to afford an opportunity for the instruction of at least one regiment at each encampment in known distance and skirmish firing.

A competition for prizes among all the good shots would be an attraction for the participants and instruction for the other members of the volunteer guard. Probably there are many experts with the shotgun and rifle at short range, but this is quite different from the skill at long range now required of soldiers. A competent officer should be selected to conduct these matters after the most approved methods. If it have no other effect than teaching the men the necessity of keeping their rifles in good condition, any moderate outlay by the State will be well repaid.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

From what I have been told I judge that there has been great improvement in the methods of issuing stores and property in these departments. Certainly the officer in charge of them, Capt. L. P. Sieker, spared neither time nor endeavor to make them a success. He was practically without clerical assistance provided beforehand, and it is next to impossible for one man to make the daily issues with accuracy, watch the property, and look out for the necessities and comforts of so large a command. A thorough organization with about four assistants, established several days before the arrival of the troops, would simplify the business very much. Means of transportation should be hired by the State to be used in and about the camp.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lack of proper organization is apparent in this department also. Brigade and division headquarters should be organized at least 24 hours in advance of the arrival of troops so as to look after and provide in advance for the immediate necessities of the troops and to assign them to their proper grounds as they arrive. A record of correspondence and orders at these headquarters should be kept in the proper books and filed in the office of the adjutant-general of the State at the end of the encampment.

TENTAGE.

Under the conditions of weather and shade as they existed at Camp D. S. Stanley the deficiency in tents was not felt; but, in order to accommodate the whole Texas volunteer guard under unfavorable conditions, the number of tents should be increased by one-half.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The army of the United States was represented at this encampment by companies A, E, F, and H, Twenty-third Infantry; Troops D, H, I, and K, Third cavalry; and Light Battery F, Third Artillery. The infantry battalion was under command of Capt. J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; the cavalry, under Maj. L. T. Morris,

Third cavalry, and the artillery, under Capt. J. B. Burbank, Third artillery. These troops were good representatives of the three arms of the military service of the United States, and the appearance of the men, clothing, arms, equipments, and animals, and their condition of efficiency, reliability, and readiness for business, presented a valuable object lesson. They participated in the daily parades, gave exhibition drills and took a prominent part in the sham battle which closed the military exercises of the encampment; all of the officers were employed in some way in rendering friendly assistance to their confrères of the Texas volunteer guard.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The amount of energy and zeal in the profession displayed by the company officers and men of the Texas volunteer guard was a revelation to me. As soon as they arrived in camp after a fatiguing railroad journey they set about putting their camp in order. Not content with the drills prescribed I have heard companies and regiments drilling at all hours of the day and the night. Their camps were kept in excellent condition. The board of officers appointed to make a daily inspection with a view to awarding a prize for the best kept camp was obliged to make a special inspection in order to determine which of five companies was entitled to the honor. The conduct of the troops was good.

The encampment was considered by all a decided success and has been a source of improvement to the Texas volunteer guard and to the United States troops also; and, permit me to say, through opportunities for observation afforded and through experience gained, no one derived more benefit than

Your respectful and obedient servant,

J. T. DICKMAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO,
September 8, 1891.

INSPECTOR GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In pursuance of instructions from Headquarters of the Army, dated Adjutant General's Office, June 22, 1891, and additional instructions sent from your office, I visited this year's encampments of the Ohio National Guard for the purpose of inspecting and instructing the troops taking part therein. I respectfully submit the following report of this duty:

Encampments were held as follows:

Organization.	Location.	Date.	Duration.
			<i>Days.</i>
Toledo Cadets (separate infantry company) ..	Waterville, Ohio.....	July 11-20.....	10
Fifth Infantry.....	Huron, Ohio.....	July 22-28.....	7
Sixteenth Infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 6-13.....	8
First Cleveland Cavalry Troop.....	Dover Bay, Ohio.....	Aug. 8-15.....	8
Fourteenth Infantry.....	Marion, Ohio.....	Aug. 7-15.....	9
Second Infantry.....	Bowling Green, Ohio.....	Aug. 10-17.....	8
Seventeenth Infantry.....	Newark, Ohio.....	Aug. 17-23.....	7
Eighth Infantry.....	Canton, Ohio.....	Aug. 18-24.....	7
Third Infantry.....	Piqua, Ohio.....	Aug. 19-24.....	6
Ninth Battalion (colored).....	Xenia, Ohio.....	Aug. 20-25.....	6
First Infantry.....	Woodsdale Island.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7.....	8

The official duration of encampment for which pay and allowances were given was six days. Thus it will be seen that most of the organizations remained in camp under instruction for a part of the time at personal expense. The praiseworthy zeal in pursuance of practical knowledge which in time of need is to be used for the public good should not be lost sight of by the legislature of Ohio when provision is being made for future encampments. It will be seen that the encampments were so timed and placed that I could be but a short time in each. Therefore I fear I was of but little benefit as instructor on the grounds, and I hope those concerned will pardon me if I attempt to impart instruction by pointing out errors somewhat freely through my report. Owing to my brief stay in camps, and that in some cases I was in at the start and others at the ending of an encampment, conditions were neither favorable nor fair for a comparative criticism of commands, and I therefore shall speak in general terms of the whole force, leaving those concerned to pick out that which fits

ORGANIZATION.

The State law provides for a force of 9,500, 5,500 of which is organized as follows:
 Infantry: Two regiments of 12 companies, 1 of 11 companies, 3 of 9 companies, 2 of 8 companies, 1 battalion of 3 companies (colored), and 1 separate company.

Cavalry: One troop.

Light artillery: One regiment of 8 batteries.

The law contemplates infantry regiments of 12 companies, and there would be no difficulty in rounding out regiments with that number. But the policy has wisely been to keep the force proportioned to the appropriations. In regard to the organization of infantry in the national guard and volunteers, I am of the opinion that regiments should be of two battalions of 4 companies of 70 men each, with 2 majors. With modern firearms this would give a greater fighting power than had the old regiment of a thousand muzzle-loaders. Add to this fact the increased difficulties and responsibilities of the dispersed order of battle, and it seems manifest that no greater force should be trusted to inexperienced colonels and captains. And, finally, I believe that the proposed organization should be advocated on tactical grounds. It would help check the tendency of modern scientific battle tactics to large reserves and thin fighting lines, which are not suited to our national temperament. With only two battalions it would be natural to put half the regiment into battle instead of a third, as with three battalions.

PERSONNEL.

With a reasonable number of exceptions I deem the officers of the national guard a fine body of men, fitted by intelligence and education for the work which they have taken upon themselves of maintaining a military force for the benefit of the State and nation. Of the enlisted men I can speak with equal praise. In all this tour of duty I have seen but few who appeared to be idlers, and still fewer who represented the saloon, loafing, or vicious element. It is evident that the National Guard of Ohio is almost exclusively recruited from the respectable walks of life. Looking to a study of this phase of the service and for the collection of other information, I prepared and sent to each captain a list of questions and requested answers.

Eighty out of the 91 captains responded to the request. The information thus obtained is as follows:

QUESTIONS, ETC.

Total strength, 4,445.

1. Age: Under 25, 3,091; 25 and under 30, 757; 30 and over, 597.
2. In first enlistment, 3,341; in second, 836; in third, 201; in fourth, 65; in fifth, 2.
3. Native born, 4,249; foreign born, 196.
4. Married, 1,072; single, 3,373.
5. Served in the war of the rebellion, 78.
6. Sons of soldiers of war of rebellion, 1,344.
7. Occupations: Mechanics, laborers, etc., 1,963; merchants, bankers, bookkeepers, clerks, etc., 910; farmers, gardeners, etc., 684; professional men, 157; students, 287; all others, 450; total engaged in indoor occupations, 1,795; total engaged in outdoor occupations, 1,479.
8. Tradesmen whose skill might be of use in active service: Teamsters, 263; cooks, 166; bakers, 96; carpenters, etc., 250; blacksmiths, 124; axmen, 95; firemen (members or ex-members of fire companies), 106; boatmen, 49; telegraphists, 57; railroad men, 62; brakemen, 51; engineers, 48; conductors, 3; miners or others competent to blast and handle high explosives, 67.
9. In business for themselves, 571; employes, 3,809.
10. Do employers object to your men attending to military duty? Do they deduct from wages for lost time? Sixty-five captains report no objections, some with qualifications; 15 captains report objections, mostly with qualifications; 67 report deduction of wages in most cases; 9 no deduction, and 4 few deductions.
11. What is the sentiment in your neighborhood concerning the national guard? Seventy-three report sentiment favorable; 4 report sentiment unfavorable; 3 report sentiment indifferent.
12. About what per cent. of your company could be relied upon to promptly and cheerfully respond to a sudden call from the General Government, for active service in case of war, say for 60 or 90 days? Seventeen captains report 100 per cent.; 1 captain, less than 50 per cent.; the others range from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent.
13. On about what number would such service entail great hardship by reason of family obligations or other cause? Sixteen captains report none; 4 report all; the average being about 8 per company.
14. If you were to get an order for active service (State or national) in an emergency requiring great haste, in how many hours after the receipt of the order could

you have your company (say 50 to 75 per cent. of its strength) properly equipped, etc., and at a railroad station ready to board the cars? One captain says 12 hours, a few 5 or 6; several 1 hour; the balance range from 2 to 4 hours.

15. Briefly describe the methods you would employ in so preparing your company. Various methods; mounted couriers for country companies; fire alarm, telephone, and bicycle messengers in towns and cities.

16. Do your officers and first sergeant keep constantly informed of the places of business and residence of your men and how? Yes, by keeping register of business places and residences.

17. Do many of your men exercise in gymnasium or outdoors? No, save such service as their ordinary avocations give them.

18. Do exmembers of the national guard keep up interest in the service? Forty-four captains answer "Yes;" 18 answer "Indifferent;" 18, "No."

19. Any other information you deem of interest. Note: Twenty-seven field and staff officers served in war of rebellion.

These questions and answers are self-explanatory and need no discussion by me. It is hoped the information collected by them may be of use in studying the character and capabilities of the Ohio National Guard and in other ways. The answers of the captains I shall turn over to the adjutant-general of Ohio.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

When in actual service officers receive the pay of their grades in the Army and enlisted men \$2 per day and subsistence. In annual encampments the pay ranges from \$4.50 per day for a colonel to \$1.75 for a second lieutenant and \$1 for enlisted men, with a uniform allowance of 40 cents per day for subsistence.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENTS.

The State furnishes fatigue uniforms, blankets, and overcoats of the same pattern of the United States uniform. To this shoes should be added.

Two regiments and 2 companies are provided with new Springfield breech-loading rifles with Buffington sights; all others have the old make of the same rifle with the old-fashioned sights; all of these latter are badly rusted and bruised—many of them not fit for actual service—waist belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, haversacks, and canteens (Army pattern), but mostly old and worn, and good knapsacks are furnished.

Cavalry are provided with Colt's revolvers and regulation sabers.

Artillery: I did not inspect the artillery regiment. Lieutenant Squiers, Third Artillery, who made the inspection under orders to submit his report to me, has not yet done so, he having obtained authority from the War Department for a delay in its rendition. In the hurried manner of my visits to encampments it was not practicable for me to make inspections separate from those made by the State inspector (the adjutant-general or assistant adjutant-general), but I assisted in each case. As a whole, the condition of clothing and equipments was not satisfactory. Here and there the splendid condition of a company showed that it is possible, under the conditions of national guard service, for officers to bring their men and their belongings to a higher state of cleanliness and soldierly bearing than is the average. Unbrushed clothing, unblackened shoes, soiled gloves, slovenly dressing and adjustment of belts, etc., handkerchiefs about the neck, rusty guns, and neglected leather and brass are more common in most organizations than is creditable.

CAMP EQUIPAGE

The State owns 900 wall tents and 500 flies and 8 hospital tents, and each company is provided with camp kettles and mess pans; axes, spades, and pickaxes should be added.

MESSING.

Messing is by companies; as a rule, officers and men mess together. The State allows 40 cents per day per person, which money is in the hands of the quartermaster, who provides and issues provisions to companies on a money basis. The ration consists of a variety of food, and in all cases seemed to be abundant and excellently cooked and served. Cooks are hired out of the per diem allowance, usually four to a company. In some companies the cooks are detailed from the enlisted men; most companies have ranges and many of the conveniences of hotel kitchens, but in not a few instances the cooking was done outdoors in camp kettles and mess pans, etc. That some of the companies (nearly all of 2 of the regiments) found it practicable and

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satisfactory to prepare food by regular field methods, I take it that all could do so. I recommend that all be required to do so at least 2 consecutive days (rain or shine) of each encampment, and for the same time the Army ration in kind and quantity be rigidly adhered to, with only the extras of butter and cream for coffee. The art of troops taking care of themselves seems in danger of being lost. Whatever may be the advantages of steam cooking, contract feeding, and so on, practiced in some way by the State encampments, I can not bring myself to believe that henceforth all operations of war are to be carried on in city parks, where the troops of each side can be served by rival caravansaries. I believe it is important that the art of preparing food in the company by the company and for the company should be a part of the schooling of the encampments, and in order that the full benefit may abide in the service, cooks should be regularly enlisted men, trained in their military duties, who while on duty as cooks shall receive double pay. Helpers or cooks' police should be a daily detail. Contract feeding and consolidated messes tend to bring this important service into contempt, and I hope Ohio may never adopt them.

POLICE OF CAMPS.

In four instances I made a memorandum of "Excellent" in regard to the cleanliness of camps. In at least three I might have marked "very bad."

DUTY.

The hours of service, roll calls, &c., varied but little in the different camps. As a rule drill and guard mounting were between 9 a. m. 4 p. m.

Formations and roll calls were slow and straggling. In some camps the noise of drums and bugles was confusing. Companies would march to meals to the tap of the drum, bandmen would keep up a racket at the wrong time, and in one case the relief of the guard was posted to the toot of a bugle. All this is wrong; until it is stopped men can not be brought to realize that the call of the bugle is a lawful command to be obeyed the same as any other order. Until they do realize it and officers emphasize it by their own prompt presence at every call, but a small measure of good will come out of all the work done in the camps. Men should be afforded abundant opportunity for amusement, but with the lines between work and play clearly out there would be more time for both. With some commands the list of calls was simply headed "Routine," and one or two were on card board in fancy type with ornamentation. The young recruit is not apt to regard these otherwise than as the programme of a picnic. It would be better to stick to plain print and the dignified form of a military order.

Fatigue parties were seldom properly supervised.

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

Drills were mostly in the school of the battalion and averaged about 3½ hours daily. I was surprised at the amount of theoretical knowledge of tactics on the part of most officers. Application of the knowledge was also excellent considering the limited opportunities of drill. Each day showed improvement, and some very creditable drills were held. But the guides should study their parts before another encampment and the men should give more attention and steadiness. Some officers lacked quickness and snap in their movements. As a body the men were not well set up. Captains are earnestly recommended to stick to the preliminary parts of the "school of the soldier" with their men. Nothing will better repay their labors. I inspected and mustered the cavalry troop and witnessed it drill. This troop is justly celebrated for its proficiency and drill and its soldierly bearing, and it deserves all praise that has been bestowed upon it. Maj. Gen. T. T. Dill, adjutant-general or Col. A. B. Coit, assistant adjutant-general of the State, reviewed, inspected, and mustered all the commands except the cavalry. I assisted at the inspections; on account of the lack of time I did not ask (and declined when offered) a separate inspection on behalf of the War Department. The ceremonies, excepting guard mounting, were well conducted. The march past was nearly always good and in some cases excellent. Officers and men should be practiced in the ceremony of guard mounting in their armories before another encampment.

TARGET PRACTICE.

This important feature of training is almost wholly neglected. It should be revived. Gallery practice in armories is recommended as instructive and entertaining to the men,

GUARD DUTY.

In most camps there was a lack of knowledge of guard duty. Officers and men should study the guard manual before going into camp. In one regiment at least I found the pernicious practice of making a frolic of the grand round, outsiders in the party guying the sentries, etc. I can imagine nothing more demoralizing. On the other hand, sentries carried out their orders to the best of their knowledge.

COURTESY AND RESPECT TO OFFICERS.

No instance of intentional disrespect to officers was seen. Daily I noticed officers giving orders to or asking some service of men, and cheerful and prompt compliance was rendered. Saluting is much neglected, and in my opinion always will be. The conditions under which national guardsmen serve and human nature can not be reconciled on the lines of strict discipline of the regular Army in such matters. But officers and men should not be too familiar with each other. As a rule discipline and conduct were good.

PERMANENT CAMPS AND GENERAL ENCAMPMENTS.

The question of a permanent camp is now being considered by the State authorities. There is considerable opposition, but if the guard wishes to reap the full benefit of its annual encampments it should welcome a permanent camp and general encampments every second or third year. There has been a great deal of discussion of the proper duration of encampments. Nearly all the officers advocate two weeks. Six days is entirely too short a time. Eight or ten days would be better than two weeks. Send men home before monotony sets in, and while they feel that they have not had quite enough.

DRESS UNIFORMS AND FANCY DRILLS.

The most the national guardsman gets out of his service is the admiration of his neighbors. A sober uniform and uninteresting drill (anticipating the forthcoming drill regulations) will not elicit much applause from the sidewalks, except for large commands. Therefore I would not discourage fancy dress and fancy drill so long as they are kept out of official encampments and duty.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

There is under discussion a scheme to place the national guard of all States under control of the War Department with large subsidies. I believe the effect of it would be to drive the better class of men out of the guard. The proposition is to start with what is called a "subsidy," but it takes but little foresight to predict a paid militia soon to follow. "The Government has no right to hold a man to service under dire penalty unless it keeps him under pay," would be the argument. Then the loafers would crowd in, "influence" would step to the front, and respectable men would shun the guard for the same reason that they shun the board of aldermen in some cities. There are other and more vulnerable faults to the plan, which it is not necessary to speak of. If the State and nation want an effective citizen soldiery, the work of the national guardsman must be largely a labor of love. It is so now, and a splendid class of men fill the ranks. The military spirit is abroad in the land. "Why are you in the national guard?" I have asked hundreds of bright young men, and their answers have been, "Because I love it." Ohio does well for its guard, but a little more money could be well spent in providing shoes, double pay for company cooks, and extra pay and allowances for bands. The State should provide one pair of shoes, and each man should be required to take two pairs to camp, so drilling could go on in the morning dew. Music is a great stimulant of martial spirit, and regiments should have good bands. There was too much plunder in camp—large wooden bunks, easy chairs, etc.; the best bedding (Company I, Fifth Infantry) consisting of single "excelsior" mattresses, which were spread on the tent floor by night and stacked on top of each other in daytime, thus making a good seat and giving plenty of tent room. Too many visitors crowded the camps at busy hours. Families should not be allowed to live in camp; companies should not be allowed to entertain 300 or 400 guests per day at meals, as often as was the case. It interferes with duty and is too great a tax on pocketbooks. Mens' tents were pitched too close to the officers'. Entirely too many men failed to appear on drills and other duties. Physical examination of recruits should by all means be instituted. There are too many weak lungs in the ranks. The State code should have regulations looking to a correction of some of these matters (such as women in camp, etc.), for I plainly foresee that the abuses can be corrected in no other way.

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I obtained authority from the War Department to take Sergt. Henry W. Gordon, general service, U. S. A., with me on this tour of duty, to assist in instruction of enlisted men, etc. I am satisfied that the experiment has proved a success, and that Sergeant Gordon's presence at camp was of great benefit.

I have been free in criticism, deeming that the best way I could serve a body of men in whom I became much interested. Ohio should be proud of its national guard, and the General Government could rely upon it for good service in case of need. It is composed of a fine body of men, who, as a rule, are earnest in their work, with a just pride and interest in the service.

By all, from the governor and Major-General Dill down to the youngest private, I was treated with all due kindness and courtesy, and I return thanks to all.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. S. WILSON,

Captain, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Inspecting Officer.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO,
September 17, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of my inspection of the militia of West Virginia, made pursuant to instructions from Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 8, 1891, and from your office June 15, 1891. On June 17 I reported by letter to the governor of the State announcing my detail and its purposes, and requesting instructions for any special duties he might require; in answer I received General Order No. 15, adjutant-general's office, State of West Virginia, directing me to inspect the troops taking part in the encampment commencing September 3, 1891.

On the morning of the 2d of September I reported in person to Brig. Gen. B. D. Spilman, commanding State troops.

The camp was located at Gypsy Grove, a place used as camp meeting and picnic grounds, on the Monongahela River and on the line of the Monongahela Railroad, 12 miles from the city of Clarksburg, W. Va., the nearest town. The ground is mostly wooded with few cleared spaces, not enough for company drill. An adjacent pasture was secured, however, in which battalion drill and dress parades were had by the First Regiment; the Second Regiment, the smallest, had its battalion drill and dress parades on ground within the limits of the grove. This grove is totally unfitted for the purpose of encampment of two regiments, not having enough cleared space; the drainage was good. Water had to be hauled from a well about 400 yards from camp, and was in ample quantity; it was slightly sulphuric. There were no tents for the use of troops, except for the bands of the two regiments; these tents, with those used by brigade and regimental headquarters, were hired for the occasion, and were of all descriptions. The enlisted men of the command were quartered in old frame buildings used by camp-meeting parties; they were dark, gloomy, and filthy, fit for nothing but kindling wood. These buildings were plentifully supplied with loose straw, which was not removed during the encampment; the condition of the rooms can therefore be imagined. The camp was not policed until the fifth day of encampment, therefore its condition was bad. Sinks were not erected, and the surrounding country was used accordingly.

The organized force of the State was in camp on the night of September 2, 1891, and consisted of the following troops, commanded by Brig. Gen. B. D. Spilman:

First West Virginia Infantry with 9 companies, 31 commissioned officers, and 352 enlisted men. Second West Virginia Infantry with 6 companies, 24 commissioned officers, and 237 enlisted men present, making a grand total of 55 commissioned officers and 589 enlisted men.

Each company has an armory rented by the State, but several complaints were made to me that they were too small for drill purposes, and that drill could only be had outside during the mild months of the year.

If better rooms were furnished them I believe that the efficiency of the companies would be very much increased.

There are no cavalry or artillery organizations in the State. The command was armed with the Springfield rifle of the following patterns: One company with pattern of 1870; seven companies with pattern of 1873; seven companies with pattern of 1880.

The regulation waist belt and McKeever cartridge box were used, and were in fair condition.

The entire command will shortly be supplied with the latest pattern of Springfield rifle; the old pattern rifles were in bad condition, and evidently had received no care; the new pattern were in fair condition, but better could not be expected owing to the wet weather which prevailed, and the exposure to which they were subjected.

Each company was equipped with blanket bag and canteen.

The clothing worn is the same as used in the Army of the United States. Every company but one had full dress uniforms, and all had undress. Blankets have not yet been supplied by the State, and each man brought with him a blanket or quilt; overcoats have not been furnished, nor are the men provided with underclothing.

The rations were of good quality; not well cooked, but abundant in quantity, the men getting all they desired. The cooking was done by hired cooks of whom there were not enough; nor were the facilities for cooking at all ample. On the first two days of the encampment there was considerable delay in feeding the men, partly from want of facilities for cooking, and partly from want of supplies, but the latter cause was removed on the third day. Rations were issued daily by the brigade commissary to an officer of each regiment detailed to supervise the messing of his regiment.

Guard mounting was held each morning; guards were detailed and mounted by regiments. As none of the men or officers had been mounted before, each detail and most of the officers had to be instructed in this duty, as had every sentinel who was posted as to his duties, but before the encampment closed there was great improvement in everything pertaining to guard duty. Drill was had morning and afternoon when the weather permitted, in the school of the soldier and company; but one battalion drill was had as the bad condition of the field would not admit of more. Nearly all the officers and men were backward in drill, and it was plain that the majority of the officers had not thought it necessary to study their tactics, or the men would have done much better. Very few of the companies had been drilled in the setting-up exercises; however, all were willing and anxious to receive the instructions given them, and before the end of the week a decided improvement had been made, and had the weather (which frequently interrupted drill) been favorable, a still better result would have been obtained, as the men were eager to learn and the officers found out the necessity for study.

Dress parade was held every evening that the weather permitted.

No target practice was had during the encampment, nor did I find that any practice was had at the stations of the different companies, and it seems to me that those in authority should require this highly important part of the training of a soldier to be performed, for without a proper knowledge of the use of his rifle the man having it is of little service in case of need.

The discipline of the command was good. I saw but two men under the influence of liquor, which was brought from outside, as its sale was not permitted in camp, and there were few inmates of the guardhouse, and those for irregularities committed through ignorance of their duty. In the beginning there was considerable looseness in the matter of dress and in saluting officers, but a change for the better was soon made.

The medical officer of each regiment was required to attend to the sick thereof, and this duty was performed in an admirable manner. An ample supply of medicines necessary was received on the second day of the encampment. Each medical officer had a hospital steward, well qualified for his work. The weather was as bad as could be. Five days out of six that the troops were in camp it rained sometime during the day, leaving the ground in a miserable condition.

Quite a number of men, about 35 per cent., were treated for gastric and gastro enteric catarrh, due principally to change of food and water, but there were no serious cases.

On the last day of encampment each regiment was reviewed by the governor of the State, there not being room anywhere for the formation of two regiments for review, and I am sure that a better review could not have been made by troops who had been in camp but 6 days, and who were never together before as regiments. After the review each regiment was inspected.

Camp was broken on the morning of the 9th, and the companies left for their respective stations, except one company which remained until evening guarding public property; the departure of these men was very orderly. Transportation to and from camp is paid by the State. In this connection it should be stated that the entire militia of the State could be concentrated in 36 hours.

Payment is only made to the troops when in active service, and then it is as paid to officers and men of the U. S. Army.

I am of the opinion that the mode of electing officers which prevails in this State is very faulty; officers who are elected by the men of their companies are afterwards found incompetent, and are only chosen because they are good fellows. While it might be difficult to retain some of the companies if their officers were appointed by the governor, after examination by a board, the usefulness of those remaining would be much greater if this course was pursued; the disbandment of such companies as would be dissatisfied would be a positive gain.

The short period allowed for encampment, 6 days, is not sufficient for instruction. Even if the weather was favorable 2 weeks would not be too much for that purpose. During the present encampment more than three-fourths of the allotted time was lost by bad weather, so that the actual time for instruction was hardly sufficient to give the men an idea of their duties.

Tents of regulation pattern should be purchased by the State for the use of the troops in active service or encampments. With them cleanliness could be maintained, responsibility fixed, and men would not feel that they were being lodged as cattle are. Overcoats and blankets should be furnished to the entire organization. I found men on duty as sentinels walking their posts in very heavy rains with nothing but their blouse to protect them, and they were literally drenched.

Ranges or stoves for cooking should be supplied in much larger numbers, and police material, such as rakes, shovels, brooms, etc., should be furnished. Commanding officers of companies should be required to give more attention to their tactics and regulations, so that they can properly instruct those under them, and this should be done whenever practicable. There is very good material in the two regiments, and a proper course of instruction applied would soon make them very good soldiers.

To the officers of the command I am indebted for many courtesies, and particularly to General Albert A. Franzheim, commissary general of subsistence, whose kindness made my stay pleasant.

I beg to remain sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREGORY BARRETT,
Captain Tenth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

FORT CUSTER, MONT., September 8, 1891.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the National Guard of the State of Montana, made in compliance with letter dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1891.

As required by the letter of instruction the inspection was made at the stations of the various companies.

Upon the receipt of my report by letter, his excellency, Joseph K. Toole, governor and commander-in-chief, caused the following order to be published :

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF MONTANA,
No. 8.		ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, <i>Helena, Mont., August 12, 1891.</i>

1. Capt. F. A. Bontelle, First U. S. Cavalry, having, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War, reported to the commander-in-chief for the purpose of inspecting the National Guard of Montana, the various organizations and all officers of the guard will hold themselves in readiness for such inspection.

2. The commanding officers of Companies A, D, E, H, I, and K, First Infantry, and Troop B, Cavalry (unattached), will parade their companies for inspection, under such instructions as they may receive from Captain Bontelle.

3. Col. C. F. Floyd, First Infantry, will command Companies B, F, and G, stationed at Butte, and parade them for inspection under such instructions as he may receive from Captain Bontelle.

4. Maj. E. A. Kinney, First Infantry, will command Company C, First Infantry, Troop A, Cavalry (unattached), and Battery A, Artillery (unattached), stationed at Helena, and parade them for inspection under such instructions as he may receive from Captain Bontelle.

5. All officers and members of the National Guard of Montana will be subject to the orders of Captain Bontelle during the period of his inspection.

By command of his excellency, Joseph K. Toole, governor and commander-in-chief.

S. R. DOUGLAS,
Adjutant-General.

As my route naturally passed Helena, the capital, I also reported to the governor in person, who was pleased that the inspection had been ordered and gave me much information which was of value in the work.

The National Guard of this new State has had a rather discouraging experience, and a recent misunderstanding has had a very unfortunate effect.

The constitution of the State prohibits, except in emergencies, any expense which will entail a greater taxation than 2½ mills, and the governor, knowing that the organizing and other expenses of the State government would be great, in his first message to the legislature counseled great economy in appropriations, and in referring to military appropriations called attention to the enormous expense which had attended the annual encampments of 1888 and 1889.

He suggested that it might be advisable, for the present, to omit these encampments. The legislature enacted a law authorizing encampments when deemed advisable by the governor, but failed to make any appropriations covering the expenses. This of course made it impossible for the governor to order the annual encampments.

As many of the Eastern States now hold annual encampments, the national guardsman has learned to look upon this assembly as a kind of reward (his only one) for all the work he has done and time he has spent in his effort to become a soldier.

I conversed with many of the enlisted men as well as officers, and all seemed to feel that they had been wronged. Several made the strong presentation of their case that they worked for a salary, and in this country employers do not recognize summer vacations as necessary. If they asked for an outing it would be refused, but if they represented that they were required for military duty at the State annual encampment, and under orders to report, there would be no objections.

As the governor had suggested that the encampment might be omitted, there was a general feeling that he was inimical to the guard, and that there was little encouragement to be expected from the commander-in-chief. Another reason for believing that he was at least indifferent to their welfare was that he had failed to approve a warrant for \$500 which is appropriated for each company for armory rent. From my conversation with the governor I knew there was an unfortunate misunderstanding and did all in my power to dispel it.

While I understand that this dissertation is rather beyond the duty for which I was ordered, and that I am not called upon for any report upon the governor, in order that the situation may be fully understood by the National Guard of the State who may see a copy of this report, I believe I can best explain the situation by giving the governor's words, as nearly as I can, from memory. Said he, "I am as anxious as any one living that the State of Montana shall have a national guard which will be a credit to the State, and more anxious to approve these warrants than the companies are to get the money; but I have a duty to perform, and I know from no reports having been received of an annual inspection on May 30, as required by law, that some of the companies are only companies on paper. I can not allow them to draw \$500 a year from the State treasury for nothing. I have held some of these warrants, which are probably all right, until after your inspection, and shall approve everything as soon as I know the organizations are entitled to the money. I am sorry they feel as they do, and I will appoint an evening and will talk to the Helena men at their armory."

As the condition of the companies is very different, I shall be obliged to report separately, and will take them in the order in which they were inspected.

Company A, First Infantry.—Stationed at Great Falls; organized in 1887; commanded by the second lieutenant. The captain and first lieutenant had both tendered their resignations several months ago and had ceased to take any active interest in company affairs.

This company has been considered one of the best in the State, but for reasons explained and there being for some months practically no head, it seems to have fallen below some others. It has no armory, stores its property in two small rooms, about 8x12, in the city court-house. It has no other place for drill than the public streets; it has had about 40 drills during the past year with an average attendance of 16. By the scale it will rate about as follows:

Personnel	8
General appearance	3
Discipline	4
Drill	4
Arms	1
Clothing	3

Enlisted men principally mechanics, clerks, and miners.

Company I, First Infantry.—Stationed at Missoula, commanded by its captain (?). The company has no lieutenants. It appeared that the captain was absent, fishing, when the notification of my inspection was received. He is engaged in the saloon business and his barkeeper opened the telegram notifying him of when I should arrive and inspect his company, and turned it over to the first sergeant. I arrived about 1 p. m. About 3 p. m. the first sergeant reported to me that he had been trying all day to "rustle te poy togedder." His condition indicated that he had been very busy and had made frequent trips to headquarters. With a view of ascertaining what was being done with the equipment of the company, I accompanied the sergeant to the saloon kept by the captain and found an arm-rack and some lockers, arranged in a back room used as a storeroom for the saloon. Five of the forty-five rifles for which the captain is responsible were missing, and the first sergeant informed me that there had been eighty-two blankets issued to the company, but he did not know where they were, as everybody helped themselves. He did not know when, or if, any inventory was made and that no returns were made.

The company has generally had one drill a week, at which the captain appeared and looked on, the sergeant doing all the drill.

About 5 p. m. the sergeant informed me that the captain had returned. I went to his place of business and not finding him, left word that I would inspect his company

at 6 o'clock the following morning, (this being in the opinion of the first sergeant the most convenient hour for all concerned, and least liable to interfere with work), and that I would remain at my hotel until 9.45 to see him.

The captain failed to put in an appearance. At the hour designated, I went to the saloon and found two men kicking the door, trying to rouse the barkeeper to open the door and give them access to their arms and uniforms. I waited until 6:30 and no captain appearing and only 8 enlisted men being present I left without making any inspection.

Battery A, Artillery.—Stationed at Helena, organized 1887. This organization was found in a state of transition. Its captain and, first lieutenants had only a few days before resigned, and its present captain assumed command. It is at present only a battery in name. It is not fully clothed, and, besides its 4 guns and harness, has little in the way of equipment. It has 4 3-inch rifles which were probably good pieces when issued, but when inspected were in very bad condition. I was informed that they had been used last 4th of July in firing and had not been cleaned since. The bores of the guns were badly rusted and the carriages covered with dirt.

The battery has 50 men on its rolls, 36 of whom were present. The new captain seems a very energetic man, and I believe he will in a short time have a good organization. As soon as the inspection was over he caused his guns and carriages to be put in fair order. A kind Providence must have protected the last firing party, as the staffs were without any sponges whatever.

The selection of guns for this battery appears very bad. There is no reasonable probability of there being any use for such guns in the State. If practicable I think it would be advisable to return the guns to the General Government and get in their places 2 Hotchkiss and 2 Gatling guns. Such pieces might be made use of in case of Indian or mob troubles. The battery has no gun sheds and keeps its guns in the drill room of the State armory, much to the discomfort of other organizations.

The captain appeared fully aware of the wants of his battery and will make proper requisition for all things necessary.

The battery has no belts, pistols, or sabers. Has harness and 12 riding saddles and blankets. No nose bags, side lines, lariats, or halters. No blacksmith or saddler tools. Horses are hired when the battery is mounted.

Only four copies of tactics in battery. Noncommissioned officers have none. Battery would rate by the scale as follows:

Personnel.....	8
General appearance.....	0
Discipline.....	4
Armament.....	0
Drill.....	0
Clothing.....	3

Enlisted men principally mechanics and clerks.

Troop A, Cavalry.—Stationed at Helena. It is a pretty hard matter to make an intelligent or fair report upon a troop mounted which is never mounted upon ordinary formations. As the two troops and the battery were mounted organizations, I asked that they be mounted for inspection. Horses were hired wherever they could be found, and being untrained were not very manageable. Most of the men of the troop are fair riders and quite a number excellent horsemen. The troop looked and did as well as could have been expected under the circumstances, it not having been mounted in two years. It has an enrolled strength of 36, 27 being present at inspection. Few of the men own their own horses. The troop was organized in 1887. The present captain has been in command about 1½ years. It is supplied with the Springfield carbine, caliber .45, and the regulation saber. It has no pistols. It has the black-leather belt and McKeever cartridge box. It has quite a complete camp outfit, the property of the troop. If it pleased the governor and was satisfactory to the troop, it seems advisable to reorganize as an infantry company, for as such it could make a very satisfactory showing and for field service it could be mounted at any time. The troop is only a troop in name and can not be made anything else or more by any officer living, without frequent mounted drills, and these are impossible without a greater expense than either the State or the individual soldier can well afford.

The troop has the use of the State armory for dismounted drills. It will rate by the scale about as follows:

Personnel.....	8
General appearance.....	4
Discipline.....	5
Arms.....	5
Drill.....	0
Clothing.....	4

Company C, First Infantry.—Stationed at Helena. Organized in 1887. Its present captain has been in command of it for 3 years. Enrolled strength, 33. Present at inspection, 23. There were 5 others of this company in the city who refused or failed to appear at inspection. The first lieutenant was also absent, giving, as I was informed, as a reason, his fear that he might be called upon to exercise the company. This he was not competent to do, as he did not attend drills.

As far as could be judged from the men present, this is a fine organization. The arms of the company were in perfect order and the drill, as far as it went, very good indeed. It has advantages over every other company in the regiment in having a permanent armory with facilities for keeping its arms, accouterments and clothing, in order. It will rate by the scale about as follows:

Personnel	8
General appearance	7
Discipline	*7
Drill	8
Arms	10
Clothing	6

Company B, First Infantry.—Stationed at Butte. Organized by the present captain, 1884. Enrolled strength, 43. Present at inspection, 22. The company is composed principally of miners, many of whom were too far away from town to be notified of the inspection.

For physical strength I have never seen the equal of the men of this company. It, like all other organizations outside of Helena, is dependent for armory upon some hall which can be rented and is at the mercy of the owner from year to year in moving it out or raising the rent until it is obliged to move. The captain has no place of security for his public property. It will rate in the scale about as follows:

Personnel	10
General appearance	5
Discipline	7
Drill	6
Arms	3
Clothing	6

Company G, First Infantry.—Stationed at Butte. Organized in 1887. Its present captain in command about 3½ years. Enrolled strength, 43. Present at inspection, 34.

This organization is composed largely of salesmen, clerks, etc., and is very fine. It will rate by the scale as follows:

Personnel	9
General appearance	9
Discipline	7
Drill	7
Arms	9
Clothing	6

Company F, First Infantry.—Stationed at Butte. Organized in 1887. Its present captain in command about 2 years. Enrolled strength, 45. Present at inspection, 40.

This company is composed of miners, smelters, and mechanics. It is a very fine body of men. From the strong number who responded to the call for inspection and other indications, I believe it to be in admirable discipline. It will rate by the scale about as follows:

Personnel	9
General appearance	9
Discipline	10
Drill	7
Arms	9
Clothing	6

Company E, First Infantry.—Stationed at Dillon. Organized in 1888. Its present captain in command nearly all of the time since its organization. Unfortunately all of the officers were out of town when I inspected it. Enrolled strength, 25. Present at inspection, 13.

Dillon is a small town and the members of the company are widely scattered, many being farmers living several miles in the country. It has had a much greater numerical strength until quite recently.

* Those present.

The members of the company present at inspection were of the best men of the town—merchants, bank clerks, editors, etc. It will rate by the scale about as follows:

Personnel.....	8
General appearance.....	9
Discipline.....	7
Drill.....	4
Arms.....	9
Clothing.....	6

Company D, First Infantry.—Stationed at Virginia City. Organized in 1885. Its present captain in command 3½ years. Enrolled strength, 36. Present at inspection, 19.

Virginia City is a small town; many of the enlisted men of this company are farmers who live several miles in the country and are out of reach of any notification for inspection. The men present were a good body. The company will rate in the scale about as follows:

Personnel.....	8
General appearance.....	7
Discipline.....	7
Drill.....	7
Arms.....	9
Clothing.....	6

Troop B, Cavalry.—Stationed at Bozeman, Montana. Organized 1888. Present captain in command about 16 months. Enrolled strength, 42. Present at inspection, 20.

This troop is armed with the Springfield carbine, caliber .45. It has no sabers or pistols. It has the black-leather belt and McKeever cartridge-box. It is equipped with regulation saddles, bridles, and saddle blankets. No spurs. Like the cavalry troop stationed at Helena, it has no mounted drills and is not mounted even for the regular May 30 inspection required by the code of the State. It is a good body of men, as appeared from those present, and would make an excellent infantry company, but like the Helena troop it is only cavalry in name. The captain and first lieutenant agree with me that it would be advisable to reorganize as infantry. As such it could make as good a showing as any in the State. As cavalry it is a mortification for it to turn out. It has no storage for horse equipments, and the absurdity of trying to parade for a mounted inspection was manifest when the saddles, which were kept in a heap in one corner of the rented hall, were issued and the men attempted with their handkerchiefs to remove enough of the dust and dirt to provide against the ruin of their pants. This on the public sidewalk. The troop has had no mounted drill since the last encampment, 1889. Scale:

Personnel.....	8
General appearance.....	4
Discipline.....	7
Drill.....	0
Arms.....	7
Clothing.....	6

Information having reached the adjutant-general that Company H,* stationed at Billings, and K, stationed at Anaconda, were practically disorganized, I did not visit them.

The First Infantry has an excellent band, 23 strong, regularly enlisted. It has not been supplied with the regular uniform, but has a very pretty gray uniform of its own. It has an appropriation of \$250 per year for practice room.

The infantry regiment has been supplied from the allotment from the General Government with uniform coats, blouses, overcoats, trousers, and blankets. It has no uniform shoes or underclothing. It is supplied with the Springfield rifle, caliber, .45, the black-leather belt, and McKeever cartridge-box. It has no knapsacks, haversacks, or canteens. With the exception of Company D, which has 5 wall tents, the regiment is without camp equipage. I learned, however, that the quartermaster-general of the State, stationed at Bozeman, has quite a complete equipment for a general encampment of the authorized National Guard, which, as indicated in the governor's order, is composed of 1 regiment of infantry, 2 troops of cavalry, and 1 battery of artillery. None of the companies or troops have had any regular target practice.

There have been no courts-martial. I was informed that charges had been forwarded by some of the company commanders, but that no attention had been paid to them at the adjutant-general's office, or that the officers who preferred the charges had been informed that the delinquents would not be brought to trial, as a court would entail some expense. This may in a measure account for the wilful absence from inspection of the first lieutenant and 5 enlisted men of Company A, First Infan-

try, and the conduct of the captain of the Missoula company. The system of property accountability seems very imperfect. In some of the companies rifles have been missing for a long time, and either are carried as on hand or simply dropped, without any board or other investigation.

In the expenditure of the \$500 appropriated to each company no vouchers accompany the account current, as required by section 31 of the code.

The quarterly return of property required by section 38 is only made by one company of the National Guard. No reports of the number or kind of drills appear to be made.

The military code has not been published or read to any of the organizations. Nearly every member of the guard, however, has been furnished with a copy.

The companies do not appear to have been well supplied with tactics. No small arm firing regulations have been supplied as required by section 32 of the code.

No system of book records seems to have been adopted; all the company records are in rolls, etc.

All of these matters were mentioned to Gen. H. S. Howell, who was appointed adjutant-general of the State about the time I reported to the governor. General Howell is an old volunteer officer and a man of wide business experience. I believe under his administration a proper system of accountability and report will be adopted.

For the National Guard of the State of Montana, excepting the troops stationed at Helena, which have the use of the State armory, the situation is rather discouraging, and I am surprised that the organizations have accomplished as much as they have.

There are few halls suitable for armories in the State, and rents are so frightfully high as to place the best of these beyond the reach of the companies. When they can be rented it is only for short terms, and they cannot afford or will not be permitted to put in the arm-racks, lockers, etc., necessary.

Montana is the greatest mining State in precious metals in America, and has a strong element which in other States has at times become turbulent and required military force to control it. While the rich mines now being worked are able to pay the common laborer \$3 a day, there may be no danger of trouble, but the time will probably come when the rich ores will not be so plentiful and the lower grades worked. When this occurs wages will be reduced and the country will have the experience of other mining regions, and have its strikes, mobs, etc. I have seen as good material in my inspection as any in existence, and the State certainly ought to give the organizations greater recognition and assistance.

If it can be done constitutionally it would seem proper that a law be enacted requiring all cities of a considerable population to provide suitable armories for its troops. Some of the companies are to-day fine organizations and able to labor successfully against the disadvantages referred to; some have gone down. Possibly if they had had their armories, where they could have assembled pleasantly and kept their arms and equipments properly, it would have been otherwise. I greatly admire, while, as a professional and paid soldier, I can not understand, the enthusiasm which sustains the captains of companies who, without salary, care for the stores thrown upon their hands or spend the hours usually devoted to rest in trying to educate soldiers.

If there was any provision under law, or appropriation from which the actual living expenses of an officer could be paid I should recommend that a young, active Regular Army officer be detailed each year for one week's duty with each company in the State, but an expense of from \$3.50 to \$4 per day at hotels is a little too great to inflict on officers of small salary.

In closing this report I take great pleasure in stating that in all of my work (excepting Missoula) I met with every possible courtesy from the officers of the guard.

While some of the company commanders seemed a little nervous before the inspection, I think all were pleased that it had been ordered, and had a hope that some good might come of my report upon their necessities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. BOUTELLE,

Captain First Cavalry, Inspecting Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
September 16, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection and observation as contemplated in Special Orders No. 144, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, and to append herewith a consolidated return of the organization and strength of the

National Guard of California. As at present authorized by law it consists of 300 officers and 4,000 men, including 2 light batteries and 1 troop of cavalry. There were four camps of instruction, at every one of which I was present, held in the State this summer, viz: The Second Brigade on the 5th, and the Sixth and Eighth Regiments on the 18th of July, and the First Artillery on the 9th of August, at Santa Cruz; and that of the First Brigade at Santa Monica on the 15th of August. Each encampment lasted eight days. Santa Cruz is a small seaport town of 6,000 inhabitants, and the terminus of two lines of railroad from San Francisco, whereby ample facilities are afforded for the prompt mobilization of troops. The camp ground lies about three-fourths of a mile north of the town, contains an area of 1,000 acres, with a background of thick timber running parallel to the line of tents on which the camps rested.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. John H. Dickinson, began work in earnest on Monday, the 6th of July. The First, Second, Third, and Fifth Regiments, commanded by their colonels, William P. Sullivan, William McDonald, Thomas F. Barry, and D. B. Fairbanks, appeared in strong force, and Sime's Light Battery and Blumenberg's Horse were fully up to the standard. Camp Markham, so called in honor of the chief executive, was properly laid out, and so far as the nature of the ground would permit, in accordance with Army Regulations. The tents were of good quality and proper dimensions, and were pitched before the arrival of the brigade by a detachment sent for that object a few days ahead of the troops. The food furnished to the command was good, the Army ration being substantially the basis, amplified by what additions the individual and individual companies might purchase out of their own purse. Messes were by companies, the cooks hired, and in a few instances detailed.

Proper contracts were entered into by the appropriate staff officers for the supplies, which were excellent in quality and satisfactory.

The general police of the camp was exceedingly good. The police of the tents was not so good; many of them were found in a very untidy condition, although the majority of them were as neat and orderly as those of our regular troops when in camp. The "personal equation" of company officers, and especially captains, in this particular was very noticeable, and its influence was manifest even to the culinary department and sinks. Pits for the use of latrines were dug at a convenient distance from the ends of company streets and fresh earth was usually every day thrown into the pits, yet there were a few seen that were very offensive and sadly neglected. Near the kitchens other pits were dug for the reception of garbage.

The rank and file of the Second Brigade comprises a large number of young men, apparently minors, who are deficient in soldierly appearance and sadly in need of setting up drill. Such material very much detracts from what would be otherwise fine looking regiments. The majority of the arms are of ancient manufacture and correspondingly worthless, and as a rule were poorly taken care of, owing to the negligence of captains, who should give more of their personal attention to this important matter. The equipments are fair; in many instances the belts and cartridge boxes needed oil and blacking. The clothing is similar in color and general character to that issued to regular troops, though not always of as good quality. The clothing seldom fitted the men, there being apparently but two sizes, the short and tall. Blouses and dress coats ought to be made fit more neatly about the neck. One regiment of this brigade usually appeared at dress parade in white helmets, while the others wore the regulation black. Uniformity should prevail.

Target practice was attended with great enthusiasm on the part of both officers and men at Shell Mound range, which is situated across the bay from San Francisco. The range is limited to 200 yards, at which it is estimated 50 per cent. of the strength of each company will score 80 per cent.

The regimental and company records were fairly kept.

The sanitary condition of the camp was excellent and the health of the command unusually good, but few men, comparatively, having been admitted to the hospitals.

The battalion drills of one or two were defective in alignments, exact distance between companies. Many movements were admirably executed, a few very perceptibly ragged, but all with spirit and effectiveness. In general the guides were badly posted and poorly instructed. There was too much inattention and talking in the ranks. Many captains flourished their swords in a most unmilitary manner in dressing and giving orders to their men instead of holding them at a carry, and many were ignorant of, or failed to grasp, the commands given by the colonels, and gave their orders in a low hesitating tone. There were many honorable exceptions to this by captains who had evidently studied their tactics to good purpose, for their companies moved promptly and correctly. The battalion skirmish drill of one regiment was excellent, that of the others merely passable. I witnessed two brigade drills but they were of the simplest formations and did not afford a criterion by which to judge the tactical ability of the general commanding. Two brigade reviews, one for General Dimond and the other for General Allen, were really fine spectacles and well

rendered—the marching, alignments, distances, and military bearing of the men deserving and eliciting high encomiums. At first, guard duty was performed in a very defective manner. There was a general want of alertness on the part of sentinels and of knowledge of details on the side of the officers of the day, officers of the guard, and noncommissioned officers. The men walked their posts in a slouchy way and carried their arms every way but the right one. Social conversations were not infrequent on posts. There was, however, an earnestness of purpose manifested on the part of officers and men which resulted in successful and creditable tours of duty before the encampment closed. As a rule, where they fell short on guard duty it was due to ignorance and want of experience.

The men were well behaved, quiet, respectful, and anxious to learn. I saw no cases of drunkenness, insubordination, or any serious offenses against military discipline. Slight lapses of familiarity between officers and men of their commands were frequently noticed and the equality and fraternity of everyday life too much indulged in. Many officers were careless in returning salutes, and many enlisted men were very remiss in saluting their superior officers.

I have but words of praise for the light battery, troop of cavalry, and signal detachment on account of the proficiency displayed in their several departments.

The principal event at camp on the 11th was a sham battle. The problem in minor tactics to be illustrated was the capture and defense of Camp Markham. The attacking party consisted of the Second Regiment, supported by the Light Battery and Cavalry, under command of Colonel McDonald, and the defense comprised the Third, First, and Fifth Regiments of Infantry, in command of Colonel Barry. Thirty rounds of blank cartridges were issued to every man, and at 6:30 p. m. the battle began in earnest and progressed very spiritedly until darkness put a stop to hostilities. No definite instructions were given to the opposing forces other than that they were to select the strongest positions to protect themselves and attack the main column. The positions were well chosen and the attacks well planned and delivered. The camp was ably defended, and the volley firing of the several regiments was well executed, impressive, and very realistic of actual combat. Much valuable time has been devoted in this encampment to drills, for which the armories are intended, which could be more profitably employed in the solution of problems in minor tactics and modern warfare.

The Sixth and Eighth Regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels Eugene Lehe and Park Henshaw, went into camp on the 18th of July on the site lately occupied by the Second Brigade. Colonel Lehe, in virtue of his rank, commanded Camp Allen, so called in honor of C. C. Allen, adjutant-general of the State. The command averaged 600 officers and men. The rank and file of this brigade is excellent, the men being selected from the best and most intelligent citizens in the towns and country in which the regiments are located. The military bearing of the men was remarkably fine and in harmony with the high order of intelligence and superior social standing. The Sixth possessed a great advantage in having for its adjutant a retired army officer who was indefatigable in his zeal for its welfare. The beneficial results of his tireless energy were very obvious in drills, guard duty, military etiquette, and internal economy of companies. The Eighth enjoyed the novelty of being united for the first time since its organization with another regiment in camp. The rapid progress of this regiment in battalion and skirmish drill, and in the accurate and intelligent performance of guard duty, was very marked, and the earnestness manifested by officers and men to know and do their duty correctly and well was really admirable.

In general, the battalion movements of this command were creditably executed, although in many cases there was observed a great lack of promptness in the formations. Officers and noncommissioned officers were slow in getting to their places, completely ignoring the fact that celerity and precision are quite compatible. There was too much gazing about and talking in the ranks, and many captains pushed and pulled their men into line when dressing them—a most unmilitary proceeding.

There is much carelessness exhibited by both officers and men in saluting. This recognition of authority should have been scrupulously observed.

Skirmish drill was only mediocre at the start, but the end of the week showed an efficiently drilled body of skirmishers.

Guard duty was zealously, intelligently, and in several instances correctly performed.

The First Artillery, Col. J. W. Guthrie commanding, began its annual encampment on the 8th of August at Camp Murray, Santa Cruz, and aggregated 360 officers and men. The material of which this marching regiment is composed is not of the very best. The ranks in many companies appeared to have been largely composed of puny, narrow chested boys, totally deficient in robust manhood and erect military bearing.

In guard duty, skirmish drill, and military courtesy, a decided improvement was gained over last year's rating. Sentinels performed their task cheerfully and with a commendable degree of accuracy. There was good work done in battalion and skir-

inish drills, subject, however, to the following exceptions: Distances were at fault, lines broken, in some instances the men were huddled together in a heap or scattered with large intervening gaps, generally the step was too short and little or no attempt was made at correcting errors by the file closers. A few captains appeared to have been perfectly at a loss what to do when certain movements were ordered, and therefore gave their order in a vacillating manner, trusting their companies would get into position in some shape hardly knowing what to do with themselves.

The excellent behavior of this command and the almost universal obedience to orders manifested, in spite of great facilities for their infringement, was remarkable and gratifying. They showed a degree of self respect worthy of high praise. Officers and men performed their duty with alacrity and to the best of their ability.

The First Brigade, consisting of the Seventh and Ninth Regiments, commanded respectively by Col. W. G. Shreiber and E. B. Spileman, and numbering nearly 600, men, went into camp on the 15th of August at Santa Monica. Camp Johnson, so called in honor of the brigadier general commanding, is situated on Ocean avenue on the northern boundary of the city and within a stone's throw of the ocean, the broad expanse of the Pacific being within complete view. The camp was tastefully and properly laid out.

The personnel of the Ninth Regiment is above par in military appearance, education, and social standing. An intense military spirit actuates this fine regiment, and a deep enthusiasm for whatever pertains to the honorable profession of arms seems to pervade both officers and men. The encampment was largely devoted to reviews and parades, which, so far as my observation extended, were highly satisfactory in execution and far surpassed in excellence many witnessed by me in other encampments. While I do not consider that the efficiency of troops should be measured by their ability to stand, march, and wheel with steadiness and precision, yet if troops are in condition to make a creditable showing on these ceremonious occasions, a similar standard of excellence will likely prevail in more important and urgent duties.

The hygiene of the camp was all that could be desired, and the police of the same was excellent.

Guard duty was done with spirit and accuracy and in accordance with Kennon's Manual. The sentinels walked their posts in quick time and in soldierly manner, no lounging and moping and holding the rifle at any possible angle as frequently noticed in other encampments.

At the beginning the drill of the Seventh was poor, but a vast improvement was noticed towards the end of the week. Colonel Shreiber is a zealous and painstaking officer and an able tactician. I have never seen better drilled companies than those of the Ninth Regiment—the manual of arms, firings, company movements, and bayonet exercise were excellently executed, and it was a real pleasure to witness the nice exactitude with which every detail was executed. The battalion drill of this regiment was merely passable, evidently the fault of the captains and guides and the lack of practical work in the field. In deploying close column right in front from line of battle the chief of the first division did not always seem to know whether he should march 9 or 90 yards to the front, thereby causing the second division to follow him indefinitely, and the third, after obliquing to the rear, to take the double time to regain lost ground. In like manner, in deploying from close column into line, many captains frequently kept at the head of their companies until they had marched away from their place in line, instead of halting after having advanced two yards after the command "march" from the chief of the division on their right.

In walking about camp, I noticed too much familiarity between officers and men and a slackness of military bearing when off duty; privates, noncommissioned officers, and officers lounging in and around officers' tents; much carelessness in saluting when passing or addressing officers, and many other little things; betraying a want of a correct appreciation of the relative duties of different grades and an ignorance of the value of the seemingly trifling formalities embraced in the term military etiquette.

The remarks referring to the clothing, arms, etc., of the Second Brigade may be applied in a measure to this brigade and to the troops of the other encampments.

Considering the results achieved in the four encampments herein cursorily reviewed, as embraced in one division, I do not believe there is another State organization its superior in the essential features of a military body. The National Guard of the State will compare favorably with the oldest and best organized guards in the Eastern and Middle States. California can put in the field in 30 days 30,000 fairly armed, equipped, and drilled men, who after a couple of months' service would be as steady and efficient as regulars, and could be depended upon to render a good account of themselves. In 48 hours' notice 4,000 men can be concentrated with dispatch at any threatened point within the limits of the Commonwealth, and in the security which this fact imparts to personal property and public institutions lies the reward of the taxpayer who maintains this absolutely essential force.

I earnestly trust the time may soon come when the merchants and business men

of California will rise above mere mercenary interests and permit, as a duty, the attendance of their employes at the annual encampments, which consumes comparatively little time, and which in an emergency might prove their own salvation in the protection of the special business in which they are engaged, besides bringing to the service an intelligent and effective class of young men who could always be relied upon for the protection of life and property, should occasion require.

I heartily recommend that an officer of the Inspector General's Department of the Army be detailed to inspect at such times as he may see fit the records, arms, clothing, and equipment of the National Guard of the several States, and that he be required to submit a report of the condition and strength of the guard yearly to the Adjutant-General of the Army and pertinent extracts from said report to the adjutant-general of the different States.

The War Department should have, independent of the volition of governors, its representative in every camp of instruction held yearly in the several States of the Union.

The term of enlistment in both regular and national guard service should be reduced to three years.

I recommend that the militia of the State be organized into one division of three brigades, viz: The First Brigade in San Francisco and vicinity, Second Brigade in Stockton, Sacramento, and adjacent territory, and the Third Brigade at Los Angeles, San Diego and surrounding country. There are at present too many brigadier-generals and merely ornamental staff officers. Only officers who do the work should have the rank. A multiplicity of military titles without commensurate occupation lowers the dignity of the service and detracts from the value of rank in the National Guard.

All the regiments should be fully equipped with leggings, campaign hats, and woven belts for field service of the pattern now in use in the regular Army.

The length of the encampments should be two weeks, or at least ten days, for, under the present system, no sooner have the men settled down to earnest work than they are called upon to get ready to go home.

The range for target practice ought to be extended to 600 yards, so as to embrace the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges, and the promiscuous practicing at the butts of officers and men should be discouraged.

I invite the attention of the colonels to the great importance of "setting up" drill and recommend a stricter compliance with tactics in this connection.

The practice of electing company officers is a bad one and tends to the destruction of military discipline. The custom should be abolished and the nomination of officers left to the chief executive of the State, who will issue commissions only after the aspirants have passed a satisfactory examination before a competent board of officers.

The great desideratum of the regular service is an efficient body of noncommissioned officers; the want is also keenly felt in the National Guard. Colonels of regiments should hold once a week a school for commissioned officers and strictly require their captains to hold the same for their noncommissioned officers.

The time has come for a stronger and closer union between the Federal Government and the National Guard of the country. To promote and foster this relation and increase the efficiency of the guard, I recommend that the captains and first lieutenants of the skeleton companies of the Army be detailed as adjutants of the different regiments of the National Guard, so that every militia regiment will have a regular Army officer for its adjutant, which detail will last four years. As a further step towards this more intimate union, I recommend that the central government completely arm, clothe, and equip the guard in every State in the Union, and that the said States defray the cost of transporting the troops to and from the summer encampments, subsisting them while in camp, and in addition pay the soldier a fair day's wages, allowing the officers the pay of the grade actually held by them as prescribed for the Army.

I can not close this report without expressing my most sincere thanks for the kind and friendly manner in which I was received, as the representative of the Army, in these encampments, and for the generous hospitality with which I was so cordially entertained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. O'CONNELL,
Captain, First U. S. Infantry.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., September 5, 1891.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army conveyed in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., June 8, 1891, and letter of instruction from your office dated July 27, 1891, I have the honor to sub-

mit the following report of my official visit to the encampment of the National Guard of the State of Wyoming, held near Laramie, Wyo., August 20 to 26, inclusive.

Upon receiving the order of the Major-General Commanding the Army, I at once reported verbally and in writing to the governor of the State and learned from him and his adjutant-general that by reason of the failure of appropriations by the legislature of the State at its first session, there was no money available to pay any of the numerous expenses which an encampment entails, but that notwithstanding this, efforts were being made to assemble at least a portion of the regiment during the month of August.

The companies were widely separated and had only recently been organized as the First Regiment of Wyoming National Guard. Some of the companies had not been uniformed, and several of them mustered into the service but a few months previously. The transportation of the different companies to a central camp, their subsistence en route and while in camp, provisions for sheltering officers and men, and in a word all facilities requisite were lacking. That the encampment was finally held was due to the persistent and tireless energy of the adjutant-general of the State, Brig. Gen. Frank A. Stitzer, ably seconded by Colonel Richards, commanding officer of the First Wyoming National Guard and the officers of the governor's staff. Through the wise liberality of the Union Pacific Railroad, free transportation of the troops and supplies to the camp and return was secured. The citizens of Laramie City by subscription under the auspices of the board of trade assumed the cost of subsisting the troops. By an arrangement authorized by the department commander, the surplus tentage belonging to the companies of the Seventeenth Infantry was utilized to shelter the men and officers, and the regiment directed to camp with the National Guard in lieu of their annual practice march. The other incidental expenses, of whatever nature, were defrayed by the company organizations, the officers of the regiment, and the governor's staff.

On August 5, at the request of the governor of the State, I accompanied the adjutant-general and Major Barkwell, the surgeon of the First Regiment, Wyoming National Guard, to Laramie City to examine and advise on the location of a suitable site for the encampment.

On August 10, General Orders No. 11, Headquarters Wyoming National Guard, directing the encampment, was issued.

On August 19, I proceeded to Laramie City, in advance of the arrival of the troops, in order to give such assistance and suggestions as might be sought in locating the camp for the National Guard battalion.

About noon on August 20, the National Guard, companies A, B, and F, marched from Laramie to the camp, and later in the day company D arrived from Rock Springs. The camp tents were pitched by the National Guard without assistance.

The First Regiment of Wyoming National Guard consists of the following company organizations:

Company A, Laramie City, Wyoming; Company B, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Company C, Buffalo, Wyoming, distant 160 miles from Douglas, the nearest railroad point on Cheyenne and Northern Railroad (absent); Company D, Rock Spring, Wyoming; Company E, Green River, Wyoming (absent, except 2 officers and 5 men); Company F, Douglas, Wyoming; Company G, Sheridan, Wyoming, distant 200 miles from Douglas, nearest station of Cheyenne and Northern Railroad (absent).

It must be borne in mind that, although the above companies, by order from the First Regiment, Wyoming National Guard, they are in all respects local companies, and only in name companies of an organized regiment. The companies never served together. Company F, recently organized, had received its uniforms but one month previously, and many of its members had never worn them until the day the company left Douglas for the encampment. The regimental organization was only effected about March 1, 1891, and consequently all were without experience in their respective duties.

There were present during the encampment an aggregate of 145 officers and enlisted men.

About 1 p. m. the Seventeenth Infantry arrived, having marched from Fort D. A. Russell, a distance of 50 miles. The commanding officer of the regiment, Col. J. S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, assumed command of the camp, which was officially designated Camp Amos W. Barber, in honor of the governor of the State of Wyoming.

The encampment lasted one week, but as the first day was occupied in pitching and arranging, and the last day in breaking camp, and on the 21st a pelting storm prevented all drills or any duties except guard, there were but 4 days for the serious work of the camp. These days were well occupied. By a wise arrangement, the drills of the Seventeenth Infantry were fixed at such hours that the National Guard were enabled, when not participating, to watch the movements and thus gain information. The drills of the National Guard, morning and afternoon, were in the school of the company, and in addition always one and upon two days two battalion

drills. All these drills were carefully watched by me. Such errors as were made were noted and either corrected on the spot or subsequently pointed out. It was of course to be expected that in a battalion many, perhaps most, of whose officers had never before taken part in any of the various exercises, many irregularities and mistakes should occur. The officers, and as a rule the men, were thoroughly in earnest, anxious to learn, thankful for assistance, and as a natural consequence the improvement was constant and exceedingly satisfactory. Colonel J. S. Poland, U. S. Army, commanding the camp, drilled the battalion for one hour and a half during the forenoon of the 25th of August, and at its conclusion complimented the battalion upon the manner in which the various movements had been executed and the marked improvement made. On the 24th of August, Governor Barber, of Wyoming, who visited the camp in his official capacity, reviewed the troops, which for this purpose were organized as a brigade. The Seventeenth Infantry formed two battalions under command, respectively, of Lieut. Col. George K. Brady and Maj. Harry C. Egbert. The National Guard formed the third battalion under command of its colonel, DeForest Richards, the brigade commanded by Col. J. S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry. The line was formed in a large open field north of the camp, and was conducted strictly in accordance with tactics. The whole ceremony was exceedingly creditable, the passing in review in column of companies especially good.

The ceremony of dress parade was held every evening, and upon two occasions was repeated in order to correct errors or irregularities. The same remarks are applicable as with reference to the drills of the National Guard; the improvement was marked, each one better than the preceding. The last dress parade was witnessed by most of the officers of the Seventeenth Infantry, and at its conclusion was universally commended.

The daily guard consisted of one officer of the day, one officer of the guard, two sergeants, three corporals, and sixteen privates. In guard duty there had apparently been but little, if any, previous instruction, and in consequence the first guard mounted was practically ignorant of all the duties required of guards and sentinels. With a few conspicuous exceptions, the officers were as inexperienced as the men, but all were zealous, and even during the first day many of the most serious irregularities were corrected, and though the short period of the encampment allowed but one tour each for the men, the sentinels the last two days were fairly well instructed and performed their duties in a creditable manner. The last ceremony of guard mounting was creditable.

On the afternoon of the sixth day of the encampment, in company with the inspector-general of the state, and accompanied by the adjutant-general, judge advocate-general, and other members of the governor's staff, I made a critical inspection of the battalion. Paragraph 816, U. S. Army Infantry Tactics, was closely followed. The general appearance of the men was very satisfactory, though there was evidence of a lack of setting up, which exercises have evidently been neglected. The clothing was clean, though in many instances the fit was bad. The arms were all serviceable, and in one company remarkably clean. In one company the arms were dirty; the other two were generally in satisfactory condition. The accouterments were in very fair condition. One company (D) had canteens, haversacks, and blanket-bags, which were in excellent condition, and marked accurately, as provided by Army Regulations 270. The band of 16 men, recently organized, was provided with good instruments, which were in excellent condition; for the length of time since organization, their proficiency was very satisfactory.

The inspection of the camp showed an almost perfect condition of cleanliness. The same remark applies to the kitchen utensils, tinware and mess tables. This condition was largely attributable to the careful supervision of the regimental surgeon, Major Barkwell.

I should grade the companies as follows: Company D, good, 7; Company B, satisfactory, 6; Company F, very fair, 5; Company A, fair, 4.

It is to be regretted that there should have been so small an attendance at the camp; even in the companies represented there were many absentees. I am informed that this was largely due to the fact that the encampment was unexpected, as it was generally believed that the necessary arrangements could not be made, and when the order was issued it was reported impossible for many of the men to attend, owing to business engagements; the failure on the part of others was due to the refusal of their employers to permit their absence. This difficulty will always prove vexatious, but it is believed that another season, with more time for preparation, the percentage of absentees will be much smaller.

It is a source of gratification to speak of the spirit of comradeship developed during the encampment between the Regular Army and the National Guard; every officer of the Army, from the commanding officer down to the junior, made every effort to assist by advice and encouragement, and to foster a sentiment of community of interest. This spirit was met with hearty appreciation and prompt acceptance, and one of the most hopeful features of the encampment, so far as its influence may affect the

future of the Wyoming National Guard, is the fact that its officers are now assured of the hearty coöperation and interest felt by officers of the Regular Army in its organization. This was alluded to by several officers of the guard in terms showing conclusively that, while they had been apprehensive, they were delighted with the result. The same good feeling was exhibited by the men in the two battalions. Whenever off duty, the men of the National Guard were eager to obtain information on every possible point pertaining to the duties of a soldier, which the regular troops were quite as eager to impart. In a word, the fraternization was complete.

The personnel of the Wyoming National Guard is excellent. As a rule, the men are young, full of zeal and energy, and eager to learn. The officers are, so far as I observed, a very superior body of men; some of them are already competent drill officers, good disciplinarians, and conversant with their duties. Of Colonel Richards, who commanded the Wyoming National Guard, and of his field and staff, I have only words of praise. They are thoroughly in earnest in their work, and from the good beginning made, it is but fair to predict in the near future that in the event of need for their services, the Wyoming National Guard will furnish a body of troops equal in soldierly qualities to any in the country. In this connection I feel it my duty to call attention to the fact that during the entire encampment General Stitzer, adjutant-general of the State; his assistant, Major Shapcott; inspector-general, Colonel Meldrum; judge-advocate general, Colonel Baird; and Captain Kabis, aide de camp for Governor Barber, were present in camp living under canvas, and were indefatigable in aiding and forwarding by every means in their power the object of the encampment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the first essential, a careful course of instruction by company officers of their subalterns and noncommissioned officers in the school of the soldier and company. This should include recitations in tactics as well as exercises in the drill room. The importance of the *setting up drill* as a *sine qua non*. Thorough soldierly bearing is impossible in troops lacking this instruction. I would recommend that every drill be preceded by 5 minutes brisk work in the setting up exercises.

All companies should be required before the next encampment is held to be fairly proficient in skirmish drill. So far as I could learn this has hitherto been neglected; its importance is vital.

The importance of guard duty in any course of instruction seems also to have been largely lost sight of. I recommend careful instruction in Kennon's Manual and in simulated guard duty in company drill rooms.

A systematic course of instruction in target practice should be begun without delay. The preliminary aiming, pointing, and position drills, and also gallery practice, are practicable in any of the company drill rooms.

These various courses of instruction would prove interesting and vary the monotony of constant practice in the manual and the maneuvers practicable in the company armory. The standard of efficiency should be raised; an average attendance at weekly drills of 50 per cent., required by the State statute, is too low for efficiency.

In addition to the annual inspection by the inspector-general of the State, I would recommend legislation requiring the regimental commander to minutely inspect every company of his regiment at least once each year at some time other than that of the annual encampment.

The National Guard of the State should be thoroughly equipped with tents and other camp equipage as well as such field equipments as blanket bags, haversacks, meat-ration cans, knives, forks, and spoons, canteens and tin cups, the Mills field belt, also some form of intrenching tool. At present none of the companies are thoroughly equipped for field service. Wyoming is a new State, and if the means are not forthcoming then Congress should make necessary appropriations for this purpose.

From my experience during the encampment I desire unhesitatingly to recommend the camping of the regular troops and National Guard together. I believe such camping to be mutually beneficial and instructive in many ways to officers and men, and certainly no plan can be devised through which instruction can be so easily imparted to the National Guard. "Example is a much better teacher than precept," and I was surprised by the amount of information obtained by the National Guard by carefully watching the drills by the regular troops at Camp Barber.

In making this report I have endeavored to recapitulate briefly. I refer for details to the foregoing answers to the printed questions which are exhaustive and seem to cover every possible point.

My visit was in every way possible made pleasant to me, and I shall always warmly cherish the memory of the many courtesies extended to me by the officers of the Wyoming National Guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. ROBERTS,
Captain, Seventeenth Infantry.

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX., *September 26, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1891, and special instructions from the Inspector-General's Office, dated July 13, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the militia of the Territory of New Mexico.

Agreeably to the directions contained in your letter of instruction, I first reported by letter to the governor of the Territory, informing him of my detail to visit the encampments of the militia and stating the general nature of my orders. I also emphasized that part of the instructions directing that I should exercise no control except such as he might confer upon me temporarily.

The governor acknowledged the communication in a courteous note, saying in substance he would be pleased to receive an inspector, and adding he was not informed of any encampment "except that which will take place at the Albuquerque fair in September."

Later, with the consent of the governor, I opened a correspondence with Adjutant-General Winfield L. Fletcher, with the purpose of obtaining exact information regarding the organization, equipment, instruction, experience, capacity, and discipline of such of the Territorial militia as did not intend to be present at the proposed encampment.

Colonel Fletcher's reply was prompt and as full as the records of his office would permit him to make. Unfortunately, however, the militia has been sadly neglected for some years, and although it has been reorganized within the last year, and now promises, with proper encouragement from the Territorial and National Governments, to rapidly improve, its affairs are still in rather a chaotic state. In consequence I did not get and therefore can not give all the information desirable. Much of the intelligence received from Colonel Fletcher is embodied in the answers to the categorical questions which precede these general remarks, and other parts will be referred to hereafter.

In order to give a proper understanding of the condition of affairs in this Territory it is necessary that I invite your attention to the service of the militia when called into the field in 1885 to suppress several Indian raids. The troops were regularly called out by the governor, and the fact that they did good service seems to be generally acknowledged; yet of the indebtedness thus incurred there remains now outstanding and unpaid certificates amounting to \$52,639.61. Of course men who left their homes and business then have naturally felt timid since in associating themselves with the militia, when they see year after year pass with these just debts remaining unpaid. With the desire of emphasizing the part this matter has played and continues to play in the affairs of the militia, I herewith quote from a letter received from the governor under date of September 7, 1891, including a request, which I pass without comment, being entirely foreign to my duties, and only mentioned through courtesy to his excellency. The extract reads:

"I have received your letter of the 3d, and have referred it to the adjutant-general, who will send you the desired information.

"There is one particular point included in your inquiries as to which I wish to write and will be glad if you can make the facts very plain to the War Department. The last legislature cut down the appropriations for the militia to \$500, which does not leave one cent to be expended in the transportation of militia, no matter how great the emergency. The failure of the legislature to pay the certificates issued by Governors Sheldon and Ross for militia charges when they were called out to suppress an Indian outbreak has destroyed our credit in that respect. The consequence is that if there should be any trouble calling for the exercise of force the Territorial government is entirely powerless. A condition of things exists in certain localities which renders this situation very dangerous, and the Government ought, in our judgment, to keep two companies of troops at Fort Marcy in order to meet emergencies which might arise, and at any rate to have a restraining moral effect.

"You will see from the adjutant-general's replies that our militia is far from prosperous, and this is largely the result of lack of encouragement from the legislature."

This lack of encouragement, principally in the shape of money, has until last year nearly paralyzed all efforts to put the militia on a proper footing, but recently some younger and thoroughly enthusiastic men (principally company officers) have come to the front with the determination that the small militia force shall be made a success. This feeling has brought about a reorganization of the militia, with a general staff and two regiments, reported by the adjutant-general as follows: L. Bradford Price, governor and commander in chief; Winfield S. Fletcher, adjutant-general and chief of staff, *ex officio* quartermaster and commissary-general, with rank of colonel; John Symington, Santa Fé, surgeon-general with rank of colonel; Fletcher A. Blake, Las Vegas, inspector-general, with rank of colonel.

First Regiment of Cavalry: Col. Albert J. Fountain, Las Cruces, commanding.—One lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 1 surgeon, 1 chaplain, an adjutant, and 1 quartermaster. Troop A, Las Cruces, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 50 enrolled men; Troop B, Mesilla, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 40 enrolled men; Troop C, Dona Ana, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 40 enrolled men. Total enrolled, as reported, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 130 enrolled men. There are to be three other troops, but their organization it not complete, or at least not so reported.

The last official report of the adjutant-general, December 31, 1890, also announces that Troops A, H, and I of the late Third Cavalry will remain in the service for the present as independent troops; but since that date Troop H reports the entire destruction of its arms by fire, and I am inclined to think the other two exist more in name than in reality.

A large number of the First Cavalry have had experience in field duty. Colonel Fountain expects to make his six troops 300 strong.

First Infantry: Col. Walter G. Marmon, Laguna.—One lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 chaplain, an adjutant, and quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant; Company A, Gallup, no captain, 2 lieutenants, 36 enrolled men; Company B, Santa Fé, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 36 enrolled men; Company C, Laguna (Indians and mounted), 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 42 enrolled men; Company D, East Las Vegas, to be recalled; Company E, Las Vegas, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 35 enrolled men; Company F, Taos, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 30 enrolled men; Company G, Albuquerque, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 45 enrolled men. Total enrolled, as reported, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 226 enrolled men.

The cavalry are armed with the Sharps carbine, caliber .50, and the infantry, the Indian company excepted, with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45; the Indian company, C, with the Springfield carbine, caliber .45.

The Territorial authorities having no money at their disposal for the purpose, it became necessary for the companies visiting Albuquerque to pay for their own transportation, and while originally it was intended to have 6 present from September 14 to September 19, but 2 were actually on the ground. Here further disappointment was experienced, and these companies were prevented from going into camp because of the nonarrival of the tents shipped for them from St. Louis in what seems to have been ample time.

Upon arriving in Albuquerque I was met by Maj. Fred J. Berry, aid-de-camp, who was designated to represent the governor's staff until his excellency should arrive. I found Major Berry in undress uniform and attending an inspection in camp of a battalion of three troops of the Second U. S. Cavalry, under Maj. James Jackson, of that regiment. During the remainder of the week all the militia in the city (including several officers of the First Cavalry) frequently visited this camp, and closely studied not only the drills and parades, but also guard duty, the tenting and messing of the men. Major Jackson received the militia with great courtesy on all occasions, and afforded them every opportunity to make useful observations.

In order that nothing of importance might be overlooked I made it my business to inform the members of the militia in ample time of anything to occur of professional interest. I am glad to say the relations established between the two bodies of troops were most cordial.

Lieut. Col. John Barradaile, First Infantry, being the senior officer of that regiment in the city, assumed command of the two companies, E and G, previously mentioned as being on the ground, and stated that had the necessary tents arrived it was his intention to put the companies in camp with the regulars, but as that was now impossible, he requested that I inspect them, witness their parades and drills, and in fact be with them and instruct them as much as possible.

This evidently being the spirit of my orders, although the encampment named did not exist, I complied with the lieutenant colonel's request, and for the week associated myself as closely as possible with the interests of the militia.

On the evening of September 14, in the armory of Company G, I witnessed a battalion drill in the manual, which was good, followed by some marching and wheeling by fours; this was very fair. The limited dimensions of the hall precluded more extended movements.

After these drills I made a close inspection of the arms, clothing, and accouterments, and found the two former in good condition. The troops were in undress uniform, similar to that worn in the U. S. Army. With the exception of a few of the field officers none of the militia are provided with full dress. In Company G the men are required to keep their own arms in order, while in Company E this is done by a hired armorer. The advantage of the first method was strongly impressed upon the latter company. Company E wore the field belt, while the other company had black leather belts, with bayonet scabbards and cartridge boxes of an obsolete pattern I do not recall. These, and other unserviceable and obsolete arms and accouterments, of which I understand the Territory has quite a large amount on hand, should be examined by a board of militia officers and reported upon to the War Department, as provided for in orders.

As the spirit with which militiamen first enter into the ranks depends greatly upon the good appearance their organization is enabled to make, it is evident these details are of importance.

Company E had no bayonet scabbards.

During the inspection a number of little errors and irregularities were observed not necessary to mention here, although the attention of the commanding officer has been invited thereto.

Lieut. Col. Barradale, Capt. George S. Golden, Company E, and Capt. W. B. Hennemshet, Company G, are thoroughly in earnest in their work, and to their labors will doubtless be due much of the success, if obtained, that is predicted for the First Infantry. It affords me pleasure to say that during the week I passed with them their enthusiasm and interest never lagged for an instant. Captain Golden, a very young man, organized his company in Las Vegas, where, on account of some sectional trouble, great opposition was encountered.

Before Captain Golden's appointment I understand the rifles had been taken possession of by the sheriff; they are all now in the possession of the company, and, if I judge the man properly, they are likely to remain there. Many of his men speak Spanish only, but even this difficulty he has overcome in a great measure.

On the 17th instant the battalion was reviewed on the drill ground by his excellency the governor, accompanied by the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the First Cavalry. The Second U. S. Cavalry band assisted. The review was unsatisfactory, but it is only fair to state it was the first ever held.

After the review I inspected the battalion. As before, several mistakes were made, but the general appearance of the men and their arms was good. The inspection was followed by a competitive drill between the companies, in which the prize was awarded to Company G. While I feel that such drills are apt to be given too much prominence among the militia, I realized that the organization here is very incomplete, and that everything calculated to enlist interest must be encouraged. Attention was invited to the great importance of skirmish drill, which is not practiced.

None of the troops are supplied with canteens. These are very necessary when campaigning in this Territory, and should be supplied.

All should be provided with overcoats.

To the cavalry troops now organized and those yet to be should be issued a new carbine of the uniform caliber.

The name of militia had better be changed to national guard.

Reloading tools should be furnished, to encourage target practice, which has been almost wholly neglected.

The entire laws of the Territory referring to the militia are sadly in need of revision. Attention is invited to the fact that there seems to be no way of convening a legal court. The period of enrollment, 6 months, is entirely too short, and this is recognized by both officers and men.

The National and Territorial governments should foster the growing interest in the militia throughout the Territory, and give substantial aid in money and supplies.

The presence of an inspector had, I believe, a good effect, a great many of the militia having expressed their approval of the plan. The colonel of the First Cavalry said if I would visit their section of the Territory he would show me some fine irregular cavalry, while the lieutenant-colonel expressed the hope that an inspector would be sent.

If nothing was accomplished this year in the way of an encampment, I feel that great interest has been stimulated, which will bear good fruit.

To the governor and his staff, as well as to the line officers and men, I desire to acknowledge courteous treatment and kindness.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. MCCLERNAND,
Captain, Second Cavalry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., September, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my inspection of the Florida State troops.

Pursuant to your letter of instructions I reported by letter to the State adjutant-general, and by his direction, in person, at St. Augustine, Fla., to Maj. T. D. Lancaster, commander of the encampment, July 21, 1891.

Upon my arrival I found the First and Second Battalions already in camp. The Third Battalion arrived on the same day and moved immediately into camp.

The Florida State troops are organized in three battalions, each under command of a major of infantry, the organization of each battalion being that of a regiment as regards personnel of staff, and in all respects based upon that of the United States service. Attached to the First Battalion was a battery of field artillery, unmounted. The *raison d'être* of this organization lies in the scattered condition of the troops, each battalion being composed of the companies of a particular district or section of the State, and this arrangement seems to be quite effective. The comparative independence of the battalions, coupled with a certain amount of sectional pride, has stimulated considerable competition between them, and this would not probably exist were they joined together in regiments. Still, for the purposes of camp and camp instruction and to avoid any jealousies that might arise from the existence of grades of equal rank with the commanding officer holding subordinate positions in camp the grade of colonel should be instituted. Nevertheless, I am pleased to say that no jealousies, such as referred to, appeared to exist in the present encampment. All worked together and harmoniously for the best interests of the troops. In the companies the organizations were as in the United States service. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that there did not seem to be here a tendency towards multiplicity of noncommissioned officers. One often finds among State troops commissary, and quartermaster, and ordnance sergeants as part of the company organization. Here I found only such as by U. S. Army custom and regulations are required.

The personnel was good so far as affording excellent material for training is concerned. But there seemed to be a great need of instruction in the setting-up drills. These I found, as is usually the case with State troops, had been almost entirely neglected. I called attention to this and tried to impress upon the company officers its need and importance. They made the usual reply that their men were not inclined to submit to it, even though they might acknowledge its value. It is probable, however, that if the company officers would give this matter thorough consideration some means might be devised to bring about this much-needed improvement.

The administration of the camp was very well conducted. The ordinary morning reports of companies and battalions came through regular channels up to headquarters. There were occasional delays and even failures, but constant efforts were making to avoid these, and an admirable spirit of desiring to do everything in the right way was everywhere present. Whatever mistakes were made were certainly not due to neglect. Drills, parades, and guard details were arranged at headquarters and systematically promulgated and carried out.

A daily dress parade and guard mounting were held and very well performed, constant improvement evincing itself each day. The drills were in the main by battalions and also daily. Here the troops showed themselves generally strong.

In the matter of performance of guard duty one could certainly not ask for more earnest desire on the part of both officers and men to perform it properly. Regarding it as the most important feature of the encampment, and it may be said to be the prime object of all encampments of State troops to perfect themselves in this duty, I was constantly, both day and night, with the guards, and not once did there come under my notice any willful disobedience of orders or dereliction of duty. Many mistakes were made and much ignorance of duties and orders of sentinels was shown. More attention should be given this subject by the companies themselves and much practice had therein in their armories prior to coming into camp. A large portion of the time now spent by them in drills in manual and marching could be with profit expended upon this most important of a soldier's duties. As a body, companies of State troops, and of the Florida State troops too, march well enough and execute the manual well enough. In fact much of the time now spent by them upon these things is time wasted. But they know but little of guard duty. The moral is obvious.

The method of subsistence was by companies and was well arranged. The rations of the men are commuted by the State to the value of the U. S. Army ration. This money is expended, together with such sum as each company may elect to add to it, by the companies themselves upon the subsistence of the company. I found several companies who were living well upon simply the commuted ration. The highest cost of subsistence I found was about 75 cents per man per day. Some of the companies boarded in a body at restaurants in the neighborhood, but nearly all the companies lived in camp. The cooking and serving arrangements were very good and were but little more elaborate than would be consistent with actual field service. The cooking was done by hired servants and this expense was included in the cost of the ration. The rations themselves were purchased in open market or under stipulations arranged by the company. This method of subsistence is to be recommended as being much better than a general mess for all the troops, since it places the companies under the same circumstances as actual service would require, and such experience is valuable and impossible to acquire elsewhere.

The behavior of the troops during camp was in the main commendable. Youth and high spirits are with difficulty rendered submissive to military discipline. There

were a few examples of this during the encampment, but these were discountenanced by the majority of both officers and men. The discipline was good and military courtesy and submission the rule. A general and thorough inspection of troops and camp was had and was quite satisfactory in all except that which pertains to condition of arms and equipments. Here, with the exception of a few companies, a great improvement is needed. The arms generally were rusty and dirty, though I was assured in each case that the men had spent much time and labor preparing themselves for the inspection. Evidently this state of affairs is due mainly to a misunderstanding as to what constitutes clean guns and equipments. Some of the companies, having had the benefit of instruction given by an enlisted man of the U. S. Army, presented a very creditable appearance. It is hoped that the experiences of this encampment will show itself in results in the next. The presence of Governor Fleming and his staff for a few days while adding much to the pleasure was also productive of much good to both men and officers, greatly encouraging them and strengthening their enthusiasm and determination to serve the State to the best of their ability. To him and also to Maj. T. D. Lancaster and the officers and men of the Florida State troops I have much cause to render thanks for many courtesies received and opportunities afforded for the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR., *September 8, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in a letter from the Adjutant-General's Office dated June 8, 1891, I proceeded on August 28 to Camp Sherman, near Grand Island, Nebr., and camped with the National Guard of this State from August 29 to September 5, inclusive, and, as instructed in a letter from your office dated June 20, submit my observations thereon.

The force in camp was a brigade of two regiments of infantry, the First and Second, one battery (two guns) of artillery, and one troop of cavalry, the whole organized force of the State, under command of Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby.

The camp site was admirable, and could not be improved upon in any respect that I can suggest, and the tents were pitched with remarkable regularity and according to tactics.

The first day in camp was spent in fitting out the men with uniforms just drawn from the United States and getting settled down into camp. On the 30th (Sunday) there were no military exercises except guard mounting and dress parade. On August 31 the programme announced in General Orders, No. 4, was begun and carried out from day to day as therein indicated. On September 1 his excellency Governor John M. Thayer arrived and remained until the 5th.

At first the discipline of the men was poor. The greatest familiarity existed between officers and men, and but little attention was paid to salutes either on or off duty; but this gradually changed, and toward the last of the encampment a great improvement was visible. The officers and men all seemed anxious to model themselves on the customs in vogue in the Army, and constantly plied me with questions of every kind.

The first days of the camp men on guard could be seen smoking on post, sitting down, reading books as they walked their posts, and carrying their arms in every imaginable position but the right ones, but during the last two days there was a great change for the better, owing, no doubt, to the fact that his excellency the governor, having appointed me assistant inspector-general on his staff during the encampment, had turned over the whole matter of the instruction of the officers of the day, officers of the guard, and men on guard to me and no body of men could be more willing to learn or more intelligent in carrying out the customs of service when fully explained to them.

The uniform of the men is the field dress of the Army, campaign hats, blouses, trousers, canvas leggings, and shoes of various kinds. Officers have dress uniforms of regulation pattern, but use only the dress sword-belt even when wearing blouses and forage caps. A few officers wore swords and belts of some secret order, Knights of Pythias, I think. If the troops were provided with overcoats of Government pattern it would add greatly to their appearance and comfort.

The arms in the hands of the troops appear to be in fair order for service, but are not kept as clean as they should be. More attention on the part of the officers would remedy this defect. Gun-slings are needed for active service; also woven cartridge-belts, screw-drivers, shell-extractors, and spare parts of arms. The cavalry needs

sabers, waist-belts, cartridge-belts, nose-bags, lariats, etc., having now only carbines and horse equipments. The artillery have two 3-inch Rodman rifles, also two unserviceable brass guns, but do wonderfully well with their meager equipment. The captain of the battery shows good executive ability, and deserves a better equipment for his men.

All the men need haversacks, canteens, knapsacks, and blankets. During the late Sioux campaign these men were ordered out for the protection of outlying settlements, and the need of these articles was very apparent, and the men suffered severely from the lack of the ordinary adjuncts of a soldier's outfit.

At the request of the colonels of the regiments I was present at their guard mountings, dress parades, and drills, and gave points to officers and men in their duties.

The instruction was appreciated, and a marked improvement in every way was speedily visible, and had the camp lasted another week permanent good would have resulted. I have never seen finer material for soldiers than fill the ranks of this entire brigade, and I feel satisfied that these men would give a good account of themselves, if called into active service, after a few weeks drill and discipline under the officers now with them.

The messing of the men is defective. They should be furnished with the Dutch ovens, mess-pans, camp kettles, etc., in use in the Army. Their cooking was good, but their utensils were too cumbersome and difficult to transport.

The police of the camp was good, except that in an adjoining field was a large camp of the Grand Army of the Republic, from which the wind brought large amounts of paper, straw, etc. The proximity of this camp also interfered with the discipline of the troops.

The officers of these troops are intelligent men, and all seem eager to learn their duties. That some of them are close students of military affairs was very evident from their knowledge of the changes going on in the art of war, which, as a rule, only professional military men keep posted on.

In my duties in this camp I received the most cordial support from his excellency Governor John M. Thayer, Adjutant-General A. V. Cole, Quartermaster-General George E. Jenkins, Inspector-General H. S. Hotchkiss, Judge-Advocate-General Charles E. Magoon, Brig. Gen. L. W. Colby, commanding brigade, and Colonels Bills and Bratt, commanding regiments.

In conclusion, I will say that in my opinion the brigade of troops in camp at Grand Island this year is an honor to the State and well worthy of the fostering care of the authorities. A more liberal allowance of money on the part of the State is needed to complete the equipment of the various organizations, so that when called upon for duty their response will be more prompt and methodical, but even now, with all those minor defects so plainly visible to the eye of a professional soldier, the people of Nebraska may well be proud of their citizen soldiery.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. CORLISS,
Captain Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army; Inspecting Officer.

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., *September —, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my inspection of the Alabama State troops.

Pursuant to your letter of instructions I reported in person to the governor of the State, who was present in camp at Mobile, and who also commanded in person during the entire encampment.

I found upon my arrival nearly all the troops present, but one or two companies subsequently reporting. These troops embraced nearly all the armed forces of the State, and consisted of three regularly organized regiments of infantry, each regiment being supplemented by a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry, temporarily mounted. In general the organizations and equipments were the same as in the United States service. There is, however, no regular brigade organization, and hitherto all encampments have been entirely regimental. The present encampment was, therefore, of the nature of an experiment, and both officers and men were serving under, to most of them, a new order of things. This circumstance, together with the fact that the experiment was ordered by the governor, contrary to the desires of many of his immediate subordinates, would doubtless explain the partial lack of success attending the experiment, and perhaps extenuate the many infractions of camp orders that occurred. It is not to be expected that civilians meeting but once a year in military capacities, and especially, as was the case here, under changed circumstances and in new capacities, could submit at once to the requirements of a strict military discipline. Such submission requires time and long training. It is not intended to suggest that this experiment was not largely successful.

As a school of instruction for both officers and men in company and regimental drills, in guard duty, and in the ordinary duties incident to camp life every opportunity was offered and to a large extent eagerly taken advantage of. As a school of discipline, however, of instruction and practice in that which above all things distinguishes the soldier, though opportunities were by no means lacking, the interest therein or the appreciation of its scope and meaning was not what it should have been. Probably a misapprehension of the term is the explanation. One officer exemplified his idea of discipline by saying that his company never failed on the drill ground to obey any command promptly and willingly, and claimed, therefore, a well-disciplined company. If this is the prevalent idea, the quicker it is eradicated the better. Discipline is not obedience of *commands*, it is obedience of *orders*. The man on the drill ground who performs the command as indicated is only doing that in which he has an especial interest, and his obedience is in no way indicative of respect or subordination to his superiors. The well-disciplined soldier is he who obeys regardless of himself or the results. Indications of lack of discipline were prevalent in camp, and nowhere more so than among the guards. Stationed upon a particular post with the customary orders, examples were not few of a sentinel's leaving his post, sometimes even going so far as to leave his arms and equipments behind him. Such conduct is indicative of but one thing—lack of previous proper instruction. Captains of companies and commanders of regiments should fully appreciate the value and meaning of military discipline and thoroughly inculcate its principles in their subordinates.

The behavior of the Alabama State troops on the drill ground, at drills, parades, reviews, and other ceremonies, was such as to leave but little to be desired. Their appearance at drill, both in marching and manual, was excellent, and their attainments in these respects tell of a great amount of time and care expended in acquiring them. The ceremony of guard-mounting had by regiments did not move smoothly at first, but there was rapid improvement. The troops, or quite a portion of them, had had no instruction in this previous to the encampment. None had practiced the ceremony or any part of it at their armories during the previous year. There is no excuse for this neglect. Any armory is large enough to afford accommodations for instruction in all that pertains to guard-mounting and guard duty, and such instruction would do much to improve in this respect any future encampment. Its results would be far more valuable than any that could be attained in the time which otherwise would be spent in manual or marching drill. In this connection it is pertinent to remark that too much time, or time that might be better employed, is spent by many if not all companies upon the so-called fine points of manual and marching. If it is a question of an independent company, organized purely to engage in prize drills, in which competition is had only in these points, and the company has no other obligations to fulfill, then time may be well spent in this way. But if the organization is a part of the State troops and as such expected to perfect themselves in all that pertains to the soldier; if these same troops are supported or assisted by the General Government, thereby entailing further obligations, such as preparation for any and all vicissitudes, then much of the time expended in manual and marching is nonproductive. Unison in executing "fix bayonets" or "fire by file" becomes ridiculous as compared with the practice of always saluting superiors.

Companies of State troops are no longer independent organizations. They are but part of a greater whole and should immediately adapt themselves to and assume the duties of this subordinate position. The remnants of this same feeling of independence and company *esprit* detracted much from the military aspect of the encampment. It indicated itself by numerous sign-boards placed at the heads of company streets and bearing the local designation of the company. These may be appropriate and valuable to a picnic ground, but certainly have no place in a military camp. Again, this same spirit was shown in the uniform, the caps bearing the initial of the local name of the company instead of the simple company letter or regimental number. Another survival of the old days of independent companies was also noticed. This was an underlying current of feeling that the show and parade of military equipage was the chief motive for its existence. None stated this, but it evinced itself in various ways, notably in the care, attention, and study that was put upon the ceremony of guard-mounting, as if being public and conspicuous it must be all important, contrasted with which was the laxity and sometimes entire failure in the performance of the more retired and less showy duties of the guard, duties paramount to all others. Another feature of State military life must be alluded to, the social. Previously occupying, so I am told, a prominent position in the regimental encampments, the restrictions placed upon it during the present one by the commander-in-chief were provocative of much discussion and met with but little favor. It is impossible, they say, to maintain the companies or the organization unless this feature is advanced as an inducement to recruits. This is undoubtedly true, nor is there any objection, but every reason why, during the year, the company should add to its military features those of the social. But this gives no warrant for combining them, and when brought into camp avowedly for purely military purposes there is every rea-

son why the social should be entirely excluded whenever this in any way, in the slightest degree, interferes with or distracts from military duty. Certainly the State soldier should be willing to serve his State to the best of his ability during one short week of the year, and should the State demand even this greater sacrifice of him the well-disciplined soldier will raise no objection.

The police of the camp was very poor. Excepting in one regiment, on a single morning, scarcely any attempt apparently was made to remove the debris that collected. Whatever was done the work was performed by hired servants. Not only should more attention have been paid this matter from a hygienic point of view, but as a source of instruction the work should have been done by the men themselves in order that they might by actual practice and observation learn its value and the proper methods of performing its duties. As it was, litter of all descriptions disfigured the company streets. The responsibility for this state of affairs lies, of course, first in the regimental and under them in the company commanders, and the fact of its existence well illustrates the state of discipline among the officers themselves. As to the personnel of the troops, one can scarcely praise it too highly. Mostly well-built young men, they looked ready for any service so far as apparent health, strength, and good constitutions go. One or two suggestions are, however, in order. There is, everywhere, and it existed here, among recruits in the State service, a feeling that one is not fully or really a soldier until he has a gun placed in his hands, and this he demands at the hands of his company commander almost as soon as he has signed his enlistment papers. This demand is unfortunately too often granted and the opportunity for the necessary setting-up drill is practically lost. No recruit should be allowed to touch a rifle until he has had a thorough drill in the exercises and preliminary training of the soldier. No limit can be placed upon the duration of this drill. It will depend upon the man undergoing treatment, but under the conditions existing among companies of State troops, there being plenty of time during the year for the soldier's instruction in every department of his duties, this preliminary drill should occupy a prominent portion of the time. It is hardly possible to estimate too highly its value.

The subsistence department was in the main very ably conducted. The food was generally well cooked, of good quality, and in sufficient quantity. Served as it was in a general mess its care and preparation did not devolve upon the companies. This of course left them more time to devote to other duties, but in a camp of instruction such as this, in which instruction in the requirements of field service was aimed at, it would have been better for the companies each to have had the responsibility of its own mess.

But little of the working of the quartermaster department was to be seen, but that little was excellent. The work of pitching the tents and of all the necessary camp arrangements had been completed before the arrival of the troops. It would be a valuable experience for the troops to perform this work for themselves another year. The transportation of the troops to and from camp also devolved upon this department and so far as could be learned everything moved smoothly and in good order.

Much praise is due to the medical department for the thorough and adequate preparations made thereby to meet the exigencies of camp life. A well-stocked pharmacy, a well-drilled and ready corps of assistants, and a chief deeply interested in the proper performance of his important duties rendered this department all that could be desired.

I have but one recommendation to make, but that is all-inclusive. It was the avowed purpose of the commander-in-chief to make this encampment a school in military discipline and too much can not be said in approval of the earnest and constant efforts made by him to this end. It only required on the part of his subordinates a full appreciation of the importance and scope of this feature and a determination to heartily second their commander's efforts in this direction to have quickly eradicated all the errors herein noted. I would suggest a careful consideration of this subject prior to another encampment.

I wish to thank the brigade commander, Governor Thomas G. Jones, and through him his staff and the officers and men of the brigade, for the kind and cordial treatment shown me and for the many facilities afforded for the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, U. S. ARMY,
1126 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., August 27, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with letter from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, June 8, 1891, I visited an encampment of the National Guard of Missouri, designated as Camp Wickham, held at Lake Contrary, 5 miles west of the

city of St. Joseph, Mo., from August 10 to August 16, 1891, and in accordance with instructions contained in letter of June 15, 1891, from the Inspector-General's Office, I have the honor to report as follows:

The National Guard of Missouri consists of four regiments of infantry, organized as the First Brigade, two separate companies of infantry, designated as Company I (Cape City Guards), of Cape Girardeau, and Company K (Jackson Light Guard), of Jackson, both in the southeastern part of the State; Battery A, St. Louis, and Battery B, Kansas City, both equipped as light batteries. The Battalion of Cadets of the University of Columbia, mustering about 200 men, is also organized as a part of the national guard of the State. Cadets are appointed by State representation and are supported by the State. Their encampment was held early in the year. These organizations mustered altogether 2,290 officers and men, and all were represented in camp. There was present in camp a total of 1,338 on the 13th instant, and the number varied from that figure but little at any time during the week. All the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the camp were made under the personal direction of Brig-Gen. Joseph A. Wickham, adjutant-general of the State, he being the only bonded officer connected with the national guard, and by the State law performs all the functions of the general staff.

The selection of the site of the encampment was controlled somewhat by economical reasons, the appropriation of \$12,500 for this year by the State legislature not being sufficient to permit freedom in this respect and leave a balance for other important purposes. The location was unfortunate, both from a military and sanitary point of view. The camp ground was too confined to admit of a good tactical arrangement, and the surrounding country afforded no opportunity for practical lessons in minor tactics, or even for satisfactory exercise in the evolutions of a brigade. Where the woods and underbrush were not too dense crops were growing and fences numerous. The field about 1,200 yards from the south side of the camp was barely sufficient to allow of formations for brigade ceremonies and too restricted for brigade evolutions.

Pitched in a grove of large trees, the ground was at all times damp, and in places marshy, irregular, and cut by railroad track and ditches; drainage poor; many tents were in hollows which would have required much labor to properly drain. Poison vines and insects added greatly to the discomfort of the men. The lake afforded ample facilities for bathing, which was fully appreciated by all. Water was supplied daily by wagons; ice as well. Drinking water of fair quality could be obtained from an artesian well.

The railroad, a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé from St. Joseph, landed men and supplies immediately at the camp. Transportation and subsistence were furnished by the State. The appropriation did not admit of pay to officers and men, as provided by State laws. The camp was laid out as though in line of company columns - field, staff, and noncommissioned staff in front, company officers on right flank of companies, kitchens in rear. One latrine for brigade about 100 yards to left rear; the batteries about 100 yards in rear of infantry.

Tents of various descriptions were used—the common A, I, wall, and hospital of Army pattern, and hired tents. Three to 4 men to the A or I tents, 4 to 5 to wall, and 7 to 10 to the hired tents was the assignment. Owing to the impossibility of getting accurate returns in due time of the number to be provided for, these odd tents were procured at the last moment. Three hundred more men were present than had been returned for. The tents of officers of all grades were too close to those of the men—not desirable for either—forcing unnecessary familiarity, and rendering the due observance of salutes almost impracticable in camp, thereby engendering a tendency to carelessness on other occasions. As this matter has been here brought in, I may add that the spirit shown, even under the circumstances mentioned, was that of respect and a desire to observe military customs. For the reasons noted, the slightly appearance of the camp was marred, which naturally detracts from interest in other matters. For use of the guard a large circular tent about 50 feet in diameter was provided. This was located between the camp and the lake, in front, as it were. Brigade headquarters was located on the right flank, about 75 yards distant, as originally planned; but it was found necessary to move the First Regiment from the left to the right flank, arranging its camp by wings, thus filling up this space. The brigade hospital tent, as a dispensary, was pitched in rear of brigade headquarters, the sick being cared for in their own tents. Light Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, commanding, was encamped on the left flank, about 50 yards distant; Company A, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Capt. F. E. Lacey, and Company E, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Capt. H. G. Brown, to the left front, about 100 yards distant. The latrine arrangements were very bad. The First Regiment, as finally located, used closets in the Fair Grounds, but no attention was given them. But one was constructed for the use of the entire brigade, and that at such a distance as to render it practically of little service. By the end of the week the environments of the camp were in anything but a slightly or sanitary condition. The construction of proper facilities in this respect involves more manual labor and time than can be expected of troops in camp for so short a period, but it is a subject worthy of consideration, and however short may be the

duration of the camp of instruction, should receive attention, and if necessary be provided by hired labor.

The camp was laid out and tents pitched by details from regiments prior to arrival of troops. The Third Regiment, Col. L. E. Irwin commanding, arrived by rail at 4 p. m. on the 9th. The debarkation was accomplished in a prompt and orderly manner. A guard was mounted in full form, and the officers and men set about making themselves comfortable in camp in a soldierly fashion. The same may be said of the Second, Col. William K. Caffee commanding, which arrived at 9 p. m. The Fourth, Col. James A. Arbutnot, arrived by detachments on the 10th, the companies on arrival being assigned to their tents, which they proceeded to occupy in a quiet and methodical way. The First, Col. C. D. Comfort, arrived at 8.30 a. m. on the 10th instant, debarked, formed, and marched to brigade headquarters (General Moore having assumed command), was reported to the commanding general, and assigned to its camp on the left flank. The ground assigned to it having been encroached upon by the unexpected increase in the number of men to be provided for, referred to previously, and an insufficient number of tents, it was found necessary to assign ground to the north of the railroad track on the right flank. Large tents, after pattern and size of the Army hospital tent, were finally provided, and the camp of the regiment laid out by wings. Battery A, from St. Louis, Capt. F. M. Rumbold, arrived by rail on the 9th; Battery B, from Kansas City, Capt. W. M. Abernathy, by marching, at 7 p. m. same date.

Rations were issued daily by the brigade commissary to the regimental commissaries and by the latter to companies. The supplies were ample and of excellent quality, consisting of fresh beef, pork, ham and bacon, soft bread, beans, potatoes, green corn, cabbage, canned tomatoes, coffee, sugar, etc. Some companies added to the fare from private sources. The issues were made on ration returns and based on the Army ration. Eight thousand nine hundred and ten were issued, at a cost of 24½ cents per ration. This department was managed in a most efficient manner by Maj. John B. O'Meara, brigade commissary. Meals were prepared by hired cooks over open fires generally. Some companies had provided themselves with cook stoves. All were furnished with the Buzzsaw oven, which gave universal satisfaction. Sufficient attention was not given to the disposal of refuse from kitchens. Pits were used in some cases, and in others refuse was burned, but not in all companies with proper care or regularity. The meals were served on tables without shelter and generally at the time designated. The procuring and delivery of supplies pertaining to the quartermaster's department was excellently managed by Maj. John Granfield, brigade quartermaster. On his staff the brigade commander had an efficient corps of assistants throughout.

The sick in camp were cared for in the company tents, medicines being dispensed under the supervision of the medical director, Lieut. Col. Enstatius Chancellor. The hospital corps has not been organized after Army methods. Many men were overcome by the heat, which was excessive throughout the week. There were numerous cases of poison by vines and of sickness from other causes, details of which will be forwarded as soon as available.

A guard, consisting of 4 commissioned officers, 10 noncommissioned officers, and from 60 to 72 privates, under a field officer as officer of the day, was mounted daily; when the weather permitted, in the form of grand guard mounting. The guard was assembled at one point and posted as a police guard, one chain of sentinels extending around the entire camp. The duty was performed with energy and a very fair degree of efficiency in carrying out special orders; but there was generally a lack of knowledge of the general duties of sentinels, which would lead to a more thorough appreciation of the responsibilities devolving upon a sentinel on post. Many volunteered for guard in addition to the regular detail, and a strong desire shown on the part of individuals to learn. The improvement from day to day was very marked, and it would require but a short time to make all fairly proficient. The errors made were from want of practice and not from a lack of zeal. Instruction on this point had been especially ordered by General Moore some time previous to the encampment. Few of the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates had had practical experience in the ceremony of guard mounting. As a consequence, it did not pass off as smoothly as desirable. The men did not present at guard mounting a very creditable appearance; clothes were not brushed and shoes not blackened; some appeared without gloves, and some with canteens, unprescribed and not necessary for interior guards. Battalion and brigade drills, reviews, and dress parade by brigade were held daily. Besides fulfilling the orders for prescribed drills many of the companies drilled voluntarily at other times. Hard work, notwithstanding the intense heat, was the spirit displayed by all. This energy could well be directed to other channels during a brief encampment, the companies having ample opportunity at their homes for drill in the school of the company.

The first assembling of the brigade was for review, on the afternoon of the 10th. General Moore commanded the brigade, and at his request I received the review. The troops formed and marched from the camp by battalion to the parade ground,

which was about 1,200 yards distant. Fifty-five minutes were occupied in the march from camp and the formation of the brigade in line. About 800 men were present. Two of the regiments had never been assembled before, and the delays were chiefly due to incidents which may be expected on bringing new troops together for the first time. After the formation the ceremony passed off with celerity and smoothness. The men marched very well, but not strictly in the prescribed cadence. This is largely due to the bands, which were afterwards timed on several occasions, and it was found invariably that they allowed only 110 steps to the minute. On occasions without music it was observed that the companies had been properly instructed and took the cadence with marked precision. For dress parade the brigade was formed in line of masses. The improvement in promptness and accuracy of formation from day to day was in the highest degree commendable.

On the third day the brigade was formed for dress parade in 17 minutes after sounding of the assembly, the march from camp to the parade ground being from 800 to 1,200 yards for the different battalions, and the whole ceremony concluded in 13 minutes more. This is all that could be desired. The attendance at brigade formations was generally about 650 to 700 men. Too many seemed to be excused, as there was always a large number in attendance as spectators.

The brigade was formed for drill on Tuesday and several evolutions gone through with very creditably. The space, however, was too restricted, and on the following day General Moore took two battalions, and gave me, with the consent of the colonels, the other two, the ground inside the race track being utilized as a drill ground. The movements up to the formation of front into line had been prescribed by the general commanding, and were gone through with very fairly.

Besides the drills, etc., battalion commanders assembled their officers, and theoretical instruction in tactics was imparted by reading and discussion. The majority of the officers of all grades are fairly grounded in the drill tactics many excelling in this respect, having a thorough knowledge of the principles.

On Thursday, at 10 a. m., the brigade was embarked on the cars, transported to St. Joseph, and paraded through the principal streets. The marching was good. The embarkation and debarkation, both at the camp and in the city, were marked by the same soldierly promptness and regularity as noted in connection with the arrivals in camp.

On Friday the excessive heat at the morning drill told severely on the men, and the review for his excellency Governor D. R. Francis, which had been set for 4 p. m., was postponed till 7 o'clock. The formation and ceremony were conducted with promptness and accuracy, and was participated in by the regular infantry and artillery, the State batteries being formed with the latter. After passing in review in quick time the batteries, under Captain Woodruff, Second U. S. Artillery, passed at a trot, and executed some other movements in a satisfactory manner. The State batteries, one platoon each, formed for drill with Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, daily. Their movements, though with hired and untrained horses, were executed with marked precision, showing that they had received careful instruction at their armories.

A heavy rainstorm prevailed during the night of the 14th (Friday), flooding many of the tents and rendering camp almost untenable. No drill could be had, and it was decided to break up the camp. Preparations were at once made, and the last regiments departed at 5 p. m. Battery B, of Kansas City, marched on Sunday morning in company with Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, and Battery A took the cars on the same day. The tents were left standing for the purpose of drying out. After two of the regiments had taken their departure the men remaining in camp were assembled by General Moore to listen to addresses by Lieut. R. K. Evans, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, and Joseph B. Batchelor, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. These gentlemen presented a scheme for organizing the guards of the State as a national body, thereby placing them on a firmer basis, by the enactment of new laws bringing them closer to the Federal Government and securing a liberal support from Congress. Their ideas were expressed with discretion and were received with considerable enthusiasm. General Moore, and Colonel Irwin, Third Regiment, added words favorable in part to the movement.

On the third day one short-range target was erected and some of the companies utilized it. The best score made was 22, at 100 yards. The subject of target practice has generally received but little attention. A few of the companies have progressed fairly. The larger number have been given no instruction even in gallery practice. This is partly due to want of proper facilities, but generally to want of proper encouragement. If the State authorities so desire, it would be of great advantage to have an officer of the regular Army, experienced as an instructor on this subject, detailed to visit at a suitable season the different companies at their armories and give them a start.

The discipline of the troops in camp was very good. As before remarked, the arrangement of the camp was not conducive to a close observance of salutes at all times, but the spirit to observe military customs and courtesies was plainly observable. Some of the recruits evidently lacked instruction in this respect. Several

instances of prompt and soldierly obedience to orders the execution of which was not altogether pleasant came to my notice. No serious breaches of discipline occurred, and minor offenses were promptly corrected by the commanding general and his officers. One case of infringement on property of a citizen occurred. The malefactors were promptly discovered, an equitable settlement effected with the owner, and action taken on the military breach of discipline. As a rule the men are not well set up. There are many young and undeveloped men, and too little time is devoted to preliminary instructions in the school of the soldier. Some of the older companies, however, are excellent in this respect. I am informed that in one of the regiments at least it is proposed to appoint a board of officers, with a proper proportion of the medical department, for the physical examination of applicants. This has already been the practice in Battery A. This would be an excellent plan, and though the standard need not be as high as for the U. S. Army, it would prevent organizations from being encumbered by men entirely unfitted for military service, even though not a great deal of exposure is demanded.

No occasion offered for a formal inspection of dress, arms, and equipments owing to the early breaking up of the encampment on account of the weather, but they were observed at guard mounting and on occasions about the camp. The dress of the U. S. Army undress pattern is generally of very fair fit. Shoes are not of any prescribed pattern. On occasions of formations for ceremonies and drills sufficient care is not given generally to brushing either clothing or shoes. The heat, rain, and mud at times might have afforded some excuse, but the time between duties and calls was ample, and if properly employed many could have made a better appearance. The arms and equipments, though old, are generally serviceable, but not well cared for. Every man should know how and be required to care for his own arms and accouterments. Individuals would then take more interest in preserving them in camp, where it is not often practicable to hire the work done. The foregoing remarks do not perhaps apply to every company, but to many of them.

Battalion commanders were informed Friday forenoon that I would inspect their camps any time within the next 48 hours. About noon this day, in company with Colonel Comfort, I inspected the camp of the First Regiment. The tents were in good line and neatly arranged inside, generally uniform in each company. They were not carefully ditched and some stood on low ground. The rainstorm of the succeeding night demonstrated the utility of observing precautions in these respects. The tents were rented, and about the size of the Army hospital tent, 7 to 8 men occupying each. They were arranged in two lines, by wings, facing a common street about 40 feet wide. Cook fires in rear of each company; field and staff on one flank; company officers on the right of their companies. The street was fairly policed, and the refuse from kitchens burned or covered in pits, but not as carefully, however, as should be done. In rear of one wing the railroad ditch had evidently been used as a receptacle for some of the refuse as well as for latrine purposes. The men in camp turned out, buttoned up their blouses, and took positions in front of their tents in a soldierly manner. Some of the companies had their arms stacked in front of the line.

During the afternoon I accompanied the governor and General Moore through the entire camp, the same remarks applying in general to the other regiments and the batteries, though the tents being of mixed pattern detracted from the general appearance in some instances. Roll calls were not as carefully observed or as uniformly conducted in accordance with the regulations as they should have been. The order fixing hours of service and roll call was explicit. After the first day the calls were sounded on time. More care should be given to this matter by company commanders. There was more or less soundings of calls by trumpet and drums at odd times for company formations not prescribed, which was confusing. It was the custom in one regiment at least for the first sergeants to report to the adjutant without apparently having formed the company or called the roll. There was little uniformity in the amount of baggage, camp furniture, etc., some companies being much more liberally supplied than others. The basis of military discipline and efficiency being system and uniformity, the arrangement of the camp, the police, the roll calls, the guard duty, the dress, the baggage allowance, etc., should receive most careful attention.

The State batteries being intimately associated with Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, having been ordered by the general commanding to report to Captain Woodruff for instruction in camp and on drill, undoubtedly derived much benefit. Two U. S. infantry companies is too small a body of regular troops to make a fair show with a brigade of 1,300 men or to afford much benefit by example. A larger body should be present, and there should be a preconcerted plan of action. While in camp both regulars and national guardsmen should be on the same footing as to privileges and duties.

The members of the National Guard of Missouri are entitled to the highest praise. Receiving little financial or moral support from the State or municipal authorities, it has been organized and held together by the individual exertion of officers and men. Without remuneration for loss of time, defraying their own expenses for trans-

portation, subsistence, and support of armories, they have held themselves in readiness to assist in carrying out the laws for the preservation of peace. Fortunately for the State, but perhaps unfortunately for the guards, there has been little occasion for their services. Through the interest and encouragement of Governor Francis and some of the higher officers of the National Guard a law was finally enacted and an appropriation of \$2,500 secured for the two years ending January 1, 1893. The large attendance and the successful issue of the camp this year ought to be a source of gratification to the State at large and be an inducement to the legislature to make a more liberal appropriation in future, sufficient to allow of pay to officers and men, as the law provides. Military enthusiasm and State patriotism alone will not effectively hold together such an intelligent and efficient body of men. The law authorizes cities of over 100,000 inhabitants to levy taxes for providing armories, but in no case has this been done. Rents and other expenses have been met by the members or by subscription raised among their friends.

The State military code and regulations, taken largely from the U. S. Army Regulations of 1889, are ample for the protection of members and for administrative and disciplinary purposes. By-laws of companies, approved by the executive, have the effect of law. Fines imposed can be collected through civil process, though the delinquent has drawn no pay from the State.

Of the brigade staff there were present during the week Lieut. Col. H. M. Stonestreet, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. N. Burnes, inspector-general; Lieut. Col. Eustatius Chancellor, medical director; Maj. John J. Granfield, quartermaster; Maj. John B. O'Meara, commissary; Capt. F. C. Florence, ordnance officer, and Capt. Charles O. Harrington, aid. Maj. L. C. Krauthoff, judge advocate, and Capt. R. M. Hockaday, aid, absent on account of sickness. Gen. Joseph B. Wickham, adjutant-general of the State, was present all through the encampment, and, as before mentioned, the work preliminary and subsequent to the encampment devolved chiefly upon him.

The governor of the State was present on two days, accompanied by Gen. J. D. Griffith, surgeon-general, Gen. L. V. Stephens, paymaster-general, and Col. William Bull, inspector-general.

The brigade is uniformly equipped in clothing (undress pattern), arms, and accoutrements, except that there is some lack in overcoats and canteens.

Probably within 48 hours the brigade could be concentrated at any point within the State located on a railroad.

My thanks are due, and I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the courtesies and attention extended to me on all sides.

In conclusion, my observations lead me to offer the following in connection with the National Guard of Missouri:

More attention should be given to the preliminary instruction in the school of the soldier. Because a man can face and follow the commands in this school does not fulfill the object. It is an exercise the frequent repetition of which gives a military bearing and appearance to each individual when carefully conducted. Non-commissioned officers should be required to give this instruction, which would accustom them to command. It would be beneficial to devote a few minutes to the setting-up or bayonet exercises at every formation of a company for drill. The companies, as a rule—officers and men—being fairly well instructed in the school of the company, a part of the time might better be devoted to other subjects, as target practice, guard, patrol, and outpost duty, field sketching, and reconnaissance, all of which are among the first services that troops are called upon to perform. This instruction should be imparted to men in ranks as well as to the company officers, the former generally being of the same order of education and intelligence as the latter, and in event of active service would probably gain commission early.

The brief encampments usually held should be devoted to careful tests in a practical way of the results accomplished during the year. Drilling and other exercises should be restricted to that which is prescribed beforehand. No company drills should be necessary, and battalion drills generally confined to the skirmish, with supports and reserves carefully disposed according to the most generally accepted ideas, or as may be prescribed in tactics, thus gradually preparing the way for practical lessons in minor tactics, to which two days at least of an encampment should be exclusively devoted. The site of the camp should be selected with this in view. The surrounding country should be available and suitable for these purposes. The ground for the camp itself should admit of a tactical arrangement of tents as for a permanent camp. This would have a tendency toward uniformity in other respects, would be conducive to discipline, to police, and to sanitary measures.

The season of the year should be considered both with reference to weather and availability of fields in thickly settled districts. Fields which at another season would have been available for camping and drilling purposes were overgrown with high weeds this year.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. M. O'CONNOR,
Captain, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. Army, Inspecting Officer.

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY, *October 9, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR GENERAL,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with instructions embodied in letters from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., dated June 6, 1891; and the Inspector-General's Office, Washington, D. C., dated June 2, 1891; also additional orders communicated by telegraph while at Little Rock, Ark., I have the honor to submit, herewith, the following report of my visit to Little Rock, Ark., and other places in the State; inspecting and observing the national guard forces of the State of Arkansas. The orders from Washington (delegating myself for the duty of visiting the annual encampment of the State national guard of this State) were not received by me at my station, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter., till June 16, 1891, a time of the year in any of the Southern States, ill adapted for holding an encampment, and not recommended as a suitable season for fatiguing out-door work, by any one at all familiar with the excessively hot weather that sets in with unfailing regularity at that time of year in this latitude.

Practically no encampment could be held at that season which would produce any beneficial results, owing to the intense heat always prevalent in June, July, and August in the South; preventing maneuvers throughout the entire day; thereby defeating the vital object of an encampment, by restricting the drills to the morning and evening shadows, and the consequent loss of several hours each day; a matter of considerable importance, when the time for field exercise is limited and it is desired to improve profitably each and every hour of the day.

Correspondence with the chief executive of the State (to whom I reported by letter immediately upon receipt of my instructions from the Inspector-General's Office, dated June 22, 1891), elicited the information that the Arkansas State national guard, as a regularly organized body under executive control, had not, heretofore, held annual encampments for the purpose of instructions—only a portion of the State forces were accustomed to go into summer camps at certain seasons of the year—and requesting that my visit (if possible, under my orders) should be made some time about October of this year, that time being the best, in the opinion of the acting adjutant-general, to get together the troops for the inspection then contemplated, as set forth in my orders from the Inspector-General.

The instructions requiring (for file in the War Department) the exact condition of the State national guard of this State, which could not be procured at any encampment away from the capital.

Repairing to Little Rock, Ark., on September 22, 1891, and reporting in person to his excellency Governor James P. Eagle, was, by him and his secretary, very cordially received, and given access to all the State guard records on file in the State-house, and every facility accorded me to ascertain the available military strength of the State that could be called upon for military duty in case of a sudden emergency; obtain accurate information as to its efficiency, administrative control, armament, discipline, and instruction.

Very little attention in this State has, of late years, been paid to the organization and equipment of the State national guard—no interest taken, outside of two or three companies; in fact, militia matters were at a very low ebb. A decided change for the better, however, has recently taken place.

Previous to my visit everything was in a very crude state; information as to strength, arms, uniforms, and numbers available for field service could not be procured from any reports or records on file in the State adjutant-general's office.

I was somewhat embarrassed at first, realizing that my visit would not be productive of very fertile results unless I could give more definite information to the War Department than that obtainable from meager reports.

While endeavoring to obtain information of the State national guard of Arkansas I was placed in receipt of the following letter by the acting adjutant-general of the State the day after my arrival at Little Rock, Ark.:

"STATE OF ARKANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,"

"Little Rock, September 24, 1891.

"To Capt. E. D. THOMAS,

"Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Little Rock, Ark.:

"SIR: Having reported in person to his excellency the governor of Arkansas, at Little Rock, Ark., September 23, 1891, for special duty under War Department orders in connection with inspection and instruction of the State national guard of this State, I am directed by his excellency to inform you that, as the national guards will not go into camp this year, it is his desire that you proceed to inspect or make such inspection relating to the State national guards as you may deem proper in order to carry out fully your instructions from the War Department, Washington, D. C.

"The companies of the national guard of the State of Arkansas are located at the

different points as follows: Hot Springs, Hope, Pine Bluff, Marion, Paragould, Hector, Louoke, Morrillton, Fort Smith, and Fayetteville. The governor also directs me to inform you that the companies at Little Rock, Ark., will be inspected by you at such time as you may desire, orders having been issued from the executive office of the State for said companies to be in readiness for such inspection.

"The commanding officers of the companies of the national guard of the State, located at the points above mentioned, have been ordered from this office to permit you to make such inspection as you may deem proper, and to afford you all necessary facility to obtain correct information as to the condition, discipline, and efficiency for future services in case of sudden emergency.

"I am sir, very respectfully,

"A. W. FILES,
"Private Secretary, ex-officio Adjutant-General,
"State of Arkansas."

The governor requesting me to make inspections, instruct, and exercise, temporarily, such military functions over the independent organizations as I might deem proper in furtherance of this duty, in compliance with request contained in this letter and authority obtained from the War Department, through the courtesy of Gen. R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, inspections were made and facts obtained from these visits which have already produced, in my opinion, some benefit to the State national guard, as well as affording myself an opportunity of seeing and observing the material which will compose our armies of the future, and upon whom we must rely in a general call to arms.

State national guard companies were found at most of the places visited, made up of intelligent, hardy, and robust young men of all avocations, officered by industrious, enthusiastic, zealous military students.

All companies of State guard troops and militia organizations in Arkansas labor under great disadvantages. One is surprised at the lack of interest manifested by the State legislature in the welfare and well-being of these only loyal supporters in case of a serious local disturbance. Receiving no aid, encouragement, or assistance whatever from the State; deprived also of the supplies furnished annually to militia organizations by the General Government, it is surprising that a semblance of a military organization in the State is maintained, or can be found; however, such is the case, and much to their credit be it said, certain companies at Little Rock, equipped, uniformed, and kept up by the liberality of public-spirited, generous-minded citizens, who are progressive, have at heart the interest of the city and State, and who do not hesitate to contribute freely to the support of local military companies when occasion demands. In all organizations that came under my observation, company movements and manual drill evidently were the *ne plus ultra* of military instruction; but little, if any, time or attention being given to skirmish drill, target practice, or the practical duties for active service, so essential and so necessary to a well-disciplined command.

This is attributable, in a measure, to want of suitable grounds for extended deployments and proper facilities and ranges for target practice.

A remedy for this lamentable lack of proper instruction will be possible when the annual encampment is held next spring; when the various companies scattered throughout the State are all concentrated for drill and camp instruction, a decided improvement will be perceptible, a much better showing made, and the militia companies established on a surer and more substantial working basis. This State has not yet taken advantage of the Congressional appropriation for supplying its militia with arms and stores from the General Government; an oversight which places the State national guard of Arkansas far behind other States. This neglect to provide modern arms and equipments has been a serious drawback, and this fact alone, I venture to assert, has dampened the enthusiasm of many local aspirants for military prominence.

Before my departure from Little Rock I was informed that requisitions for all needed articles would be immediately forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War.

At Little Rock and Fayetteville, Ark., very creditable organizations of State national guards were found. These companies at Little Rock maintained by individual benevolence, at Fayetteville, by the State, the State Industrial University having 140 uniformed and equipped State guards, the McCarthy Light Guards, the Fletcher Rifles, and the Eagle Light Battery, all organized and recruited, located at Little Rock, uniformed and armed, the infantry having two complete suits (one dress and one fatigue), the fatigue suit adapted for camping purposes and outdoor marching, not quite so good as the regulation fatigue dress of the United States, but answering the purpose for ordinary marching and traveling well. The Eagle Light Battery not so well equipped, but their efforts so far towards equipping and organizing are praiseworthy and very commendable. The battery has only two Gatling guns, obsolete pattern, not servicable, badly out of repair, guns practically useless

for any purpose except to be instantly hurried to the junkshop or returned to the factory for recasting or melting.

The horses shown me were all useful animals, adapted for saddle or draft purposes, owned by members of the battery, and to be used either for the saddle or harness, as necessity requires. When this battery is properly manned it will present a fine appearance, and do credit to the original organizers.

The two infantry companies above mentioned are well drilled in company movements, manual drill and bayonet exercise, and are the organizations upon whom the State authorities must rely to control a regularly organized outbreak of the Socialist Brotherhood and prevent immense destruction of property.

As there is not, at Little Rock, any suitable grounds for battalion movements, no instruction in battalion drill has, up to this time, been imparted to the companies of the State guard troops located thereat.

The arsenal grounds near the city are, as far as is known, no longer needed for military purposes by the General Government; they should be turned over to Arkansas for State and military uses. This would give to these companies and battery at Little Rock and elsewhere a magnificent maneuver ground, well adapted for regimental, battalion, and light-battery drill.

As these grounds lie idle, buildings going to decay, no longer suitable or required for the military necessities of the General Government, why should not the necessary acts be passed donating this arsenal and grounds to the State for this laudable purpose? A gift which would be acceptable, pleasing to the inhabitants at large, and a gracious act upon the part of the United States Government. The buildings could be used for State and armory purposes till more durable ones could be erected. This measure should receive the cheerful and hearty support of all concerned in the welfare of the General Government and the State of Arkansas.

The laws of Arkansas provide for the enrollment of the State guard and reserve militia. Section No. 4249, constitution of 1874, states that all able bodied electors of the State (not exempted by the laws of the United States) shall be liable to military duty, etc.

Under the administration of Governor Garland this law was carried out; thorough enrollment made; State divided into 12 military districts; general officers appointed; and a respectable force, as to numbers and training, was the result. Since then active interest in State militia matters has gradually died out, finally ceased altogether, except in a few isolated instances and localities, namely, at Little Rock and Fayetteville. There are only a few companies here and there to protect the immense property interests at the mercy of unscrupulous strikers; not enough, as will be learned some day to their cost, when a complete destruction of numerous moneyed corporations results from this carelessness.

There are but two armories in the State, one at Little Rock and one at Fayetteville, and these two used only for storage purposes; the various organizations in the State renting the halls used for drill purposes and assembly of troops, paying the rent of same by subscription. No appropriation is made by the State for the support of the State troops, the renting of the armories, camping purposes, or equipment; a few staff officers who are aids-de-camp to the governor, with the rank of colonel; no quartermaster-general or adjutant-general.

The office of adjutant-general of the State was abolished a few years ago by an act of the State legislature, thereby producing a complete stagnation in military matters, destroying nearly all interest in the State guard, neutralizing the effects of previous years of instruction and hard drilling, causing the disintegration of some companies and the rapid deterioration of others, and a relapse to the primitive days of early statehood.

The life of a State military organization can only be kept up by this important officer; without him there is no head, no controlling spirit, and degeneracy is the outcome. The office is, at present, managed by the private secretary of the governor, Colonel Files. To impose upon this gentleman the work required of a State adjutant-general thrusts additional burdens upon him, not conducive to equanimity of temper or autocratic control of the State national guard. A multiplicity of State business cares prevents him from giving to the office that close personal attention which it imperatively demands.

It is hoped that a remedy for this anomalous condition of affairs will be found, and acted upon by the State legislature at the next session. The office should be recreated, and a suitable person appointed by the governor.

In the State national guard officers appointed by the governor and elected by the companies, non-commissioned officers appointed by the officers of each company; no provision made for accidents, retirements, or care of disabled men when injured by hard service or exposure. At Fayetteville, all the officers are appointed by the officer in charge of the tactical department at that university. The period of enlistment is five years, not differing in that regard to the United States service.

There are no State regulations or orders governing the discharge from the State guard before the expiration of period of enlistment, merely a dropping out, as an established custom; indifference, a want of attention at drills, neglect, carelessness, etc., puts some out of the list of "availables" or active members of the company. Once enrolled in an organization, there they remain till the five years elapse, to be continued in service if agreeable, or dropped without discharges when term expires. There is no provision made by State law for transporting the State troops by rail or boat, or any power given to the governor by State statutes authorizing the executive to take possession of the railroads to concentrate or distribute the State forces in case of an emergency. It is presumed that in a case of extreme danger he could exercise his prerogative and assume control.

The State troops are privileged to pass, by law, over bridges, ferries, and roads under charter; no provision made by State statutes for movements of the State forces by rail, or any authority granted to transport them, except by permission of the railroad magnates and in accordance with their expressed directions. In fact, there has not been any emergency for a number of years in Arkansas which necessitated calling out the State forces, consequently they have not seen any active service and are not supplied with field transportation. When called into the State service they are paid the same and receive the same allowances as troops of the regular Army.

There has not been any regimental or brigade organization for a number of years. While at Little Rock, and after the termination of my tour of examination, the following orders were issued from the executive office:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS STATE GUARD,
Little Rock, October 5 1891.

ORDER No. 14.]

The First Regiment Arkansas State guard is hereby authorized, constituted, and organized, and will be composed of the following companies of the State guard troops, and will hereafter be known and designated as such in official reports and orders from these headquarters. Returns and reports from the different companies composing the same as the First Regiment Arkansas State guard, viz: Company A, Capt. S. A. Horton, Fayetteville, Ark.; Company B, Capt. G. N. Skelton, Fayetteville, Ark.; Company C, Capt. John M. Dungan, Little Rock, Ark.; Company D, Capt. John A. Mitchell, Little Rock, Ark.; Company E, Capt. Ruff Boyett, Hope, Ark.; Company F, Capt. Wm. Nichol, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Company G, Capt. R. G. Grant, Fort Smith, Ark.; Company H, Capt. J. H. Sarber, Clarksville, Ark.; Company I, Capt. W. J. Stowers, Morrilton, Ark.; Company K, "Stone's Company," Little Rock, Ark.

The companies will be permitted to retain, when operating independently, their local designation or name. The captains of the companies will report by letter to the colonel commanding the regiment of the exact condition of arms, amount of instruction, uniforms, and number of men available for active service and the average attendance at all the drills.

JAMES P. EAGLE,
Governor of Arkansas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS OF ARKANSAS STATE GUARD,
Little Rock, October 5, 1891.

ORDER No. 15.]

By the authority invested in him by law, the governor and commander-in-chief of the State of Arkansas announces and publishes for the information of all concerned the following appointments and promotions of officers of the State guard of Arkansas from October 1, 1891. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

To be colonel of the State guard of Arkansas, Capt. John D. Waldron, to take rank as such from October 1, 1891, Fort Smith, Ark.

To be lieutenant-colonel of the State guard of Arkansas, Capt. John M. Dungan, of McCarthy Light Guards, to take rank as such from October 1, 1891, Little Rock, Ark.

To be major of Arkansas State guard, M. G. C. Schoff, to take rank as such from October 1, 1891, Fayetteville, Ark.

Col. John D. Waldron is hereby assigned to the command of the First Regiment Arkansas State guard, October 1, 1891.

Lieut. Col. John M. Dungan is hereby assigned to the First Regiment Arkansas State guard.

Maj. G. C. Schoff is hereby assigned to the First Regiment Arkansas State guard.

To be adjutant of First Regiment A. S. G., with rank of first lieutenant, Capt. C. M. Wing, Little Rock, Ark.

To be quartermaster First Regiment A. S. G., with rank of captain, Chas. E. Taylor, Little Rock, Ark.

Col. Waldron will at once take necessary steps to completely organize and equip his regiment, making all necessary appointments of non-commissioned officers, and is hereby authorized to make such visits and inspections as he may deem proper in the performance of his duty. Upon completion of this duty written reports will be submitted to the commander-in-chief by the colonel, showing the condition of regiment, and all matters pertaining to the discipline and efficiency.

A. W. FILES,
Adjutant-General.

The issuance of this order places the militia matters in much better shape than heretofore.

If properly handled, instructed, and equipped, this regiment, made up, as I am aware, of young men of powerful physique, will make a body of well-disciplined troops under the immediate supervision of the executive; ready, at all times, to spring instantly to arms either to suppress internal disturbances, or to respond, with equal ardor, to the call of the General Government. Assurances were made by persons most interested that active efforts would be taken at once to have the necessary arrangements completed to place in camp the First Regiment of Arkansas State guards in May next. As no support can be expected from the State, the expense incident thereto and its success will depend largely upon individual efforts and private subscription. Once inaugurated, and its beneficial results apparent, the most skeptical will be converted, and there is every reason to believe that a yearly encampment, of at least a brigade of State troops, will be held each recurring season at some convenient locality; the first one to be held at Little Rock, the capital, when it will be seen that the scheme works admirably, and will produce correspondingly excellent results. It will be advocated by all, and aid may then be expected from the State lawmakers.

As it appears from press reports to be the intention of those in authority who have charge of the military display at the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892 to concentrate a large number of the volunteer forces of the nation, this State encampment will demonstrate the practicability of Arkansas being represented by its State guard; also whether a suitable body, creditable alike to the State and General Governments, can be forwarded for the encampment at that time. It will show also what is needed in the way of additional arms, equipments, and uniforms; and if the proper inspections are made, much needed information as to the regiment's standard of efficiency be acquired, improvements made, and a compact organization developed.

The State encampment should be held in May, that month being the best, all things being considered, for concentration and field exercises.

The regular officer selected to inspect, instruct, and report upon this State encampment should be selected and notified some time in advance of the month chosen for concentration. This will give the officer time to make arrangements and render assistance to the officers of the regiment in many ways, who are entirely unacquainted with camp life; what preparations to be made in advance and the daily routine of camp life.

The State of Arkansas can place in the field, at short notice, a regiment of infantry 1,000 strong, supplemented by two troops of cavalry and a battery of artillery, composed of men able to endure prolonged fatigue. They are not, however, all armed with the modern .45-caliber rifle or carbine, and, as an improvement in armament will soon take place, more satisfactory arms and equipments will be issued, with a supply of ammunition for target practice.

In concluding this report, necessarily incomplete (not furnishing as much information as I could wish or should have supplied had there been a State encampment held this year, or had I known the exact status of military matters in the State before my arrival at Little Rock, Ark.), it must be conceded, however, that there has been increased activity and renewed interest in military circles quite recently; new companies were organized and many in process of formation while I was on duty visiting the different places in the State, thereby showing an appreciation of the interest taken by the War Department in State militia forces.

It will take one or two years of unremitting hard labor to thoroughly perfect the military organization in Arkansas. The interest is ample, enthusiasm great, and it only needs the proper magnetic spirit to mold it into a compact mass, ready for active service. I wish to state that I found officers and men extremely anxious to learn—willing, very courteous, and obedient to a surprising degree.

I recommend that all the arms, old pattern, caliber .50 and .45, be called in, and new arms supplied from time to time as the annual appropriation will admit; the

caliber .50 rifles be returned to the General Government; that arrangements be made with the Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., to have a certain number of .45-caliber rifles repaired, rebronzed, and returned to the State for reissue; that the Eagle Light Battery be supplied as soon as possible with four 3-inch wrought-iron guns, or the same number of 12-pound howitzers, carriages, caissons, harnesses, and a complete equipment.

Laws of the State previously enacted and now in force, governing State guard and reserve militia, herewith transmitted.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to Governor Eagle, Col. Files, and Mr. Oldham, the officers of the State guard and Eagle Light Battery, for their kind treatment, cordial assistance, and readiness to impart all information possible relative to the State forces.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. THOMAS,
Captain Fifth Cavalry.

BISMARCK, N. DAK., October 31, 1891.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with letter from your office, dated February 10, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the "organization, duties, etc., of the militia of North Dakota."

The organized militia force of the State, known as the North Dakota National Guard, is constituted as follows:

Adjutant-general's department, consisting of one adjutant-general with rank of brigadier-general.

Inspector and judge advocate's department, consisting of one inspector and judge advocate general with the rank of colonel, both positions being held by the same person.

A supply department corresponding to our Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments combined. It consists of one chief of supply with rank of colonel and two assistants with rank of major.

Engineer and ordnance department, consisting of one chief of engineers and ordnance with rank of colonel, both positions being held by the same individual. One assistant is allowed with rank of major.

Medical department, consisting of one surgeon-general with rank of colonel, one medical purveyor with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and one apothecary and store-keeper with rank of captain.

One regiment of infantry of nine companies, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of artillery.

The governor of the State is the commander-in-chief of the militia, and may appoint as many aids-de-camp as he deems necessary, with the rank of colonel. He is also required to appoint the various members of the staff corps and the field officers of the line. All commissions are issued by the governor, and no commissioned officer can be removed without a court-martial.

The above statement represents the exact status of the militia, at present, as regards organization, and is all that the law permits, except one more company of infantry to complete the regiment (the law also authorizes the governor at his discretion to increase the number of companies to twelve and the number of majors to three in case of a twelve-company organization), and one more battery of artillery, provided the two are organized into a battalion with a major in command.

There is no restriction on the number of cavalry troops. At present there are two, and it is not likely there will be any more for sometime. They have a battalion organization, with a major in command. There can be but one company, battery, or troop organized in any one county. This does not interfere with any organization in existence at the time of the passage of the law.

No increase in the organized strength is probable for sometime; the appropriation will not warrant it, and the policy of the present government of the State is to put the militia force now in existence on as good a footing as possible with the money at its command.

It is also doubtful if future legislatures will increase the amount of the present annual appropriation, and without a substantial increase no more organizations can be supported.

The commander-in-chief may, in time of riot, invasion, etc., form new brigades, regiments, and companies as the exigencies of the service require.

The present regiment of infantry consists of nine companies, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one surgeon with the rank of major, one adjutant who has the rank of captain, one commissary of supply, one assistant surgeon and one chaplain, each with the rank of captain; one sergeant-major, one sergeant of supply, one hospital-sergeant, one

chief musician, one principal musician, one drum-major, two color-sergeants, and not more than twenty musicians (band). These different positions are all filled and do not exist in name alone.

The infantry companies have the same organization as those in the regular Army except they are not allowed less than twenty nor more than forty privates. The cavalry troops have a similar organization to the infantry companies, and in addition one farrier, one saddler, and two teamsters. The battery consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and two teamsters, with the same number of privates allowed to the infantry and cavalry. If any of the battery, troop, or company organizations fall below the minimum prescribed above, the commander-in-chief is authorized to consolidate with other organizations or to discharge.

All company officers are elected, but in case of no election the commander-in-chief may appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy. He must decide all appeals in election cases.

The colonel commanding the regiment has the right to appoint his commissioned and non-commissioned staff.

The company, troop, and battery commanders have the privilege of making their own non-commissioned officers, but the practice in this respect is not uniform, some captains allowing their men to elect their own non-commissioned officers. In the line, promotion by seniority, commencing with the grade of captain, is universally followed.

Any able-bodied male citizen of the State, being 18 years of age and under 45 years of age, of good character, may be enlisted in the National Guard for a period of three years, and after the expiration of his first enlistment may re-enlist at any time thereafter for a term of one or more years at his option. Every officer and man is held as in the service until properly discharged, and every man is entitled to receive his discharge and certificate of service, on the expiration of the term of enlistment, from his immediate commander.

Every officer is required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States and to North Dakota before entering upon his duties. Recruits are required to sign enlistment papers which contain an oath of allegiance to the United States and to North Dakota, and also a résumé of their duties.

Members of the National Guard moving from one location to another in the State may be transferred, upon their own application, to the organization near their new residence. Any member moving permanently out of the State or the vicinity of his company may be discharged with certificate of service, on his own application, but any member who may move away from the vicinity of his organization or other permanent headquarters, or absent himself from all duty for six months, shall, unless satisfactory explanation is offered, be dropped from the rolls without discharge or certificate of service.

The adjutant-general is required to keep a register of all the officers and privates of the National Guard of the State, and to make a yearly report to the commander-in-chief on the condition of the same, with a statement in detail of all duties performed during the year. He is charged with the publishing of all laws relating to the militia, and the preparation and issue of the necessary books, blanks, and forms for their use. In addition to these duties he is also in charge of a "bureau of pensions," to aid applicants for pensions, resident in the State, to establish their claim without fee or commission. The adjutant-general is allowed a salary of \$1,000 per year. Adjutant-General Bently, the present incumbent of the office, was appointed by Governor Burke last spring, after the adjournment of the legislature, at the same time he appointed his other staff officers. General De Voy, the predecessor of General Bently, and who derived his commission from the last Territorial governor, has refused to turn over to General Bently the records pertaining to the office, claiming that the present governor had no right under the law to remove him. General Bently, however, has acted in the capacity and been generally recognized as the rightful adjutant-general ever since he was appointed. The matter will be finally settled in the civil courts. The records that De Voy has are very meager, consisting of old muster-rolls made prior to the division of the Territory, and inspection-rolls of military organizations stationed in North Dakota, and dated October, 1889. He has no descriptive book, although required by law. Certain blanks, absolutely necessary for the office, were ordered printed by De Voy, and the bill, when presented to the auditor, was not allowed. Owing partly to this fact the condition of the adjutant-general's office is not what it might be. General Bently has been connected with the militia of North Dakota and also with the Territorial militia ever since they have had any. He was the colonel of the regiment before he received his present staff appointment. Owing to his continued illness the work of the department has devolved upon the regimental adjutant, Captain E. J. Schwallenbach, who is one of the most efficient officers of the guard, and has done the duty under serious disadvantages.

Captain Schwallenbach is the agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Jamestown. A number of railroad men are connected with the militia, and they invariably make good soldiers. The training they receive in their profession and the excellent discipline to which they are subjected seem to especially fit them for military life.

It may be well to state here that everything relating to the militia is in its incipency. The State is poor and has been but recently admitted to the Union. It is generally claimed that a fair division of military property was not made when the separation between North Dakota and South Dakota took place. This property, together with the records, was stored in South Dakota, and they hung on to them. However, the condition at present of the militia is more especially due to unfavorable legislation in the past. By an act of the State legislature of 1889 certain laws governing the militia were made inoperative till the second Tuesday in January, 1893. By the same act the sum of \$300 per year was appropriated for armory rent to each company, troop, or battery that should maintain its organization at its own expense, and the sum of \$400 per year for the salary and expenses of the office of the adjutant-general. It is not surprising that such legislation disheartened the militia, and it seems very much to their credit that they held together as they did. In some towns the militia company is quite a social factor, which has served as a bond, while others have kept up their organization because they are fond of the amusement and exercise of drilling, and are generally interested in military matters. At any rate they did keep up to a great extent, and to-day the militia of North Dakota is in as good a condition as could be expected. This law, however, is no longer in force, and so far the present State government has dealt fairly by the National Guard, but there was considerable difficulty in securing the appropriation of \$11,000 per annum for this year and next, and it is doubtful what the next legislature may do. The present executive of the State takes a lively interest in the welfare of the State National Guard and has done, personally and officially, everything that he could to put it in a state of efficiency. He has a thorough knowledge of their wants and their difficulties, having formerly been a captain of one of the infantry companies.

The position of inspector and judge advocate general is held by one person, a graduate of the Military Academy and an ex-Army officer. He is required to inspect each organization at least once a year, and must examine all commissioned officers (except staff officers), who, before receiving their commission, must obtain from him a certificate that they have passed a satisfactory examination and are qualified to hold the position for which they are elected or appointed. He is further required to make a yearly report to the commander-in-chief of the efficiency, discipline, and general condition of each organization. During the time he is on duty he is to receive \$5 per day and necessary expenses, not to exceed \$500 per year. This officer made an inspection of each organized command in the State in the latter part of June and July, just before the encampment. The adjutant-general and the inspector and judge advocate general are the only men who receive any regular salary, the other members of the guard receiving pay only when on active duty.

The chief of supply is a bonded officer who performs the usual duties of the quartermaster and subsistence departments. At the encampment these duties were efficiently performed. The arrangements for bringing the troops to camp were satisfactory. The cost of subsistence per man per day was 29 cents and the ration excellent. The present chief of supply models his department on the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments of the regular Army as nearly as possible. He has spent sometime at Fort Pembina for the express purpose of examining their workings and methods.

The engineer and ordnance departments are required to provide arms, ammunition, and equipments for the National Guard of the State, to lay out camps, and to be inspectors of rifle practice.

The officers of the medical department are required to perform the usual duties pertaining to their profession when called into service with the guard.

The following will show the scale of pay for officers and men at the encampment, also going to and returning from the same:

Brigadier-generals and colonels, \$3 per day; lieutenant-colonels and majors, \$2.25 per day; captains, \$2 per day; first lieutenants, \$1.75 per day; second lieutenants, \$1.75 per day; sergeant-major, sergeant of supply, hospital-sergeant, and chief musician, \$1.50 per day; first sergeants and principal musicians, \$1.25 per day; sergeants and drum-majors, \$1.15 per day; corporals, farriers, and saddlers, \$1 per day; musicians, privates, and teamsters, 75 cents per day. When ordered into active service, double the above rates are allowed. Members of the National Guard whose duties require them to be mounted must furnish their own horse and forage, and are allowed \$1 per day for same.

There is an annual allowance of \$7 for clothing for each officer and man (the staff is not included). Heretofore this sum has been paid out of the appropriation made by the State government for the support of the militia, and the organizations have purchased the uniforms from different firms; consequently, there has been a lack of uniformity in the clothing. In the future this defect will be remedied by obtaining the uniform from the General Government.

The commanding officers of the different organizations are required to hire a suitable room or rooms in the towns where each is stationed, with the necessary appliances for an armory and assembly and drill room.

There is allowed to each company, troop, and battery from the general fund for the militia support \$300 annually for armory rent. There is an appropriation of \$11,000 per year for this year and next. The legislature meets only once in two years. This appropriation, with the amount allowed by the General Government, and the fines and penalties collected from delinquent officers and men comprise the total sum available for the support of the National Guard.

Members of the National Guard are exempt from jury duty and poll tax.

Drill, discipline, and uniform are the same as in the regular Army. Army Regulations govern in all cases not provided for by the laws of the State or regulations and orders of the commander-in-chief. There is at present a board of three officers who meet from time to time for the purpose of codifying the laws, articles of war, and rules and regulations for the government of the National Guard. This code when completed and approved by the governor is to be published to the guard for its government. It will be sometime, however, before the board completes its labors.

An annual encampment is required to be held to continue for at least six consecutive days. The encampment this year lasted eight days, including two days consumed in coming and going, and for which pay was actually allowed. It was fully recognized this year how short a time six days is for a camp of instruction. Next year it is possible that it will last eight or even ten days, which is indeed short enough, no pay being allowed for the extra days. If this plan can be carried out, much benefit may be derived with a small expenditure of money, the cost of subsistence for the extra days being the only additional expense. The state of the appropriation will not warrant a longer encampment on full pay. The July encampment of this year was expensive and has caused unfavorable criticism, but hereafter they can be managed more economically. It was the first that had been held under statehood, and a great many articles had to be bought, including a number of tents, all of which are on hand and can be used again and again. Each troop, battery, and company is required to have an annual muster and inspection and not less than five drills, parades, musters, and inspections. The commanding officer shall also order not less than six additional drills. Absence from a compulsory drill may be punished by a fine. The commanding officer at any military formation may cause those under his command to perform any military duty he may require, and may place in arrest during the time of such formation and confine under guard, if necessary, any officer or enlisted man who may disobey the order of his superior officer or in any way interfere with or interrupt the exercise, and may remove from the premises any person interfering with the orderly discharge of duty. He is also held accountable that no liquor is sold or used within the limits of the encampment, parade ground, or armory. Any officer ordering a rendezvous may excuse any man upon sufficient grounds. Any member of the National Guard who, when ordered out by the commander-in-chief in time of public disturbance, or called out by the mayor in certain cases, does not turn out as appointed is considered a deserter, unless he can furnish a physician's certificate that he is not physically able to perform military duty.

Courts-martial follow the general practice of the regular Army. The commander-in-chief alone is competent to appoint general courts-martial, to consist of from seven to five members. Other commanders may appoint garrison courts-martial of from five to three members. Military courts have the same power to compel the attendances of witnesses that the civil courts have. The president of the court may issue attachment for the witness, and all sheriffs are required to execute any precept so issued. The court has power to punish any person for contempt by imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed three days, and to pay the officer's fee for committing and the jailor's fee. A military court sitting in any county is required to be attended by the sheriff of the same or some suitable person appointed as deputy, for the purpose of issuing process. Fines imposed by court-martial can be collected by civil process.

In case any member of the National Guard who is sentenced to be fined, neglects or refuses to pay such fine within twenty days, he is published in orders by the officer ordering the court and dishonorably dismissed the service without his allowance of time, and is disqualified from serving in the National Guard for a period of three years.

The commander-in-chief, in cases of insurrection, invasion, or breach of the peace, can order the militia into the active service of the State. The sheriff of any county, or the mayor of any city, in case of breach of the peace, tumult, riot, or resistance to the process of the State, can call upon the nearest military organization to overcome the resistance and vindicate the supremacy of the law.

Orders were sent out last winter, during the Indian trouble, to all the companies to be in readiness to take the field. This call was promptly obeyed, but not one organization was called into active service. The company stationed at Fargo slept in their armory for two nights, and indeed all of the companies made preparations to take the field for a winter campaign. A good deal of credit should be allowed for their action in this matter, considering they were at this time keeping up their organizations at their own expense.

There is no regular system of target practice, but it is contemplated to do something in

this life before the next encampment. This deficiency was plainly apparent last July at the camp of instruction, and I doubt if they knew in what shape target practice was till then. The militia have to arrive at things gradually and as they become self-evident to them. It is especially true of this State that new matters can only be taken up one at a time when everything is new. The companies all shoot, more or less, however, and one has a fair range. The interest in target practice is considerable, and there are a number of excellent shots at known distances. Skirmish firing is entirely unknown.

As stated above, the organized and uniformed force at the present writing consists of one regiment of infantry of nine companies, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, and the various staff departments in addition. The infantry regiment is known as the "First." It is armed with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, model of 1884.

The different organizations of the guard are stationed as follows:

"A" Company is stationed at Bismarck, the State capital, in Burleigh County, on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Missouri River. There is not a single militia organization west of the river within the limits of the State, though a large section of the State is west of it. Bismarck is about 80 miles from the northern boundary of the Standing Rock Reservation, on the other side of the river.

"B" Company is stationed at Fargo, one of the principal towns of the State, situated in Cass County, in the extreme eastern part of the State, on the Red River. The Northern Pacific Railroad, Great Northern Railroad, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad all come into the city.

"C" Company is stationed at Grafton, in the eastern part of the State, on the Great Northern, in Walsh County, about 40 miles from the international boundary.

"D" Company is at Langdon, in Cavalier County, in the extreme northern part of the State, on the Great Northern.

"E" Company is at Devil's Lake, in the central part of the State, in Ramsey County, on the main line west of the Great Northern. The Fort Totten Indian Reservation is across the lake from the city.

"F" Company is at Grand Forks, in Grand Forks County, in the northeastern part of the State. Grand Forks is an important town, and is on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

"G" Company is stationed in Valley City, in Barnes County, on the Northern Pacific.

"H" Company is in Jamestown, in Stutsman County, on the Northern Pacific.

"K" Company is at Casselton, in Cass County, on the Northern Pacific.

"A" Troop is at Dunseith, in Rolette County, in the northern part of the State, in the vicinity of the Turtle Mountains. Dunseith is about 80 miles from a branch of the Great Northern.

"B" Troop is stationed at Bottineau, in Bottineau County, on the Great Northern, in the northern part of the State, and is also in the vicinity of the Turtle Mountains. Troops of some sort seem to be necessary in this section of North Dakota on account of the numerous half-breeds and the proximity to the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation.

Battery "A" and the band are at Lisbon, in the southeastern part of the State, in Ramsey County, on the Northern Pacific.

The railroad system of North Dakota affords excellent facilities for concentrating the State forces. "A," "H," "G," "K," and "B" Companies of the infantry are on the main line west of the Northern Pacific in the above order, starting east from Bismarck; "B," "F," and "C" Companies are on the main line north of the Great Northern going north from Fargo; the other companies, except "E" Company at Devil's Lake, are on branch lines of either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern.

The concentration for the encampment at Devil's Lake was conveniently arranged. The battery and the band from Lisbon, the Bismarck, Valley City, and Jamestown companies met at Jamestown and went together from there to Devil's Lake. The Casselton, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Grafton companies met in Grand Forks, the cavalry at Bottineau; the others came singly.

The adjutant-general has his office in Bismarck; the inspector and judge advocate general resides in Devil's Lake; the chief of supply at Grafton; the chief of engineers and ordnance at Grand Forks; the colonel commanding the regiment belongs in Jamestown, likewise the lieutenant-colonel and regimental adjutant; the major has his residence in Valley City.

I have visited in their respective towns the companies that are at stationed at Bismarck, Jamestown, Valley City, Casselton, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Grafton, and the battery and band at Lisbon, also the encampment at Devil's Lake, instructing them particularly in the use of a Gatling gun belonging to the State, and for which purpose it appears my detail was especially asked. The gun was transported to the places enumerated. I have also given whatever other instruction I have had an opportunity to or that has been practicable. The conditions of the militia service, as they exist in this State, at least render it well-nigh impossible to do much systematic work outside the encampment. It was ex-

ceedingly difficult, I found, in visiting the towns where the different militia companies are stationed, to assemble the men in sufficient numbers to have a satisfactory drill. Commencing in the spring, two or three months before the date of the encampment, a comparatively lively interest is manifested generally in getting into a presentable condition for camp. After this, however, matters subside to a great extent till the next spring. As a rule it is contemplated to have weekly drills, and for sometime immediately preceding the time of the encampment they did drill once or twice a week, and one or two organizations had daily drills, but since then I have found that drills are not very frequent, partly from abated interest and partly because the fall is a busy season in North Dakota.

The evening is the time usually selected for drill or military instruction of any kind. One company sometimes has what they call a "field day," which they devote to various sorts of military exercises, such as target practice, guard duty, and guard mounting, besides the ordinary drill. There are also numerous demands to participate in all kinds of celebrations, to march in street parades, etc., all of which is quite a valuable incentive to improve. "B" Company, at Fargo, which has the most of this sort of work to do, was the best drilled.

The reason that the evening is chosen as the drill hour has its explanation in the fact that many of the National Guardsmen are clerks of various descriptions whose business keeps them confined during the day, and whose leisure time is after their labors are completed. Some, indeed, are occupied during the evening and give up their spare night to drill. For any extra call beyond the customary weekly drill it is almost entirely due to the leniency of employers that their employes are allowed to attend. These young men who occupy clerical positions are of course dependent upon their situation for their support, and too frequent interference with their business pursuits would cost them their places. Besides this class already mentioned there is another who manage their own business and are tied down to it. Then there are the railroad employes, carpenters, painters, various county and city officials, contractors, surveyors, etc. Indeed the majority of the members of the National Guard have but little time away from their business that can be given up to military duty. It appears to be a pretty hard struggle to maintain an existence in a State like North Dakota, and business matters are necessarily of the first importance. It was one of the most manifest things to me, at the different places where I stopped, how exceedingly difficult it is for a captain to get his men together.

The class of men composing the guard is excellent, though it varies a good deal in the different towns, depending upon the popularity of the organization.

In Lisbon, a town of about 1,200 people, the battery stationed there has upon its rolls the principal men of the town, lawyers, doctors, business men, and county officials. Altogether it is the best organization in the State. The regimental band belongs in the same place. The city takes great local pride and interest in both. Last winter the battery bought an armory, paying \$200 down, and are to pay the remainder of the purchase price in installments of \$75 quarterly from the armory rent allowed by the State. It is not yet finished, but it is the intention to complete it and furnish and equip it with everything such a building requires. They are armed with two 8-inch rifles, model of 1861, with the necessary limbers and caissons. They also have the Gatling gun, with limber, which was turned over to them after I had taken it over the State.

The men are armed with sabers, and gave a creditable drill with them when they had been in their possession only three weeks.

During the encampment a full number of horses was provided. As a general rule all their drills have to take place dismounted. They have no proper harnesses, etc., and get along with common farm horses very well on the few occasions when mounted. Ammunition they have never had, and of course no target practice. Blank cartridges they have frequent practice with.

"B" Company, at Fargo, is also composed of a superior class of young men. They own an excellent armory, formerly a skating-rink. It is conveniently arranged, the main hall being the drill-room; in addition there are assembly-room, dining-room, store-room, with lockers for clothing, gun-racks, etc. Quite an income is derived from the rent of the hall for various entertainments, which is expended for the benefit of the company.

The Casselton company, "K," rent their armory, an unoccupied store, with lockers and gun-racks. It is fairly well suited for its purpose, but rather small. It is likely this company will be disbanded. Dissatisfaction has existed for sometime. The number of members at the camp was small; they were allowed to go home two days before its close. The captain is a good officer and was obliged to leave, whereupon the company insisted on going also.

"G" Company, at Valley City, has an excellent armory which they rent. It is furnished with some gymnasium appliances. The company is in good condition and stands well in the town. They are thinking of building a new armory.

At Jamestown I found the military do not seem to be very much in favor just now, though I am told that formerly the company was very flourishing. Interest has died out and the company gradually run down. What is more particularly true of Jamestown than

any other place in North Dakota is more or less true all over the State. I refer to the great number of fraternities and secret societies that exist in North Dakota. The captain of the Jamestown company told me there was some sort of a society meeting every night in the week. Societies are more popular than anything else throughout the State, and especially at Jamestown. The company rent a good armory. They presented a better appearance at camp than I could have supposed possible from what I saw of them at home.

"A" Company, at Bismarck, is not very flourishing. They rent a fairly good hall for armory purposes.

Company "F," stationed at Grand Forks, stands fairly well. The captain is one of the best-posted, most energetic, and painstaking officers that the militia have. They rent a hall for drill purposes, with several other rooms for meetings, dressing-room, etc., all nicely furnished.

At Grafton I found interest shown in the company. They have a good rifle range, extending to 500 yards. It is proposed to build an armory. They have none now, their old one having burned down last summer.

The Langdon and Devil's Lake companies were organized last June. The Langdon company presented a creditable appearance at camp. I did not visit Langdon. The company is stated to be in good condition, and from what I saw of it in camp it is doubtless so.

"E" Company, at Devil's Lake, really reorganized in June, as there was formerly a company there, but which had gone to pieces.

The members of the cavalry troops live in the vicinity of the Turtle Mountains, and are scattered about through a rather sparsely-settled district. Both troops were reorganized this spring, although originally organized some years ago. They are required to furnish their own mount and also forage, for which the State allows \$1 per day. They were not mounted at the encampment. Carbines have been issued, but they have no sabers or saddles. One troop only received its uniform after it had arrived in camp; the other had none, though daily expecting it. Notwithstanding they were allowed to remain, it not being their fault, and the governor was anxious to have them benefit all they could by the camp life and instruction. Owing to the various and diverse pursuits of the National Guardsmen, and also in not a small degree to the fact that many live in the country at a considerable distance from the headquarters of the organization to which they belong, it will readily be seen how difficult it is for the captain to assemble his company even once a week, though there may be an earnest endeavor on his part to collect the men and an honest effort on theirs to reply. Captains, generally, do not like to compel attendance at drill. A militia captain holds his place under rather peculiar circumstances. He is elected to the office by his own men, possibly merely because he is popular. The militiaman enlists entirely at his own desire, because he likes military affairs. The officers and non-commissioned officers are averse to exercising much authority.

It is but fair to state that the fitness of the officer for the place generally has more to do with his election than the fact of personal popularity.

All sorts of social conditions are represented in the National Guard, in the ranks as well as among the officers. There is not the difference there ought to be between the ability and knowledge of the officer and enlisted man. The average private is a better soldier than the officer is officer.

In the ordinary every-day life the distinctions of military rank are entirely lost sight of, but once the uniform is put on for drill or any military purpose, everything is at once put on a military basis; proper respect is shown to superior authority, and fairly good discipline is maintained. Off duty there is always more or less familiarity between officers and privates. It could not well be otherwise, and by no means necessarily interferes with military discipline. The general run of the National Guard are perfectly willing to accept the orders of their proper superiors, and almost uniformly when on duty show a proper military spirit and interest in their calling. One instance that happened at camp shows that some of their officers, at least, are not slow to avail themselves of the means at their command to enforce discipline. A young man from Fargo, of excellent social standing, a member of "B" Company, was dishonorably discharged by order of the commander-in-chief on the grounds of continual non-attendance at drill and general insubordination and worthlessness. The order was read at dress parade and caused quite a sensation. The effect upon others has doubtless been excellent.

The National Guard of North Dakota is composed of an excellent body of young men, active, sober, and intelligent, lacking only experience, and, more especially, proper direction, to turn them into an efficient military command. The marked improvement during the encampment in all manner of military duties shows conclusively that a month or six weeks of that sort of work would do wonders.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. PATTEN,
First Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 8, 1891.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the encampment of the Charlotte Light Infantry at Raleigh, N. C., in accordance with the following order:

Orders, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 236. } *Washington, October 10, 1891.*

[Extract.]

* * * * *
 14. By direction of the acting Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant J. H. Alexander, Ninth Cavalry, will visit the camp of the Charlotte Light Infantry, during the period of its encampment at Raleigh, North Carolina, from the 2d to the 7th of November, 1891, and will instruct that organization, as far as practicable, in all matters relating to military duty. He will proceed to Raleigh at the proper time, and after completing the duty specified will return to his proper station. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

J. C. GILMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Charlotte Light Infantry arrived at Raleigh on the afternoon of November 2, and immediately went into camp at the Exposition grounds in tents previously put up for them by the State Guard authorities.

The company consisted of three commissioned officers, three sergeants, three corporals, and twenty-six privates. While in camp they rationed themselves at their own expense and furnished their own blankets, as the State had made no provision for these things.

The company was found to be indifferently set up, and inexact and irregular in the execution of details of whatever kind. Previous to this encampment the company had never made a company or platoon wheel, had never had a guard mount, and were unfamiliar with most of the important duties of a soldier. The commissioned officers and two of the sergeants were intelligent men and good soldiers, but the rest of the company were almost like recruits. Everyone, however, displayed a creditable interest in the instruction and duty, was sober and well-behaved both in and out of camp, and there was not a single breach of discipline that required punishment.

Their clothing and equipment were good and in serviceable condition, though their arms were not as clean as they should have been.

Practical instruction was given them in the details of guard mount, dress parade, manual of arms, school of the soldier and company, skirmishing, the various duties of camp, and in the courtesies due to officers. These were under my direct supervision, and at the end of the encampment on November 6, a marked improvement could be seen in their bearing and in the readiness and comparative precision with which they did everything that was required of them.

The company commander, Captain Taylor, had good control of his men, in fact more than I had thought possible in a militia company.

The privates were found to be of about the same grade of intelligence as those enlisted in the colored regiments of the Army.

This is the only colored militia company in the State of North Carolina, and I wish to call the attention of the War Department to the kindly feeling with which it is regarded by the authorities of the State Guard.

In an encampment like this, where a great deal is to be learned in a short space of time, the presence of an intelligent non-commissioned officer would have been of great benefit in familiarizing the men with the duties of a soldier.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.

FORT OMAHA, NEBR., *September 20, 1891.*

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 165, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., I visited the following camps of the Iowa National Guard, viz:

Fifth Regiment, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Third Regiment, Indianola, Iowa.

Second Regiment, Davenport, Iowa.

I found them all in an excellent state of discipline; officers and men willing and desirous to learn, and in all cases every facility was given me for instruction and correction. In every case any criticism I might have to make was met in the best spirit. In all the regiments there was a neglect of skirmish drill, due probably to the restricted drill grounds of the companies at their home stations. In one regiment I held all the schools for officers and non-commissioned officers; in the others the schools were held by the colonels, but I attended them all. No examination of officers was held, as it was decided that it would be best to postpone them as the officers had had no warning that they would be expected to stand an examination. Most of them, however, were well up in the school of the company and battalion, with the exception of skirmish drill. I would recommend that some scheme of examination be drawn up by the adjutant-general of the State, giving in general the subjects in which officers would be examined, say tactics, target practice (to a limited extent), the preparation of such papers as pertain to the company, and such portions of Regulations as might be useful to the National Guard. This plan should be drawn up as soon as possible, and at the next annual encampment all officers should be examined by a board and any failing to pass should be discharged. I think the officers would take kindly to such a plan, and I am certain that it would work for the interests of the guard.

While the regiments were supposed to have a full four days' camp and instruction, they really only had about two days and a half, owing to the time taken in making and breaking camp and the day given to a review for the governor. Notwithstanding this short time the work done was excellent. The drilling of the regiments would be a credit to any organization. The interest and care displayed throughout was very creditable to both officers and men. One regiment had very few battalion drills, as it was deemed best to confine it mostly to company work, as many of the officers were new and they were looking forward to receiving the new Drill Regulations.

I wish particularly to mention the practice march of the Third Regiment. They broke camp at Indianola at 1 o'clock on Friday, and on Saturday reached Des Moines, marching some 22 miles. During the march they engaged in different maneuvers, capturing a village, forcing the crossing of a stream, etc. Their making and breaking camp was done promptly and well. The men all stood the march and work well and took great interest in it. Altogether the march was of great benefit to the regiment in every way.

The books of this regiment were also in very good shape.

As a rule all the uniforms were good.

Some of the companies in the different regiments still have the old .50-caliber rifle. These should be changed as soon as possible. All of them had very good field music.

The main faults were:

First. Lack of knowledge of skirmish drill.

Second. Faulty guard mountings and instruction of sentinels. This came from lack of practice, however, and was corrected after the first day or two.

Third. Want of proper instruction to guides, particularly in platoon and battalion movements. This was also corrected after the first day or two.

Taking the guard altogether I can not speak too highly in its praise. There was an earnest effort on the part of every one to improve, and to correct any slight faults that might be pointed out. The improvement was very marked despite the limited time.

I wish to express my thanks to all the members of the guard for the uniformly courteous manner in which I was treated. Without exception the duty was made as pleasant as possible for me, and every facility was freely and gladly given me for carrying out my instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. WEBSTER,
First Lieutenant, Second Infantry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., November 15, 1891.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with Orders No. 165, dated July 20, 1891, from your office, I reported to Col. C. W. Boutin, commanding Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Iowa National Guard, at Webster City, Iowa, July 21, 1891.

I attended the drills, ceremonies, officers' school, and muster of this regiment during the four days it was in camp, and was impressed by the rapid improvement made in that short time. The regiment appears in better condition in every way than I thought when I had been camped near and observed it the year previous, the arms excepted, which did not show proper care and attention, and in all but three companies were of obsolete pattern and caliber; nor did the belts, boxes, and bayonet scabbards show proper care, being generally unfit for service.

The uniforms were fair.

The men were not well instructed in military courtesy.

The police of the camp was at all times excellent, despite the fact that the entrance to the camp was surrounded by booths, stands, and the usual concomitants of a county fair.

On July 24, 1891, an informal examination of the officers of the regiment in tactics, rifle firing, and military correspondence was held by a board appointed by the regimental commander, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Weeks, assistant adjutant-general Iowa National Guard, Capt. James Miller, Second U. S. Infantry, and First Lieut. H. H. Benham, Second U. S. Infantry.

I examined the officers in tactics. Without entering into the details of a report made at the time to the colonel commanding, I may state in general terms that the result was poor, with a notable exception in favor of the officers of Company G, from Sioux City, who were well instructed, the result of which was shown by the company at every formation.

The general improvement of the work in the time allowed was especially marked, and was largely due to the zeal and attention of the colonel commanding.

The strength of the regiment was:

Present	301
Absent	87
Total	388

On August 3 I reported to Col. F. W. Mahin, commanding First Regiment of Infantry, Iowa National Guard, at Waterloo, Iowa.

This regiment was in camp August 4 to 8. I attended the drills, ceremonies, officers' school, and muster of this regiment during the camp. The officers' school was especially well conducted, and the interest shown by individual officers was marked. The drills were good and the ceremonies excellent in everything but time, there being a tendency to drag at first, which was greatly improved in the few days of camp.

The men were well instructed in military courtesy.

The police of the camp was poor, owing to numerous booths placed but a few yards from the camp itself.

The arms were in fair condition, but generally of obsolete pattern and caliber.

The belts, boxes, and bayonet scabbards were in poor condition, with the exception of those of Company B, which were good.

I was especially impressed by the attention of the officers to the details of their respective duties and their desire for information in regard to them.

The strength of the regiment was:

Present	315
Absent	96
Total	411

On August 11 I reported to Col. A. G. Stewart, commanding Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Iowa National Guard.

I was present at the drills, ceremonies, officers' school, and muster of this regiment during camp.

The drills and ceremonies were excellent; general appearance and attention to duty, good.

The arms were in good condition except of two companies, which were of obsolete pattern and caliber.

The belts, boxes, and bayonet scabbards were generally well kept, but worn out and unserviceable, with the exception of those of Company A, which were in especially good condition.

The uniforms were good and alike for all companies.

The police of the camp was not good from the same cause that existed with the First Regiment.

The officers' school was well conducted and the officers well informed in regard to their duties, as shown by an examination in tactics and State regulations, which was made by a board appointed by the regimental commander, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Iowa National Guard, First Lieut. H. H. Benham, Second U. S. Infantry, and First Lieut. G. W. Read, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

The courtesy, attention, and readiness for work of the officers of this regiment were especially noticeable.

The strength of the regiment was:

Present	326
Absent	87
Total	413

If not beyond the province of the report desired, I would respectfully suggest that a detail of some eight reliable non-commissioned officers of the Army to each of these regimental camps would probably be of greater aid to these troops than could be given in any other way. The non-commissioned officers so detailed, to be assigned, one to each company of the regiment, and to instruct the men of the company in the details and customs of camp life, and to act as guides and markers at drills and ceremonies. This would obviate the necessarily slow formations so usual when these positions are filled by men unaccustomed to anything but company drill in an armory, and relieve the field officers of the constant care and supervision necessary with untrained men, to the detriment of the performance of their other functions.

To Maj. John Prime, inspector-general of the Second Brigade Iowa National Guard, I am under especial obligation for his unfailing courtesy and assistance in every way. In accompanying him in his inspections, I was enabled to gain a knowledge of the system of the National Guard of this State that I could not have derived from any other source.

To the field, staff, and company officers of the First, Fourth, and Sixth Regiments of Infantry, Iowa National Guard, I am indebted for their universal courtesy and consideration.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. H. BENHAM,
First Lieutenant, Second U. S. Infantry.

MADISON, WIS., October 13, 1891.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that upon this date I complete the duties assigned me by his excellency Governor Peck when I reported to him in compliance with Special Orders, No. 100, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1891.

Capt. Moses Harris, First Cavalry, has made such a full and critical report upon the National Guard of this State that very little remains for me to say.

My duties consisted in inspecting each organization at its armory, and giving such armory instruction as was required.

The guard of this State is in a very good state of discipline and efficiency.

With a few exceptions the company commanders have a good idea of company administration. Great interest is taken by the officers in military subjects, and they seem anxious to gain all the information possible. It is the aim of the higher authorities to assimilate as closely as possible the State methods to those of the regular Army. A system of scoring has been adopted (at the annual inspection) from which a table showing the relative efficiency of the various companies is yearly compiled in the office of the adjutant-general and published in orders. A friendly rivalry is thus developed which is bringing about good results. I consider (from the expressions of the officers of the guard) the idea of having a regular officer make these annual inspections a very good one, for by this means is established a uniformity of methods and military administration copied as closely after those of the regular service as the circumstances of the State will permit. Every facility was afforded and courtesy shown me by the officers of the guard, from the highest to the lowest in rank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. ANDRUS,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry.

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX., December 3, 1891.

To the INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the National Guard of Arizona, made in compliance with Special Orders, No. 220, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army.

Agreeably to your letter of instruction, I first reported in writing to the governor of the Territory, informing him of the general nature of my orders, and adding I would report in person, as directed in the order mentioned above, whenever he desired. The governor replied, through the adjutant-general, by appointing dates for the inspection of the several organizations in different parts of the Territory, and stated I might report in person when I arrived in Phoenix to inspect the headquarters and the company located there.

In order to carry out these instructions I left my station on the 9th and returned on the 26th day of November.

ORGANIZATION.

Under the military code of Arizona (a copy of which is transmitted herewith), approved March 19, 1891, "all able-bodied males, inhabitants of this Territory, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intentions of becoming such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this Territory.

"The organized militia shall consist of ten companies organized as infantry, cavalry, or artillery, as the commander-in-chief shall deem most expedient.

"The volunteer militia shall be styled the National Guard of Arizona."

By virtue of the authority thus cited the following organization exists:

Commander-in-chief, the governor.

Personal staff.—Two aids-de-camp, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Two more are yet to be appointed.

General staff.—One adjutant-general, who is ex-officio quartermaster and commissary general and chief of ordnance, with the rank of colonel; one surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel; one judge-advocate-general, with the rank of colonel.

Line.—One regiment of infantry, consisting of three battalions of three companies each.

Under the provisions of the code, the regiment may be composed of either two or three battalions, while the number of companies in the battalion may vary from two to six. To each company of infantry there shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, and two musicians. The minimum enrolled strength of a company of infantry is fixed at thirty-four, and the maximum at eighty.

To the regiment now organized there have been assigned one colonel (Alexander O. Brodie) and one lieutenant-colonel (Andrew J. Doran). Each battalion is commanded by a major, and has one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one commissary, each with the rank of first lieutenant.

1st Battalion.—Companies A, C, and I, with headquarters at Prescott, Maj. William DeWitt commanding.

2d Battalion.—Companies B, E, and H, with headquarters at Phoenix, Maj. Joseph B. Creamer commanding.

3d Battalion.—Companies D, F, and G, with headquarters at Tucson, Maj. John H. Martin commanding.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The code does not provide for the payment of the guard, even when called into active service. The members, however, are exempt from jury duty, from the payment of poll tax, road tax, and all head tax while in good standing as members of the National Guard, and those who have served 6 years shall be thereafter exempted from jury service and the payment of the taxes above mentioned.

Thirty dollars per month is allowed each company, "to defray the expenses of maintaining said company."

UNIFORM.

The code directs that the uniform worn shall be the same as that used in the regular Army. At present there is no full dress provided, and until the guard is placed on a firmer footing I do not think it advisable to procure it, as the undress looks well and soldierly, always excepting blouses made with outside pockets. Several companies are supplied with canvas leggings and white helmets; these are very useful in Arizona, and should be furnished to all companies, as I understand is intended.

Many of the officers wear the gold belt. Those made of black leather are more serviceable, and better adapted for fatigue purposes.

None of the companies have overcoats; these should be supplied, beginning with the companies in the northern part of the Territory.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Forty Springfield rifles, caliber .45, model of 1884, with an equal number of bayonets, bayonet scabbards, black leather belts, and McKeever cartridge-boxes, have been issued to each company. Thirty-four rifles belonging to Company C were destroyed by fire early last spring.

DRILLS, CEREMONIES, INSPECTIONS, AND GUARD DUTY.

The companies, excepting A and C, drill at least once a week. At Yuma drills were suspended in Company H during the extreme heat of the summer, and Company I, at Flagstaff, having but recently received its arms, drills were not commenced therein until September. With these exceptions this instruction has been given since last spring.

At Tucson, where Companies D and F are located, Major Martin has had battalion drills and parades. He has also inspected the same companies a few times, but generally speaking inspections have been sadly neglected, even by the captains. These matters are treated in greater detail in the answers to the categorical questions which precede these general remarks.

Guard duty has received absolutely no attention.

TARGET PRACTICE.

With the exception of that held by Companies B, E, and I, there has been no target practice, and even in these companies there were no definite regulations governing it, but it is intended to issue orders in a few days, based on a circular from the Headquarters of the Army, prescribing the seasons for and the rules to be observed in future practice. As thorough instruction as the allowance of ammunition will permit may be expected.

RECORDS.

The records are generally well kept, but greater pains should be taken to make them conform to the requirements of the U. S. Army Regulations.

The records of regimental headquarters, as well as those of the Second Battalion, and of Company F, were especially good.

APPEARANCE AT INSPECTION.

Adjutant-general's office.—The duties of this office are conducted with zeal and ability by Col. Edwin S. Gill, adjutant-general, who is ambitious to place the National Guard of the Territory on a firm and satisfactory basis. This officer is working in the right direction, and, with proper encouragement from the members of the guard and from the Territorial legislature, there is good reason to believe that in the near future Arizona will have a military organization in which its citizens will feel a pride.

Orders should be issued from this office prescribing a course of instruction in guard duty, and it is recommended that each company be supplied with at least one copy of Kennon's "Manual of Guard Duty."

Headquarters of the regiment.—As previously stated the records at these headquarters were found in excellent order; and a monthly return required from companies showing the number of drills, and the attendance thereat, is especially worthy of mention. It is to be regretted that Colonel Brodie is prevented, by the companies being so widely scattered, from exercising a closer control and supervision over his regiment. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, and was an officer of the First Cavalry for about 7 years.

Battalion headquarters.—The records at the headquarters of the three battalions show that the majors exercise a general control over the companies of their respective commands, as far as that can be done by correspondence.

Company A, located at Prescott: The members of this company have not qualified under the new military code, and, as they showed no disposition to turn out for inspection, Colonel Brodie ordered them to turn in their arms. I recommend that the company be disbanded.

Company B, Phoenix: General condition, very good. Proficiency in the schools of the soldier and company, very good.

Company C, Flagstaff: This company lost its rifles last spring by fire. It did not form for inspection, and in my opinion the interests of the guard will be advanced if it be disbanded.

Company D, Tucson: General condition and proficiency in the schools of the soldier and company, very good.

Company E, Florence: General condition, satisfactory. Proficiency in the schools of the soldier and company, very fair.

Company F, Tucson: General condition and proficiency in the schools of the soldier and company, fair.

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Company G, Tombstone: General condition, very good. Proficiency in the schools of the soldier and company, good.

Company H, Yuuma: General condition, fair. Proficiency in the schools of the soldier and company, unsatisfactory.

Company I, Flagstaff: Organization recently completed, but being composed of a worthy set of young men it is believed the company will prosper.

SUGGESTIONS.

The monthly allowance of \$30 to each company to defray expenses is not sufficient, and should be increased to \$50. While the members of the National Guard are not expected to reap a pecuniary reward because of their association therewith, there is no reason why they should be subjected to a financial loss in the performance of a public duty that falls upon a portion only of the community. When called into active service, or while present in annual encampments for the purpose of advancing their efficiency, it is but right and just that the guard should receive a reasonable compensation.

Laws regulating the transportation of troops by rail and boat should be enacted.

It is recommended that the code be altered so as to provide for an inspecting officer. As the guard is small this duty might be assigned to the adjutant-general. The necessity for at least one inspection a year will be understood by all military men. Funds should be provided, of course, to meet the legitimate expenses incident to the inspecting tour.

That an appropriation is justly required to cover the expenses of the adjutant-general's office will be apparent to any one who gives the subject even a casual investigation.

The provision made in the code for attaching troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery to battalions or regiments of infantry is wrong in principle and should be changed.

The discipline and appearance of the guard are very good, considering its recent organization. More attention should be paid to setting-up drill, saluting, and military courtesies generally.

It is recommended that the surgeon-general, Col. Scott Helm, institute a course of instruction in the first aid to be given to the wounded, and in litter-bearer drill.

In several of the companies the men have no particular rifle assigned them; this is wrong, and should be corrected.

In conclusion it may be said the material in the guard is generally excellent, and the organization will undoubtedly prosper if the Territorial government gives it reasonable financial aid.

To the governor and all other members of the National Guard of Arizona I desire to return thanks for a cordial welcome and much kindness.

Respectfully submitted

E. J. MCCLERNAND,
Captain, Second Cavalry, Inspecting Officer.

SUPPLEMENT 2.

SUMMARY OF THE TABULATION OF THE REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Even the boldest statement of the simplest facts may indicate what lack of uniformity exists at present, and may illustrate lines of practical improvement for the well wishers of our national militia.

Up to October 1, reports of inspections of militia encampments had been received from 29 States and Territories. Reports from other States and Territories were not received in time for use in any way in this report, though some are printed.

State Laws and Regulations relative to Militia, etc. So far as stated, in the reports received, all but 2 of the States and Territories provide by law for the enrollment of the militia.

In only 8 of these States has an enrollment been made within the last year or two. The last enrollment made in Illinois and Missouri was during the late civil war, and none has ever been made in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, and West Virginia. The per cent of margin between the force authorized and that actually recruited, so far as stated, varies from 1.4 in Missouri to 85 in Maryland.

In 10 States the militia organizations (or some of them) own armories; in 3 States the armories are furnished and owned by the States themselves; in other instances the armories are owned by cities, towns, or counties; but in most instances they are leased or rented either by the States or militia organizations, or both combined.

While the amount of the State appropriation for the support of State troops is, as a rule, very inadequate, in some States, as Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin it is liberal, and in others probably sufficient. These appropriations vary from \$500 a year in New Mexico, to \$300,000 a year in Pennsylvania. New Mexico, however, has appropriated \$1,500 for next year.

The general staff of the militia is more or less organized in all the States, though in a few it is not thoroughly organized. The various staff departments generally correspond with those in the Army more or less closely. The staff officers are generally appointed by the governors, and the line and company officers elected by the troops; the non-commissioned officers are usually appointed either by regimental or company commanders.

Of officers of State troops who are graduates of schools or colleges at which instruction is given by United States Army officers, Georgia has 1, Illinois has as high as 8 to 12 per cent; Kentucky has 2; Maine, 3; Maryland perhaps 25; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 21; Missouri, 13; New Mexico, 6; New Hampshire, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 7; Pennsylvania, 7; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 29; Vermont, 3, and Wisconsin, 5. Massachusetts and New York have "very few such;" 4 States have none; and the number in other States are not reported. Of officers of State troops who are graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, Illinois has 1; Montana, 1; New York, 2; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1, a total of 13.

The period of enlistment of State troops ranges from six months in New Mexico to seven years in New York. In 1 State it is one year; in 19 States it is three years; in 6 States it is five years; and in 1 State (New York) it is five to seven years.

The annual system of instruction of troops is practically the same in all the States, so far as reported; consisting usually of annual encampments, ranging in duration from three days to two weeks. The drills required by law vary in the various States from 1 per week to 1 per year; while the parades vary from 1 to 3 per year; and those actually held appear to meet the requirements of law.

In 9 States the militia, or some portion of it, saw active service during the year, other than the annual encampment, as follows: In Connecticut 2 companies and a machine-gun platoon of the Fourth Infantry were called out to suppress a riot,

acquitting themselves creditably; in Indiana 1 company was called out to suppress a threatened mob, but no disturbance ensued; in Michigan 6 companies were called out on account of street-car troubles in Detroit; in Minnesota troops were summoned to suppress labor riots, and acquitted themselves creditably; the Nebraska troops were in the Indian campaign at Pine Ridge during December, 1890, and January, 1891; and during the same campaign the North Dakota troops were held in readiness, under orders, but did not take the field; in Oregon 1 company was called out to protect a jail, and acquitted itself well; in Pennsylvania 2 regiments were called out to quell a riot in the Connellsville coke regions, acquitting themselves well; in Rhode Island the troops paraded during the "Cotton Centennial," acquitting themselves fairly well; and in Texas troops were called out to assist a sheriff in securing escaped convicts, quelling a riot, etc., and acquitted themselves creditably.

The pay of officers while in service varies in the various States from 75 cents per day in Georgia to \$15.28 per day in Massachusetts, in which latter State, however, the pay of the various grades of officers ranges from \$3.89 to \$15.28 per day. The pay of the enlisted men ranges from 75 cents per day in Georgia to \$3 per day in Montana and Pennsylvania. In most of the States, however, during active service, the pay of both officers and enlisted men is stated to be the same as in the United States Army.

The Encampments. In all instances the troops were encamped and subsisted by their States, except at the encampments at Lake View, Minn., Concord, N. H., and Laramie, Wyo. At Bennington, Vt., the troops were encamped, but not subsisted by the State. In no instance were officers or enlisted men permitted to furnish substitutes, except in Illinois, where substitutes were in some cases permitted en route to camp, but not at the camp or in returning to station.

As a rule, the meals for the men at the various encampments were prepared by hired cooks, or furnished by contract or by caterers. In some cases companies had enlisted cooks, and in others details were made to do the cooking. Some of the Florida troops boarded at a restaurant.

The number of men allotted to a tent or dwelling varied from 2 in several States, to 10 in Missouri; the average for all the encampments being about 4.

At 18 encampments the camp was pitched by hired laborers; at 11 by the troops; and at 4 by both troops and laborers combined.

All but 5 of the encampments had more or less satisfactory bathing arrangements, such as ponds, rivers, lakes, the ocean, and bath houses with hot and cold water.

The encampments at The Dalles, Oregon, and Laramie, Wyo., Oconomowoc, Wis., the First Corps of Massachusetts Cadets, and 2 of the Ohio camps had no morning or evening guns. All others had. The flag was raised and lowered as prescribed by Army Regulations at all encampments. At Lake Contrary, Mo., it is stated that it was not always raised and lowered at the proper time. Regular troops were present at 10 of the State encampments.

Present at Encampments. There were present at the various encampments an aggregate of 1,097 field and staff officers; 2,875 company officers, 2,493 non-commissioned staff officers and musicians, and 44,273 sergeants, corporals, and privates, a total of 3,972 officers and 46,766 enlisted men.

The percentage of officers in encampments to officers enrolled in the various States represented was 92.8; of enlisted men 80.7; of both officers and enlisted men 81.4.

Discipline. The discipline of the troops at the several State encampments, as indicated by their behavior, observation of military courtesies, and promptness and obedience to orders, was generally satisfactory. In some cases it is reported as "very good" and "excellent," and in but few is it stated to be "bad," "unsatisfactory" or "very poor." The range is generally reported from "fair" to "excellent."

At 13 of the encampments the U. S. Army Regulations were observed as a basis of military discipline; at the others the State military codes were used, or else, a combination of Army Regulations and the State codes.

In 12 States there were 72 officers and men court-martialed during the year; in 15 there were none, and in 4 the number is reported as "not known." Sentences of courts-martial are, with but one or two exceptions, reported as being rigidly carried out.

The other methods in existence in the different States for enforcing discipline, in addition to courts-martial, are numerous and varied; in Illinois and Massachusetts it is reported as being the same as in the U. S. Army; in 8 States it consists mainly of "fines" or "fines and dishonorable discharge;" in two no such methods exist; in a few, minor offenses are punished at the discretion of company commanders; and in the balance it consists mostly of reduction to the ranks, dishonorable discharge, confinement, and extra police duty.

The officers were habitually saluted by the men at 16 encampments, and at 19 others this question is answered in the negative.

The other rules of military etiquette are "habitually" or "generally" or "fairly well" enforced in 21 States, and in the balance they are not enforced, or not as a rule.

In 19 encampments the men did not as a rule associate familiarly with the officers in camp; in the balance they did.

With few exceptions, the various organizations have been inspected one or more times during the year. Massachusetts and Oregon had 4 each, Connecticut and Vermont had 3 each, the others had 1 and 2. These inspections were generally made by national guard officers. In eleven States the duty was performed by the inspector-general of the State; in some they were made by the brigade inspector, by the inspector-general of division, by the adjutant-general, and by the regimental commander. In three States—Illinois, Vermont, and Wisconsin—the inspections were made by Army officers. And some of the inspections and reports by officers of the national guard are very warmly praised by the Army officers.

In 17 encampments the troops had a full-dress uniform; in 10 only a portion of the troops were supplied with the full dress, and in 8 they had none. The pattern is generally the United States regulation, with some slight change, such as a State button. A few are reported as "fancy," and some "various patterns."

With the exception of three companies of the Georgia militia, the national guard of the different States and Territories have an undress uniform; in 22 States the pattern is that of the U. S. Army; in 10 it is similar to that used in the Army, or the same with some slight change—in one case a different forage cap, and in another a different button. In Texas the troops have the "United States regulation and fancy" undress uniform, and in New Mexico they have the "United States regulation and heavy canvas suits." In Georgia and Florida the undress uniform of the troops is of various patterns. In 22 States the troops, or a portion of them, are supplied with overcoats, generally of the United States regulation pattern; in Indiana and Oregon a few are kept on hand for temporary issue to guards, and the balance have none. In only 1 State, that of Ohio, are the troops provided with uniform shoes, Army pattern. At 10 encampments the troops were provided with leggings; at 6 they were partly so provided, and at 1 they were provided only for mounted duty; at 22 they were not provided with leggings. Gloves were used at all drills at 14 encampments, by a portion of the troops only at 2, and "generally" so used at 5; they were not used at 12 encampments, and not "generally" at 1. The general appearance of the full-dress uniform was in most cases "good," in some "very good," and in a few "excellent." The general appearance of the undress uniform ranges from "unsatisfactory" to "excellent," being in a majority of instances "fair," "good," and "very good."

In 30 States the troops are armed with the Springfield rifle of various dates, ranging from the make of 1866 to the latest model, generally of .45 caliber: in Connecticut the Springfield and the Peabody rifles are used, caliber .45, and in New York the troops are armed with the Remington, caliber .50. The condition in which the arms are kept ranges from "bad" to "excellent;" "bad" is noted in only two organizations, and "fair" to "good" predominates. In 9 States the arms are kept in order by the men; in 10 by armorers and men; in 8 by armorers generally, and in 2 by armorers. In only 7 States do the men refill their own cartridges, and then only in part, or simply for gallery practice.

The men are familiar with the use of the musket in drill in 14 States; "fairly" so in 11, and "generally" so in 9. The McKeever pattern of cartridge box is very generally used by the militia of the several States. In Massachusetts an old-style box carried on the breast belt and the Frazier box are used; in Vermont and New Mexico an obsolete pattern is used. The troops of 11 States are supplied with cartridge belts of the following patterns, viz: 4 States, United States regulation; 4 "Mills," and 3 various patterns. In 19 States the troops are not provided with cartridge belts. The number of cartridges held by each ranges from 20 to 50. Cross belts are not worn except in the first Regiment Kentucky national guard, and by the Maryland militia on full dress only.

At 2 encampments the cavalry was armed and equipped as in the U. S. Army; at 2 it was armed with the carbine, pistol, and saber; at 6 with the carbine and saber; at 3 with the carbine only; and at 1 with the saber only.

The artillery of the State of Alabama is armed and equipped as in the United States artillery. In the other States the artillery is armed with Gatling guns, rifled steel guns, Napoleons, Rodmans, brass pieces, howitzers, and Parrott guns.

At 16 encampments the troops were provided with haversacks of the United States pattern; in a few cases only a portion were provided. The States of New Hampshire and New Jersey have haversacks, but they are not issued to the troops. At 14 encampments the troops were not provided with haversacks.

At 21 encampments the troops (in a few cases only a portion of them) were provided with canteens of the United States pattern. In Georgia some of the organizations have canteens, but they are not furnished by the State; and in 6 States the troops are without them.

At 2 encampments the troops were provided with knapsacks of the United States pattern; at 7, with the blanket bag; at 2, a portion of the troops only with blanket bags; at 1, with the blanket bag and knapsack; and at 9 the troops had no knapsacks; at the others the troops or a portion of them had knapsacks of various patterns, consisting of "old black oilcloth," "old glazed wooden frame," "ordinary square frame," etc.

At 23 encampments the troops were provided with waist belts of the United States pattern, in a few instances with some slight modification such as a "State plate;" at the balance of the encampments waist belts of various patterns were in use, mostly "black leather."

The pattern of bayonet scabbard in use by troops at the various encampments was generally that of the United States; a few have an "old" pattern; and in New Mexico it is noted as "obsolete."

The pattern of side arms used is, with a few exceptions, that of the United States. The condition of the equipments at 1 encampment was "fair to excellent;" at 2 "very good;" at 7 "good;" at 3 "very fair;" at 12 "fair;" at 1 "satisfactory;" at 1 "serviceable;" at 4 "unsatisfactory;" at 1 "poor;" at 1 "bad."

From reports received from 31 encampments it is noticed that pistols were used at only 6 of them, and they were generally carried on waist belt in holster.

At a few of the encampments carbines and sabers were carried, mounted, according to United States tactics.

The maximum weight carried by the soldier at drill is 22½ pounds and the minimum 14 pounds. From reports received from 7 encampments in which the weight is stated in pounds it is found that the average weight carried is 12½ pounds. On the march, the maximum weight carried by the soldier is about 80 pounds and the minimum 12 pounds. Reports from 14 States in which the weight is definitely stated shows an average of 32½ pounds.

Guards were regularly mounted at all the encampments. At 28 encampments guards served for a period of 24 hours; at 3, from 12 to 24 hours; and at 2, 12 hours. The manner in which guard duty was performed ranges from "badly" to "excellently." "Badly" is noted at but one encampment, and possibly there was nothing in which the encampments effected greater improvement than in this important duty of the soldier, which at their close was generally performed very well. At 2 encampments only were the troops proficient in guard, patrol, and outpost duty; at 19 they were not; at 6 they were proficient in guard duty; at 3, in guard and patrol; and at 1, in guard and outpost duty.

At 17 encampments officers and non-commissioned officers recited in "tactics;" at 2, in "tactics" and "regulations;" at 1, in "tactics" and "guard manual;" and at 12 no recitations were held. So far as stated this instruction was conducted by company at 5 encampments, by battalion at 10, and by company and battalion at 9.

The ceremonies and drills conducted in camp consisted generally of company and battalion drills, guard mountings, dress parades, reviews, and inspections. They were as a general rule very well conducted. In only 3 instances is it noticed as being unsatisfactory or poor.

At 25 encampments drills were conducted according to Upton's Tactics; at 7, according to U. S. Army Tactics; at 1, according to Upton's and Reed's; and at 1, according to Upton's Tactics and Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty.

The men were not properly set up at 23 encampments, fairly so at 6, not generally at 3, and a portion (about 30 per cent) were properly set up at 1.

The men were proficient in the school of the company at 5 encampments, fairly so at 14, generally so at 5, satisfactory at 1, and not proficient at 9. They were proficient in the school of the battalion at 5 encampments, fairly so at 16, satisfactory at 1, some proficient at 1, and not proficient at 10.

With the exception of the State of Ohio the troops are not practiced in the riding-house drill or in the grand manege.

Rations. In a majority of the encampments the rations were issued daily; in some, less frequently; in two cases they were commuted; in some instances they were supplied by contract, and some of the organizations boarded at restaurants. So far as reported they were generally well cooked; sometimes by the men themselves at their camp-fires, in true campaign style. At about half the encampments coffee was served before early morning drills; though in four instances it was served to guards only.

Transportation. Generally the troops were transported to and from their encampments by rail or boat, though in some four instances some of the organizations went on horseback; in as many others some were carried by

wagons, and in seven cases organizations marched to camp. In only eleven instances was there any wagon transportation at the camps.

Police. The policing about the cook tents, mess tents, wash tents, and houses is almost universally reported more or less satisfactory, the degree ranging from "fair" to "perfect." In only two or three instances is it reported bad or unsatisfactory.

Sinks. Sinks at the various encampments were reported "fair" to "most excellent," so far as reported, except in four cases, where they were said to be "poor." They were of nearly all kinds, from trenches and pits to more or less comfortable and commodious buildings.

Hospital Arrangements and Medical Attendance. With very few exceptions the hospital arrangements and medical attendance were reported as more or less satisfactory. The percentage of sick ranged from none in North Dakota to 35 per cent in the West Virginia encampment. Usually the percentage of sickness was quite small indeed. The prevalent diseases were diarrhoea and bowel and stomach troubles, and other ordinary camp diseases. At one encampment there were some cases of chills and fever and sunstroke. The hospital corps, where there was any, with one exception were reported as instructed in their duties. At 13 of the encampments there was no hospital corps, and at 23 no ambulance corps. In only one case was the ambulance corps reported as not instructed in its duties.

Signaling. So far as reported, there was signaling either in camp or during the year by the troops of 10 encampments, and in 22 there was no practice in signaling.

Books and records. So far as reported, the books and records of the several militia organizations correspond with those used in the Army in 12 of the encampments; in the others they did not.

Property returns. Returns of property condemned are rendered annually in 7 States; semi-annually in 3 States; quarterly in 8 States. In the other States, so far as reported, no such returns are rendered.

Military athletics. There is practically no swimming, climbing, or vaulting as athletic exercises by any of the State troops, though swimming is reported as an athletic exercise at three encampments, and it is stated that a battery of Vermont troops had regular gymnastic exercises under a professional teacher.

Rifle practice. So far as reported, the average number of days during the year in which each man has engaged in rifle practice ranges from 1 day in Oregon to 10 days in Minnesota. Generally there was no regular practice, and such as was had was usually conducted according to the United States regulations. As a rule, the allowance of ammunition for this work was insufficient, and in some cases fair to good results were obtained. Connecticut reports 144 sharpshooters and 193 marksmen qualified, while Oregon reports 17 sharpshooters and 109 marksmen. New York makes the glorious record of 251 qualified sharpshooters and 4,600 qualified marksmen.

Artillery practice. In nine States there was artillery practice during the year, though very little comparatively in any of them. Of such practice as was had there is no record as to proficiency except in Wisconsin, where it is reported "fair." There was no practice in any State at movable targets.

Circular }
No. 2. }

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, February 12, 1890.

New York inspections. The attention of commanding officers is called to the following extract from the report of the Inspector-General for 1889:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding in future in regard to the annual inspection and muster, the following requirements are given on which the military appearance of the companies will be judged:

"Carefully prepared and correct muster rolls. Percentage of attendance. Arms clean and in good order. Clean shoes. Where practicable, wide-toed and wide-soled, substantial shoes should be worn. Trousers well fitting, in good repair, clean, and when practicable, pressed. Coats clean, made to fit, in good repair, neat about the neck. Canteen and haversack worn well to the rear and in good order. Knapsack in good order, straps serviceable. Overcoats carefully rolled and strapped thereon. Blouses, caps, and leggings (clean) in knapsack. The blouse folded and in good order, the cap clean and brasses bright. Brasses clean on helmet; belt plate clean. Helmet worn square on the head, tipped neither to one side or the other. Belt in good order and above lower row of buttons. Belt plate midway between the two rows of buttons. Cartridge boxes capable of being opened with ease, free from cartridge shells or cartridges, block in place. When beard is not worn, face cleanly shaven, hair not unnecessarily long. Gloves clean.

"At attention the men in ranks should stand as prescribed in tactics, heels together, head and eyes to the front, no gazing about, no talking, no unsteadiness.

"Captains should see that no tobacco is used when in ranks."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

TABLE 1.—Officers detailed in connection with the national guard in States, etc., which failed to hold encampments.

State.	Detail.			Date of issue of instructions.
	Officer.	Purpose.	Authority.	
Arkansas	Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav.	Inspection ..	Letter A. G. O., June 8, 1891.	1891. June 23
California	Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.	do	S. O. No. 113, May 18, 1891.	
Colorado	Capt. L. F. Burnett, 7th Inf.	do	Letter A. G. O., June 8, 1891.	
Delaware	Capt. G. Le R. Brown, 11th Inf.	do	do	June 15
Idaho	Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav.	do	do	June 30
	Capt. C. H. Keller, 2d Inf.*	Instruction ..	do	
	Capt. J. Miller, 2d Inf.	do	Letter A. G. O., June 20, 1891.	
Iowa	Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf.	do	S. O. No. 165, July 20, 1891.	
	Lieut. E. K. Webster, 2d Inf.	do	do	
Kansas	Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.	Inspection ..	Letter A. G. O., June 8, 1891.	June 19
Louisiana	Capt. M. Carter, 5th Inf.	do	do	June 18
Mississippi	Lieut. Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf.	do	do	June 18
Montana	Capt. F. A. Bontelle, 1st Cav.	do	do	June 22
Nevada	Lieut. J. M. Neall, 4th Cav.	do	do	
North Carolina	Lieut. J. Little, 24th Inf.	do	do	June 15
South Carolina	Lieut. J. A. Towers, 1st Art.	do	do	
South Dakota	Capt. J. L. Viven, 12th Inf.	do	do	June 22
Tennessee	Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf.	do	do	June 17
Virginia	Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art.	do	do	
Washington	Capt. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf.	do	S. O. No. 178, Aug. 4, 1891.	June 25
	Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf.*	do	Letter A. G. O., June 8, 1891.	June 25
Arizona	Capt. E. G. McClelland, 2d Cav.	do	S. O. No. 220, Sept. 22, 1891.	
Utah	Capt. D. Cornman, 21st Inf.	do	Letter A. G. O., June 8, 1891.	June 22
District of Columbia.	Lieut. A. W. Perry, 9th Cav.	Instruction ..	S. O. No. 4, Hdqrs. Dept. East, July 11, 1891.	

* Detail revoked.

† Encampment held, but report made was not on prescribed form as no instructions were given from this office.

months; 2 parades ..	Company ..	U. S. Army ..	per day ..
with; each regiment, ..	Each org ..	28 per day ..	\$2 to \$4 per day.
shall parade for ..	nual dri ..		
ades ..	52 compa ..	the U. S. Army ..	\$1.25 per day.
.....	First regt ..		\$1.50 per day.
.....	second ..		
.....	third re ..		
y prescribe ..	Habitual ..		Same as in U. S. Army with 50 per cent addition.
.....	Perhaps ..		\$3 per day.
etc ..	Each mon ..	the U. S. Army ..	Same as in the U. S. Army.
and annual encamp- ..	regime ..		
parades ..	Annual ..		
ades required ..	week ..		\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.
.....	Not know ..	day ..	
.....	About 5 ..	per day. Staff, ..	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.
.....	Weekly ..	U. S. Army ..	\$0.75 to \$1.50 per day.
annual inspection at ..	Average ..	U. S. Army ..	\$2 per day.
ays ..	By comp ..		Same as in U. S. Army.
.....	by bat ..		
g officers ..	Not know ..		\$1.50 to \$3 per day.
.....	As a rnk ..		Do.
month ..	Compan ..	day ..	\$1 per day.
.....	compa ..		
nd from 3 to 8 days ..	Compan ..	quartermaster ..	\$2 per day.
the annual encamp- ..	tion to ..	annual salary; ..	\$2 per day.
.....	2 drills ..	U. S. Army ..	Same as in U. S. Army.
assemble once in 2 ..	Average ..		Less than 30 days, \$2 per day; after that, same as in U. S. Army.
.....	Not know ..	\$4 to \$5 per ..	14 days or less, \$2 per day; after that, same as in U. S. Army.
.....	52 drills ..	U. S. Army ..	Same as in U. S. Army.

months; 2 parades..	Company	the U. S. Army	same per day.
month; each regiment, a, shall parade for	Each orga nual dr	8 per day.....	\$2 to \$4 per day.
ades.....	52 compa	the U. S. Army...	\$1.25 per day.
.....	First reg second third re	.....	\$1.50 per day.
y prescribe.....	Habitual	.....	Same as in U. S. Army with 50 per cent addition.
, etc.....	Perhaps	.....	\$3 per day.
and annual encamp-	Each mode	U. S. Army...	Same as in the U. S. Army.
parades	regime	.....	.....
ules required.....	Annual week.	.....	.....
.....	Not know	day.....	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.
.....	About 50	per day. Staff, S. Army.	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.
nnual inspection at	Weekly	er day	\$0.75 to \$1.50 per day.
ays	Average	U. S. Army	\$2 per day.
.....	By comp by bat	.....	Same as in U. S. Army.
g officers	Not know	.....	\$1.50 to \$3 per day.
.....	As a rule	.....	Do.
month	Compan	day.....	\$1 per day.
.....	compa	.....	.....
nd from 3 to 8 days the annual encamp-	Compan	quartermaster tion to annual salary; \$2 per day.	\$2 per day.
.....	2 drills	U. S. Army	Same as in U. S. Army.
assemble once in 2	Average	.....	Less than 30 days, \$2 per day; after that, same as in U. S. Army.
.....	Not know	\$4 to \$5 per that, same as in y.	14 days or less, \$2 per day; after that, same as in U. S. Army.
.....	52 drills	U. S. Army	Same as in U. S. Army.

recommendation of the charged by competent Reduction to ranks. Dis	Do.
Discharge by order; consome once	Do.
Loss of pay for absence charge.	Detailed National Guard officers. Inspector-general of the State.
If a company does not ob- tained by the comman- pany raised in its place	Do.
None authorised	Brigade inspectors.
Delinquency court.	Inspector-general and assistant inspector-gen- eral.
Fines and discharge; not	Inspector-general of the State.
Fines, dismissals, confine	Adjutant-general, assistant adjutant-general, or colonel.
Fines imposed by regime	Adjutant-general.
do	Regimental commander.
do	Regimental commander, company commander.
Deprivation of privilege	Brigade inspectors and inspector-general of division and of State.
tent.	Brigade inspector and inspector-general of State.
None	Inspector-general of State and brigade com- mander.
Judge-advocate becomes may commit to jail.	Capt. L. P. Sicker, quartermaster frontier bat- talion.
Dropping from the rolls	Lieut. S. M. Foote, Fourth Artillery; Capt. H. S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. R. W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry.
Company discipline, espe	Brigade inspector.
Fines and dishonorable	Lieut. E. P. Andrus, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.
Fines	
company once.	Lieut. Col. Barridalle.

MAMENT.

Age of unit	Pattern of cartridge belt used?	No of pieces reported?	Artillery, how armed and equipped?
...	Mills woven	Not	As United States artillery.
...	None .....	...	1 battery; 3 old pattern rifled steel guns.
...	...	...	1 12-pounder Napoleon and 1 Gatling. Equipped as in United States service.
...	United States	45	No artillery.
...	Common waist belt with plate.	...	4 3-inch Rodman (private property); 10 Gatlings (1 private property); 4 12-pounder Napoleons.
...	None	Not	4 3-inch Rodman, rifled, with limber and caisson.
...	do	20	1 Gatling gun with limber. 4 3-inch rifled guns and 1 Gatling gun.
...	Two companies, field belt.	20	...
...	None	20	...
...	do	Not	2 gun companies, each provided with a Gatling of latest model.
...	do .....	...	No artillery.
...	do	Fr	arto Army. 4 12-pounder brass pieces; 2 Gatlings and 8 3-inch M. L. rifles.
...	Not reported	Not	...
...	Few, Mills	40	2 6-pounder brass pieces and 2 3-inch rifles.
...	No field belts	Not	Men armed with artillery sabers.
...	None	20	3-inch rifle Rodman, United States regulation. One Gatling to each battery.
...	do	20	...
...	...	24	ipments. Partially armed with sabers; 2 3-inch Rodman and 2 brass Napoleons.
...	None	20	Light 12-pounder or Napoleon gun.
...	United States	20	7 3-inch breech-loading howitzers.
...	...	...	No regular artillery, 3-inch rifles.
...	Very few used; latest pattern.	50	Men armed with sabers.
...	None .....	...	regulation
...	do .....	...	No artillery.
...	do .....	...	s, and old
...	do .....	...	Do.
...	do	20	Do. 2 9-inch Parrott guns.
...	do .....	...	10-pounder Parrott guns.
...	do .....	...	6-pounder rifled brass pieces, 10-barrel Gat- lings. Men armed as in U. S. Army.
...	United States waist belt and plate.	20	3 Gatlings, 4 3-inch rifles, and 1 12-pound bronze piece.
...	None .....	...	4 3.2-inch S. B. L. rifle guns.
...	do	20	No artillery.
...	Mills woven	45	ipments
...	Mills	20	Army. 2 12-pounders and 2 3-inch rifled field guns. Battery, 40 carbines and 40 revolvers.
...	Web field belt	20	No artillery.

not reported..	drills Guard	mess with companies, generally at separate table. Reg- separate mess; also brigade headquarters. Each company litters not members of the company. Bill of fare regulated themselves.	Rich.
company and battalion.	Battalion target	tations. Hired help supplies the tables from the market of the companies. Company officers generally mess with abundant and good.	Good.
do	Grand battal	company officers messing with men. Field and staff and staff by regiments.	Excellent.
attalion in camp.	Guard drills	officers and men mess together on the score of economy.	Good.
.....	Setting brigade dress	.....	.....
.....	Guard company	ch regiment with separate rooms for messes of the line and base of the field and staff. Nothing in this arrangement Guard men to take care of themselves in the field.	Excellent.
company and battalion.	Guard	.....	Do.
attalion	Company parade	a general mess. The company officers messed with their	Do.
attalion in camp, com- pany in ar- mory.	Review battal	All others company messes, company officers and men ficers separate mess.	Do.
requent bat- talion drills.	Dress tallion tice.	their companies. Field and staff together	Good.
company and battalion.	Guard tallion	r. Contract, 50 cents per day for enlisted men. Officers, allowance, 50 cents.	Do.
do	Dress pany	field, staff, and line officers. Each company had its own being done by a member.	Do.
attalion	Review	the Regular Army. Companies draw their rations, and in as in Regular Army.	Excellent.
do	Guard battal	y company, and cook them as in the Regular Army. Offi- al messes.	.....
do	Guard	Caterers, under contract, provide and care for mess tents, able ware, and food.	Excellent.
company and battalion.	Guard tallion	less together. Each organization has a separate mess. in the open air.	Do.
attalion	Guard march	officers served by a caterer. Company officers and men in much the same way.	Do.
.....	Company parade	ta mess for officers and for enlisted men. Meals served in the open and in a frame building.	Good.
company	Dress tallion	o enlisted men have in all organizations a company mess, o rata assessment of the expenses. Mess conducted by master sergeant. Field officers have separate mess, con- tractors.	.....
company com- manders.	Company mount	separate cook and mess shed	Excellent.
company .....	.....	.....	.....

Yes	Not known	No	4 days' practice with 10-inch guns and 8-inch mortars with shells.	Satisfactory	No
Yes	0	To great extent	None		No
None	So far 109	Yes	Practically none		No
None		Yes	None		No
None	0				
None	0		None		No
None	18	Blunt's Manual	Blank cartridges only		No
Yes	ers and marks	No	Gun departments had target practice.		No
Yes	4,600 in 1890	No	None		No
None	0	Yes	Practice firing with blank ammunition.		No
Yes					
None	No record	Yes	None		No
None	Not known	Yes	do		No
No			do		No
Yes	Not known	No	do		No
Yes					
Yes	Two-thirds of organized strength.	No	do		No
None	0		do		No
None	0		Galveston artillery had practice at their own expense.	No record	No
Partially	0	No	None		No
None	0		do		No
None	0				
None	Not known	No	32 rounds used in firing at target at distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	Fair	No
None	0				
None	0		None		

SUPPLEMENT 3.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES.

ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

Report of an inspection of the military department of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, made by Capt. C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, assistant inspector-general, on June 7, 1891, in compliance with letter of instructions from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 23, 1891.

Location?—Auburn, Lee County, Alabama.

Date of establishment?—March 20, 1872.

Endowments?—Two hundred and forty, thousand dollars, proceeds of sale of land granted in 1862, \$20,280 per year interest, etc., from above; \$15,000 per year Hatch fund for experiment station; 56.60 per cent of recent fund appropriated by Morrill bill, 1890. One-third State tax on fertilizers, \$8,000 to \$18,000 per year.

Buildings?—Main building, 160 by 71 feet, 3 stories and basement; chemical laboratory, 60 by 40 feet, 2 stories and basement; Langdon Hall, 90 by 50 feet. No military buildings.

Equipment?—Supplied with modern equipments in every department.

Government, in whom vested?—Board of trustees, 9 members, appointed by the governor, approved by the senate. President of college is executive officer.

Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.

Requirements of law met (R. S. 1225, 1260)?—Yes.

Departments of instruction?—Physics and astronomy, mathematics, natural history and geology, civil engineering and drawing, agriculture, chemistry, English and Latin, mechanic arts, biology, modern languages and history, and military science and tactics.

Collegiate course?—There are three degree courses for undergraduates, chemistry and agriculture, mechanics and engineering, general course, each leading to the degree of bachelor of science and requiring four years for its completion. There are also two partial courses in agriculture and mechanic arts, each requiring two years for its completion.

President?—William Leroy Broun, A. M., LL. D.

Students and classes?—During session: Graduate students, 7; senior, 21; junior, 50; sophomores, 61; freshmen, 93; subfreshmen, 46; special students, 6. Total, 284.

Discipline?—Good. None of the students live at the college and it is not possible to enforce strict military discipline.

Expenses?—Incidental fee, per half session, \$2.50; library fee, per half session, \$1; surgeon's fee, per half session, \$2.50. Board per month, with fuel and lights, \$12 to \$15. Uniform suit costs \$19 and dress coat \$10 to \$11.

Date military department established?—1885, under Army officer, but long in existence under civilian commandant.

Has the detail been continuous since?—Yes.

Professor of military science and tactics?—First Lieut. J. B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry.

Date assumed duties?—September 11, 1888.

Suitable for position?—Yes.

Number of hours per week to military duties?—Four. Three to drill and one to recitations.

Receive proper support from authorities?—Yes.

What encouragement given to military department. Prompt attendance at all drills and recitations required and discipline enforced.

Interest manifested by faculty?—Fair.

Is the department popular with the students?—Yes.

Satisfactory to the faculty?—Yes.

Efficient as it should be?—No. Students board in private families, making it impossible to have sick call, morning reports, etc., as they should be, and precluding many other military duties.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., 1890.

Does the professor of military science and tactics reside at or near the institution?—Yes.

When in the performance of his military duties does he appear in proper uniform?—Yes.

In his relations to the institution does he observe the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty?—Yes.

Does he perform other than military duties at the institution, and what compensation, if any, does he receive therefor?—No; he receives \$300 per year for acting commandant, etc.

To what extent do these duties interfere with his military duties?—None performed.

Are all rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., as indicated, made and promulgated by the professor?—Yes.

Does he enforce proper military discipline at all times as required?—Yes.

Upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duties does he require the students to appear in the prescribed uniform?—Yes; students wear uniforms all the time.

Is the course of instruction both theoretical and practical?—Yes, principally practical.

Does theoretical instruction occupy at least one hour and practical at least two hours per week?—Yes.

Does the practical instruction embrace everything required under the head "Course of Instruction" on page 2 of the general order, and both for infantry and artillery?—Yes; as fully as practicable.

Specify any omissions?—Saber exercise and duty of sentinels.

Does instruction include the duty of sentinels and castrametation?—Yes; by recitations, not practically.

Is instruction given by the instructor personally, or under his immediate supervision?—Personally.

Is theoretical instruction given by the professor, and by recitations and lectures, and does it include a systematic and progressive course in the subjects mentioned in the general order?—No; one hour per week is not sufficient time to comply honestly with the order. All that could be done in the time has been done.

Are the quarterly reports duly rendered and in the required form?—Yes.

Are copies of all reports and correspondence retained?—Yes.

Is copy of graduation report duly furnished the adjutant-general of the State?—Yes.

Is the professor of military science a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments or professors?—Yes.

Is he provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors?—Yes; he is paid \$300 per year for this purpose, acting commandant, etc.; other professors are allowed quarters, or \$200 per year in lieu thereof.

How many students is the institution prepared to teach annually?—Three hundred or more.

Number of students in attendance, 202; males, 202; females, none.

Number of students in military department, 185; seniors, 20; juniors, 38; sophomores, 55; freshmen, 50; subfreshmen, 22. Many from each class, except the senior, having left during last term of session.

Average age of the students in military department?—About eighteen years.

How many of the students live at the institution?—None; all board near in town.

Of those in the military department?—None.

Is the military course of instruction compulsory upon all undergraduate students?—Yes.

Who are excused?—First-class privates from drill, special students over twenty-one years taking short course, and those physically unable to attend.

Methods of military instruction?—Squad, company, battalion, and skirmish drills; recitations in Upton's Infantry Tactics and Califf's "Notes on Military Science;" short lectures in section rooms.

Does this work occupy the whole time of the professor?—No; but nearly all of it.

Facilities for military instruction?—Lecture or section room for recitations, and drill ground; not very good.

How many volumes on military subjects in the library of institution?—None; to be supplied next year.

What are the text-books for each class?—Upton's Tactics for second class. Same for first class, and notes on military science.

What campaigns have the students studied?—Some of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

Any military essays by students?—No.

Number of military recitations since last annual inspection?—About 40.

Number of military lectures since last annual inspection?—Six.

Number of drills?—Infantry, 169; cavalry, none; artillery, 43; since last, annual inspection, 212.

Any instruction in Army Regulations? In use of Army forms and blanks? In methods of requisition and supply?—No; except lectures.

In the elementary principles of the art of war?—Yes.

Estimating distances?—No.

Time allotted different studies at the institution?—Hours per week: English, 3; History, 2; Latin, 4; mathematics, 6; drawing, 3; agriculture, 2; mechanic arts, 6; military drill, 3; military science, 1.

Value given different studies?—All the same.

What value has military course in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation?—Same as any of the others.

Are the zeal and acquisition of knowledge in the military department satisfactory?—Yes.

Messing?—None.

Dormitories?—None.

What facilities for indoor drill?—None, except a long corridor too dark to use except by lights, which are being put in.

For small-arms target practice?—A 200-yard range.

For gallery practice?—None.

For artillery practice?—None, except with blank cartridges.

For signaling?—No time.

Gymnasium?—None.

Armory?—Very good.

Number of muskets?—Two hundred and ten.

Number of accouterments, sets?—Two hundred and ten.

Field guns?—Two.

Field guns properly housed?—Yes.

Covered with paulins?—No.

Artillery implements?—Nearly worn out.

Artillery harness?—None.

Ammunition?—Supply plentiful.

When were the ordnance stores received?—January, 1891.

How stored and cared for?—In brick building; dry and safe.

Condition as to cleanliness?—Clean.

Any unserviceable United States property?—Yes; several rifles out of repair.

Has any United States property been lost or destroyed?—None.

Military organizations?—Four companies, properly officered; for battalion, divided into 6 companies.

Uniform?—Cadet gray, same as West Point, with blouse of same color, like officer's blouse.

Method of appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers?—All appointed by commandant and approved by president.

From what class are commissioned officers appointed?—Senior.

Non-commissioned officers?—Sergeants, junior; corporals, sophomore.

How is the band organized and maintained?—Two citizen drummers, hired by the college.

Flags?—National, None; State, 1; college, 1, presented by ladies. National colors to be bought by college next year.

Is the professor of military science commandant of cadets?—Yes.

In fact as well as in name?—Yes.

Is there a separate artillery company?—No.

Select company for special drill?—Yes.

What practice or instruction in cavalry tactics?—None.

What roll calls are there?—Assembly, for prayer and duty, at 7:50 a. m.; 1:00 p. m., assembly for dinner; retreat, at sunset.

Camp equipage?—None.

Military camping?—None.

Marches for instruction?—None.

Is any guard duty performed?—No.

Has each student walked post?—No.

Do the students march to any duty other than drill?—Yes; to all recitations.

What are the punishments for misconduct, etc.?—Dismissal, suspension, arrest, confinement, tours of extra duty, etc.

What is the aptitude of the students for military instruction?—Fair.

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What is their interest therein?—Satisfactory.
How long are new students exercised without arms?—Two weeks to six, as required.
How long are they practiced in the "setting up" exercises?—Two weeks to six, as required.
How often are these exercises recurred to?—As often as necessary.
Are all students frequently practiced therein?—No.
What practice or instruction in grand or minor tactics?—None, except by lectures.
What practice or instruction in each of the prescribed ceremonies?—Enough for proficiency.
How often is there dress parade?—One to three times per week, weather permitting.
Reviews, how often?—About monthly.
Monthly inspection of the battalion?—Yes.
Weekly inspection of companies, under arms, every Saturday?—Yes.
What other inspections?—Of dress, Sunday, before church.
Is the number of inspections reported made enough for thorough efficiency?—Yes.
Guard mounting, how often?—None.
Hospital?—None.
What medical attendance have students?—A surgeon, to attend all sickness for the fee of \$5 per session.
Condition of office, records, etc.?—Good; office kept in order by an attendant.
What improvements are needed in the military department?—More time needed.
What are immediately feasible?—About all that can be done in the time allotted is done or allowed to be done by the president and faculty.
Suggestions of president?—None.
Suggestions of military professor?—The detail should be extended to four years, for the college to get the benefit of the best services of the officer. It would be well to have a sergeant or some enlisted man to look after the arms, 3-inch rifles, accoutrements, etc. The firing pins of the cadet rifles are very worthless, 60 having broken in the last two years.
Review and critical inspection of battalion, and remarks thereon?—The battalion is most clean and soldierly in its appearance. Arms in excellent order. The dress coat worn adds much to its neat and clean appearance.
Number and grade of present and absent?—Present: 4 captains, 10 first lieutenants (including adjutant and quartermaster), 2 second lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 color sergeant, 4 first sergeants, 15 sergeants, 18 corporals (including 3 color corporals), and 129 privates; total, 185. None absent.
The students generally are under good discipline, and the commandant is upheld by the president and faculty, but it is difficult to enforce military discipline at all times, which is required, while the students live in private families away from the college.
Under the present conditions little more than well-drilled cadets can be turned out, their acquirements in military science being very limited.
The young men keep well dressed, do well in their studies, and compare favorably with those at other colleges.
The buildings are fine and ample for the purpose of instruction. It would seem a pity that others could not be built for the housing and messing of the students.
I have to return thanks to all for the kindness of my reception, and the evident desire that I should see all, which is not at all surprising when the fine condition of the buildings and the plentiful supply of apparatus are considered. The faculty may well pride themselves on the condition of the institution.
Respectfully submitted.

C. W. MINER,

Captain, Twenty-second Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., November 26, 1890.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Arkansas Industrial University, made on the 25th instant, in compliance with Special Orders 161, current series, Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

The Arkansas Industrial University is located at Fayetteville, Ark., and was established in 1871, under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and the act of the leg-

islature of Arkansas of July 23, 1868. The only endowment is the grant of lands under the act of Congress above cited, the proceeds of the sale of which now yield the institution a yearly revenue of \$10,400.

The president of the university is Edward H. Murfee, A. M., LL.D., who is also professor of psychology and ethics. The government is vested in a board of trustees and the faculty. The institution is nonsectarian.

The buildings consist of the main university building, the dormitory, the shop building, and the building of the Agricultural Experiment Station. A full description of these buildings will be found in the catalogue accompanying this report. There are no military buildings.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 1,000 students. The total number in attendance during the past year has been 598, of which 444 were males and 154 females.

The students in the collegiate department are divided into four classes: Seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen; those in the preparatory department are styled subfreshmen.

The courses of instruction are the agricultural, leading to the degree of B. S. A.; the short agricultural, ending with the sophomore year; the mechanical engineering, leading to the degree of B. M. E.; the manual training, ending with the sophomore year; the civil engineering, leading to the degree of B. C. E.; the scientific, leading to the degree of B. S.; the classical, leading to the degree of B. A.; the normal, leading to the certificate of L. I.

All courses for male students are required to include practical work at from 3 to 10 cents per hour. Three hours of the afternoon are devoted to the various kinds of practical work in the shops or on the farm, according to the course taken.

The departments of instruction are those of agriculture, chemistry, and mineralogy; mechanical arts and engineering; physics; psychology, ethics, and political economy; mathematics, logic, and astronomy; history and modern languages, and the normal, preparatory, military, and musical departments.

The university is equipped with a full corps of professors, and with apparatus for illustrating the different sciences and prosecuting original work. The training shops and the agricultural department are well equipped. The expenses of students are small. The matriculation fee for all new students is \$5. The tuition per session, charged all except beneficiary students, is \$10. The number of beneficiaries is limited to 1,000, apportioned among the counties of the State according to their population. Board can be obtained in the dormitory or in private families at very reasonable rates.

The military department was established August 21, 1887, and the detail has been continuous since. The present professor of military science and tactics is Second Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, Eighth Cavalry, who assumed the duties July 29, 1890. Lieut. Cabell appears to be well qualified for his position and enjoys the confidence of the authorities, by whom he is properly supported. The military department seems to be popular with the students and is satisfactory to the faculty.

The professor of military science and tactics resides near the institution. He is a member of the faculty, and is also commandant of cadets. The number of hours per week devoted to his military duties is three. In addition to these duties he performs others, devolving upon the commandant under the regulations of the university, such as recording demerits, keeping lists of absences and excuses, etc., for which he receives no extra compensation. The performance of these duties does not interfere with his military duties.

According to the regulations of the university the military course is compulsory upon all students over 15 years of age not physically incapacitated to bear arms. The number of students in the military department at the date of inspection was 103, and their average age 17 years.

The course of instruction is both practical and theoretical. The practical course embraces the infantry drill only. There are no facilities for instruction in artillery or cavalry tactics, signaling, or small-arms target practice. New students are exercised without arms about a month, and practiced in the "setting-up" exercises about two weeks. These exercises, however, are never recurred to.

There has been no practice or instruction in any of the prescribed ceremonies except review. Inspections are not made and there are no roll calls except for drill. No instruction has been given in the duties of sentinels. Practice marches are not made and there is no military camping. The number of drills had since July 29, the date Lieut. Cabell entered upon his duties, is 48.

The theoretical instruction consists of recitations and lectures, personally conducted and given by the professor of military science and tactics, which include the infantry drill regulations, the organization of the U. S. Army, and the elementary principles of the art of war. The number of military recitations since July 29 is 14, and of lectures 12. The text books used are Upton's Tactics. There are no military works of reference in the university library.

A room in the main university building is set apart as commandant's office and armory. The arms consist of 144 Springfield rifles, model of 1870, the property of the State of Arkansas. The accouterments, of which there are 144 sets, also belong to the State. There are no field guns.

The university campus affords a spacious drill ground. The facilities for indoor drill are limited. Drills in the manual of arms and small squad drills are held in the halls of the upper part of the main building in wet weather. There is no gymnasium.

The military organization is a battalion of 2 companies. Each company has 1 captain, 1 first and 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 4 corporals. The battalion staff consists of an adjutant, a sergeant-major, and an ordnance sergeant. The national color only is carried.

The officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the commandant. Commissioned officers are from the junior class, and non-commissioned officers from all classes.

The uniform consists of a gray blouse, gray trousers with black stripes, and dark blue forage cap. The forage cap device is a gilt wreath encircling the letters A. I. U. in silver. The rank of officers and non-commissioned officers is indicated by chevrons of black cloth. The uniform is required to be worn only at drills and ceremonies. The practice of wearing part uniform and part civilian's dress prevails among the students to a great extent.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion, which was commanded by Lieut. Cabell, and was, for the review, divided into four companies. Although many mistakes were made, the ceremony of review was as well rendered as could be expected, taking into consideration the very short time allotted to military exercises, and the great want of practice, by which alone anything like perfection can be attained.

At the inspection of the battalion the arms were found to be clean. They were, however, old, unserviceable, and much too heavy for most of the young men that carried them. The accouterments were in the last stages of decay. The uniforms were of various shades and of two different patterns, a change in the uniform having recently been made. In some instances parts of the uniform were missing and had been replaced by articles of civilian attire. While the military appearance of the battalion left much to be desired, it was a very intelligent looking body of young men.

The inspection of the battalion was followed by short company drills, each company being commanded by its cadet captain. The officers displayed a fair knowledge of tactics, and the cadets, while far from being proficient, manifested a decided interest in the exercises.

There were present at the inspection of the battalion 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant-major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 first sergeants, 7 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 69 privates; absent, 1 ordnance sergeant (excused), and 13 privates. Of the latter, 4 were absent without leave and 9 were without uniforms.

A number of improvements in the military department are contemplated. New arms and accouterments and more time for drill are those most urgently needed.

The president of the institution is of the opinion that the tabulated statement appended to the report of the Inspector-General of the Army for 1889 is of value and should be continued.

The following papers accompany this report, marked respectively A and B:

Catalogue of the Arkansas Industrial University for 1888-'89.

Regulations of the Arkansas Industrial University.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In obedience to orders I inspected the University of California the 29th ultimo. This institution was established in 1869 at Berkeley, Cal. Its government is vested in a board of regents appointed by the governor and faculty. In addition there are seven *ex officio* regents, viz: The governor, who is *ex officio* president of the board; the lieutenant-governor; speaker of the assembly; State superintendent of public instruction; president of the State Agricultural Society; president of the Mechanics Institute, and the president of the university. It is endowed by the

United States Government and private individuals in value to the extent of \$2,013,092.07, and in addition it receives 1 per cent on each \$100 value of taxable property of the State, which for 1889-'90 amounted to \$2,024,117.80. Its entire income from all sources for 1889-'90 was \$222,215.79. It is nonsectarian in character. There are eight commodious permanent structures, one of which is a gymnasium, thoroughly equipped and presided over by a professor of the art of gymnastics. The freshman class devotes two and a half hours and the sophomores two hours per week to gymnastic exercises under the supervision of the professor. There is no building devoted especially to military exercises except the gymnasium and an armory in the basement of the main academic building. Adjoining the armory is a large section room with a small military library under the charge of the professor of military science and tactics. The drill grounds are very extensive and in excellent order. The parade has been recently leveled and prepared especially for battalion and company drills.

With its present staff and facilities the college could accommodate 1,000 students. The attendance at the date of inspection was 398, of whom 303 are males and 95 females. The former are organized into a battalion consisting of four companies and a band aggregating 248 members.

The military course is by law compulsory for all classes. The faculty, or rather the president and professor of military science, have excused a few students in special cases from the military course on account of their age and a desire to pursue special studies. The officers are selected by the professor of military science, approved by the president, and are commissioned by the governor. Upon graduating or retiring from the university they may resign their commissions or hold the same as retired officers of the university cadets, liable to be called into service by the governor in case of war, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion.

The military professor is required to, and does, make quarterly reports to the adjutant-general of the State showing the number, discipline, and equipment of the cadets.

The non-commissioned officers are appointed by the military professor by selection, the sergeants from the junior class, the corporals from the sophomores.

The military branch was established June 5, 1877. The present professor of military science and the art of war, First Lieut. R. H. Randolph, Third Artillery, assumed charge September 22, 1890. He is a member of the faculty and expresses satisfaction with the aid and support accorded to him by the president and faculty. His only service outside of his proper functions is duty as a committeeman on discipline and gymnastics, for which he does not receive extra compensation and the duties of which do not interfere with his regular work. The military course is theoretical and practical. The former consists of lectures and essays on military subjects to the number of twenty-six during the present year. The lectures were delivered by Lieut. Randolph and other officers of the Army stationed in the harbor; the essays were principally prepared and volunteered by the senior class. A list of the subjects of the lectures and essays is appended to the back of this report. The text-books used are Infantry Tactics and Wheeler's Art of War.

The practical course embraces the setting up and skirmish drill and the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion; aiming, sighting, and target practice, telegraphy and signaling. The number of hours allotted to the practical branch were 62 during the year, divided as follows: 29 battalion drills, 16 company drills, 28 squad drills, 35 signaling, 36 target practices, 16 band practices, and 15 guard mountings. Number of cadets firing, 81; rounds expended, 3,700; number practicing signaling, 25. The average strength of the battalion for the year has been 244; average attendance, 197; per cent of attendance, 80. There has been no instruction in artillery or cavalry. The field and staff consists of one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one signal officer. The battalion is armed with 248 cadet rifles, caliber .45, and an equal number of equipments, belonging to the United States. The arms and equipments are kept in racks in the armory. They are generally in good condition. Some few rifles were found to be rusty and dirty; in each case the officer's attention was called to the negligence. The uniform consists of forage cap, blouse, and dark blue pants, furnished by the cadets. Uniform is only used during practical exercises. They have had no camping and no marching for instruction. Military maneuvers are held only in good weather on the parade ground. The gymnasium is commodious and could be utilized for instruction in the manual and setting-up exercises; but they are now considering and will, undoubtedly, at an early day, erect an extensive armory and arrange it entirely for the use of the military department. Of the ceremonies, they have had during the year 2 dress parades, 3 battalion inspections, and 3 reviews.

The companies are organized, equipped, and officered in all respects the same as similar organizations in the U. S. Army. The cadet officers wear the same insignia of rank of officers as the same grade in the regular service.

The battalion was reviewed and inspected in their best dress. There were present at the time 222, absent 26; 11 were sick, 2 absent with leave, and 13 unaccounted for.

The battalion passed through the ceremonies with precision and according to tactics. They were not as steady in ranks as older organizations are, but they marched. wheeled, and dressed very well. As I stated before, a very few of the rifles were rusty; the balance were in excellent order. Some few of the belts were not fitted to the waist. The officer in charge should tend to the proper adjustment of the cadet belts. The battalion is well drilled in all the movements of that exercise. The companies are likewise well instructed in the firings, skirmish, and company drills. They have had no instruction in bayonet exercises.

The cadet officers are familiar with all the various drills up to and to include the battalion exercises. The battalion as a unit made a very creditable exhibit. The cadets generally are very well set up. This is due in a great measure to compulsory and systematic exercise in the gymnasium. Delinquencies and infractions of order and discipline are regulated by the officer in charge; where disobedience or neglect follows admonition, the case is presented to the president for consideration; if the offense is repeated, suspension follows. The officer in charge is supported most thoroughly by the president and faculty, both in means and spirit.

During the past year the appropriation placed to the credit of the military professor amounted to \$850, distributed as follows: For general purposes, \$450; for band, \$300; for library, \$50; for repairs, \$50.

The military works consist of 129 selected volumes in the cadet library, and they are increasing each year. The president is pleased with Lieut. Randolph; says he is attentive, studious, industrious, and painstaking in his work, and very agreeable in his intercourse with the faculty. So far as my observation at one inspection could develop, he appeared in a favorable light. His unquestionable interest in the work manifests itself in the expansion of methods of control and the division of personnel into classes, numbered first and second. The first class comprises all cadets who are thoroughly instructed in the schools of the soldier, the company and battalion. From this division all appointments are selected and all details made for instruction in target practice, signaling, guard duties, etc. Lists are published from time to time of those belonging to this class, and in making selections due weight is given to the record of each cadet for attendance at military gymnastics. All other cadets constitute the second class. This arrangement induces competition to attain the class where variety and special privileges relieve merit from the dull routine of squad and company exercises only. The plan has worked well thus far and its approval by the cadets is accentuated by an increasing emulation to service in the first class. The fine gymnasium of the university is a product of the military branch of the institution. It was conceived and projected by the professor of military science preceding Lieut. Randolph. Its appointments are full and complete, and the instruction being compulsory for the two under classes, makes it a very important adjunct of military progress.

Considering the objects sought by the Government in making these colleges semi-official parts of the national military organization, the University of California, with its present equipment, liberality, and profusion of interest in the instruction and infusion of martial spirit, stands, in my judgment, in no wise in the rear of any university in the country.

I think two field pieces of the 3.2 inch-caliber should be given them for instruction in that important branch of the service. With their inclination and pride to add to the military art, I have no doubt they would provide gun sheds for the proper care and protection of the ordnance, and if necessary would allot extra time for the instruction of gun detachments in the service of the piece and mechanical maneuvers.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BURTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.

LIST OF LECTURES—SENIOR CLASS.

1. Strategy in general.
2. Plan of campaign.
3. Organization of the U. S. Army, militia and volunteers.
4. Logistics—marches.
5. Marches.
6. The supply of armies on the march and the use of railroads.
7. Orders of battle.
8. Deployment and lines of battle.
9. Battle tactics. Advance and assault.
10. Battle tactics. Attack of villages, woods, and night attacks.
11. Battle tactics. Street fighting, fire discipline, supply of ammunition, the defense.

12. Indian war (Sioux). Advanced guards, etc.
13. Military obstacles, mountains, rivers, etc. Convoys.
14. Artillery material.
15. The manufacture of guns.
16. Ballistics, gunnery, artillery drill regulations.
17. The defense of the seacoast of the United States, particularly of the Pacific coast and the harbor of San Francisco.
18. Field engineering.
19. Campaign of 1796. Napoleon.
20. Battle of Gettysburg.
21. The proper employment of cavalry. Capt. A. E. Wood, Fourth Cavalry.
22. Indians and the late Sioux war. Capt. William E. Dougherty, First Infantry.
23. Hygiene. Surg. William H. Gardner, U. S. Army.
24. Torpedoes. Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery.
25. Military law, correspondence, reports, books, and drill regulations.
26. Battle of Gettysburg (concluded).

LIST OF ESSAYS THIS YEAR (1891)—VOLUNTARY.

1. Military hygiene.
2. Manufacture of 8-inch rifled steel guns.
3. Defense of the harbor of San Francisco.
4. Defence of San Pablo Bay.
5. High explosives and their uses in war.
6. Campaign of 1805 (Napoleon).
7. How to cross a river in front of an enemy.
8. Modern use of cavalry.
9. Torpedo warfare.
10. High explosives.

R. H. RANDOLPH,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery.

COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 22, 1891.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the Colorado State Agricultural College, made May 18, 1891, in compliance with letter of instructions dated Headquarters Department of the Missouri, May 4, 1891.

The Colorado State Agricultural College, which is located at Fort Collins, the county seat of Larimer County, was incorporated in 1870 and established in 1879. The college had its origin in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, the proceeds of the sale of the land granted by that act forming a perpetual endowment fund. The college also receives the benefit of the act of Congress of March 2, 1887. The State has very generously supported the institution by the passage of the act (1883) levying a tax of one-fifth of a mill annually on each dollar of valuation. The government of the college is vested in the State board of agriculture and the faculty *ad interim*. The college is nonsectarian.

The requirements of law (Revised Statutes, 1225) are met, the institution having the capacity to educate at the same time at least 150 male students.

The buildings consist of the college building, the dormitory, the chemical laboratory, greenhouse, mechanic shop, and botanical and horticultural laboratory. There is no military building. A room in the basement of the college building is used as armory, drill room, and gymnasium.

The departments of instruction are: Agriculture; botany and horticulture; chemistry and zoölogy; history, literature, and modern languages; mathematics; mechanics and drawing; military science; physics and engineering.

The acting president of the college is Prof. James W. Lawrence, to whom I reported upon my arrival at the institution.

The college receives both male and female students. The classes are five: Senior, junior, sophomore, freshman, and preparatory. Graduates of any one of the four courses receive the degree of bachelor of science.

The discipline of the institution is good. The punishments for misconduct are

demerits, suspension, and dismissal. The expenses are small, the total cost of attendance, not including clothing or traveling expenses, being about \$177 a year.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 300 students. The number in attendance this year is 71; 55 males and 16 females. The number of students in the military department is 53; seniors 2, juniors 8, sophomores 11, freshmen 14, and subfreshmen 18. The average age of students in the military department is 18 years. Nineteen of the students live at the institution, of whom 18 are in the military department. The military course of instruction is compulsory upon all male undergraduate students, unless excused for cause. The number so excused is 2.

The military department was established in 1889 and the detail has been continuous since. The present professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. John C. Dent, Twentieth Infantry, who assumed the duties September 1, 1890. Lieut. Dent enjoys the confidence of the faculty and is well qualified for the position he holds. He is properly supported by the authorities. Every encouragement is given to the military department and as much time as can be spared is allotted to it. The military department is satisfactory to the faculty and their interest therein is all that could be desired. It is also popular with the students.

The professor of military science and tactics resides near the institution, and devotes three and three-fourths hours per week to his military duties. He performs no other than military duties at the college and receives no extra compensation. He is commandant of cadets, and is also a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments. All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., are made and promulgated by him, with the approval of the president of the college.

The course of instruction in the military department is both theoretical and practical. The theoretical instruction is intended to occupy at least one hour per week. Practical instruction occupies forty-five minutes daily. All instruction is given by the professor personally. Theoretical instruction has been limited during the present year, owing to the illness and necessary absence of the professor of military science and tactics. The number of military recitations since September 15, 1890, has been 15 and of military lectures 1. Practical instruction has embraced all the movements prescribed by the drill regulations applicable to a battalion. Small-arms target practice and artillery drill will be taken up this term. Artillery target practice is impracticable.

No instruction has been given in the duty of sentinels and castrametation. The number of infantry drills since September 15, 1890, has been 121.

The facilities for military instruction are fairly good, except as to time. An adequate drill ground is found near the college, and the armory affords ample facilities for indoor drill. There are no facilities for small-arms target practice, gallery practice, signaling, or cavalry drill.

The college is not provided with camp equipage and no marches for instruction have been made. Practice has been had in all of the prescribed ceremonies. Roll calls are held only at drills, and there are no stated inspections.

The text-books in use are the authorized United States drill regulations. The library of the college contains at present but one volume on military subjects. An appropriation of \$100 has been made for the purchase of military works.

The college has received from the United States 2 3-inch rifled guns, with necessary implements; 70 Springfield cadet rifles, and 70 sets of accoutrements. The authorized annual allowance of ammunition has also been received.

The ordnance stores were received in 1881, and are properly stored and cared for.

The field guns are housed. There is no unserviceable United States property, and none has been lost or destroyed.

The military organization is a battalion of 2 companies. There is no staff. Each company has 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 2 musicians.

The national color is carried by the battalion.

The uniform consists of the United States infantry uniform. The cap ornament is two crossed rifles with the letters C. A. C. in the upper angle. Each student is required to provide himself with the uniform, which is only worn at drills.

Officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the commandant, with the approval of the president. Commissioned officers are appointed from the senior and junior, and non-commissioned officers from the junior, sophomore, and freshman, classes. There is no band.

The battalion was reviewed, inspected, and drilled. The ceremony of review was fairly well rendered. At inspection the arms were found to be in excellent order. The belts and cartridge boxes need blacking.

The battalion was too small to admit of the execution of many battalion movements. The drill was, however, satisfactory, inasmuch as it showed that the instruction had been thorough, and that great interest in the military exercises was manifested by the students.

The number and grade of present and absent were as follows: Present, 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 4 musicians, 19 privates; absent, 1 second lieutenant, 1 corporal, 11 privates.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *June 19, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection which I have just made of the military department of Yale University, which is located in this city:

The military professorship at the Sheffield Scientific School is still in the hands of First Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery. He has delivered one lecture per week to the seniors of the school. The note books of the students are well filled, many of them very largely with clippings from the newspapers, which seem to publish Lieut. Totten's lectures in full.

There has been little done in the way of practical instruction. As I understand President Dwight and Prof. Brush, the latter being director of Sheffield, the management and control of the military department is confided to Lieut. Totten, and his powers, rights, and support are the same that are accorded to other instructors in the institution. The institution is controlled by a governing board, to which Lieut. Totten is not admitted. He is paid \$600 per annum. His support as derived from the governing board is now about as follows:

The practical military instruction has lately been made an elective course in the senior year. That is to say, if the student wishes to obtain his degree and elects to take the practical course of military instruction for that year he will be held by the governing board rigidly up to that decision, and must secure his certificate of proficiency from the military professor before he can receive a degree.

Lieut. Totten thinks this is a step in the right direction. While I admit it is a step, I am not quite prepared to admit that it is a step in the right direction. Permitting a few seniors to take refuge from a branch of study that would be disagreeable to them by electing to take a course of practical military instruction is to me of doubtful propriety.

The number of the members of the senior class who "elect" to take a practical military course are likely to be very small, and certainly not enough to form any effective organized command. To educate young gentlemen in the art of commanding it is quite necessary to have a command. In other colleges, which enjoy the benefits of the Government endowment, it is quite common to find that military service is elective in the senior year; but, as a rule, the seniors only serve as commissioned officers. The command on which they are educated, practically, is made up of the members of the lower classes.

Thus far there has been no organization at this institution of any kind. Since about the middle of last month Lieut. Totten has been drilling a number of the graduating class in the manual, etc., as a squad of recruits, in the armory of the Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard. The arms were borrowed from the Second Regiment National Guard State of Connecticut. This work was purely voluntary on the part of those concerned, and done, I am told, to give the military department the stamp of the class approval before leaving their *alma mater*. They did not intend to do more than set the department of practical military instruction on its feet, which they accomplished.

There were 30 in the squad when formed for inspection. The inspection was entirely informal, for the students were not equipped beyond having guns in their hands. They were without any uniformity in dress, and I was without uniform myself, owing to the fact that my trunk had been lost in Boston.

Much weight seemed to be given to the action of these young gentlemen by President Dwight, Prof. Brush, and Lieut. Totten. They seemed to think that, from the enthusiasm shown by this class, there was little doubt of the future growth of the practical work of the military department. While I do not wish to be understood as sharing their confidence, still, as President Dwight suggests, New England is conservative, and it may be well to give the elective system a fair trial. My only objection to it is found in the fact that it seems to be putting the cart before the horse. Young gentlemen about graduating in other things will probably find taking up the A, B, C of the military profession very irksome. Besides, there are other considerations.

There is no system of exercises better adapted to the development of the physical man than that pursued in practical military instruction. This physical culture should be attended to while the student is younger than he is apt to be when he reaches the senior year. I am informed that the average age of students entering the Sheffield Scientific School is over 18 years. At that age the student is sufficiently mature to receive the maximum benefit from a careful course of physical training. Two years later he may have developed defects that the little work that can be accomplished during the sessions of the senior year should be entirely occupied in dissipating.

Lieut. Totten's tour of duty has one year to run under the present ruling, and by that time we may have concrete facts upon which to form a judgment.

Lieut. Totten's capabilities as a teacher are said to be of the very first order. Much interest has been shown in his lectures, and the attendance upon them has been very flattering. At or about the close of lectures the members of the class are required to submit an essay on some military subject, to be chosen by members. Quite a number of the outgoing class submitted a second essay, upon a subject announced by the military professor, in competition for a prize.

The United States has no property in the hands of this institution.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Delaware College, Newark, Del., made May 27, in accordance with instructions of May 25, from the War Department, Special Orders, No. 119, paragraph 5, current series:

The military professorship of this institution was established February 24, 1889, and the chair is now filled by Capt. G. LeR. Brown, Eleventh Infantry, who has been on duty since February 24th, 1889, and who is very zealous in the discharge of his duties. He resides near the college, and, when in the performance of military duties, wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in a faculty and a board of trustees. The faculty consists of eight, shortly to be increased to twelve.

The military professor is a member of the faculty and professor of civil engineering and drawing, for which he received \$500 per annum this year. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by Capt. Brown, with the approval of the president of the college. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is controlled by the faculty through the military professor.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is fully given; attendance is compulsory. Facilities for military instruction comprise an armory and drill hall, recently constructed, and extensive grounds, besides a lecture room.

The average number of students during the past year has been: females, none; males, 82; total, 82. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 82 under military instruction, 100 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill was 63. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by private or public reprimands, demerit marks, suspension, or dismissal.

The students are organized into a battalion of three companies, fully officered. The uniform consists of gray undress for privates and non-commissioned officers, with a dress coat, similar to the West Point pattern, for officers, to which a helmet will shortly be added, and is worn on all occasions of ceremony. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. There were 60 present.

The arms, accoutrements, and uniforms were generally in good condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were kept under shelter and are in very good condition.

During the past year there have been 203 infantry drills, 27 artillery drills, 56 ceremonies, and frequent target practices from 100 to 500 yards on a very good 500-yard range.

Theoretical instruction has been given by recitations in administration, minor strategy, military law, outpost duty, supplemented by lectures.

The following property was found unserviceable: none.

The military professor is employed by the college faculty as professor of civil engineering and instructor in drawing; he has also a class in Spanish.

The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is very favorable.

The reports required by General Orders, No. 26, 1891, have all been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are kept on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have all been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the Adjutant-General of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are J. P. Armstrong, of Newark, Del.; Joseph H. Hossinger, of Newark, Del.; E. R. Martin, of Seaford, Del.

Part of the cadets of the Newark Academy also receive military instruction with the cadets of the Delaware College. During the past year thirty-seven have been so instructed by Capt. Brown, under authority of the Secretary of War, granted per letter to Senator Higgins, dated January 19, 1891.

Fifty-two selected cadets of Delaware College, organized into two companies, from which two gun sections were detailed interchangeably, were encamped with the Delaware State Guard from July 25 to August 2, 1890, performing regular camp duties and drills, under the command of Capt. Brown. It is expected they will also be encamped this coming season. Delaware College was founded in 1834. It was suspended from 1859 to 1870, when it was reopened and took advantage of the agricultural college act of July 2, 1862. It also receives aid from the United States as an agricultural experimental station, under the act of 1886. These benefits have been supplemented by aid under the United States college act of 1890, and recently by an appropriation of \$25,000 from the State of Delaware for buildings.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Inspector.

THE NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

DAHLONEGA, GA., May 21, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the North Georgia Agricultural College, made the 21st instant, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War from the Adjutant-General's Office of the 16th instant:

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1876, and the chair is now filled by Second Lieut. E. P. Lawton, Thirteenth Infantry, who has been on duty since July 1, 1890. He resides at the college, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees and faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty with all the privileges of other members.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the professor of military science subject to the approval of the President.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is the same as in other departments; tours of extra guards, confinements, arrest, are punishments peculiar to the military department.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on all boys 15 years of age not exempt for physical disability.

Facilities for military instruction comprise infantry and artillery arms, accouterments and equipments, and signaling.

The average number of students during the past year has been 84, all males. Of this number over 15 years of age there have been under military instruction 77 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill has been 60.

Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerit, confinement, etc.

The students are organized into a battalion of two companies of infantry. All students excused from drill on account of physical disability are required to attend signal exercises and telegraphy.

The uniform consists of gray sack coat and trousers, blue forage cap. White belts are worn and also a helmet for full dress, and is worn at military exercises only. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms in possession of the cadets were generally in very good condition. Those in the storeroom in very bad condition, giving evidence of past abuse and neglect. Lieut. Lawton stated that they were turned over to him in their present condition.

The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in good condition.

During the past year there have been 102 infantry drills, no artillery drills, 135 ceremonies. These include guard mounting, which takes place five times each week, and a weekly inspection and parade.

Theoretical instruction has been given in Upton's Infantry Tactics to officers and non-commissioned officers and lectures to the senior class in the art of war (15).

The military professor is employed by the college as instructor of the French language.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is reported as very favorable.

The reports required by General Orders, No. 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file; the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the Adjutant-General of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are undetermined.

Remarks. The battalion was reviewed and inspected and exercised in infantry drill, as was each company, and presented a very good appearance, although the drill was not altogether as perfect as it should have been, or as Lieut. Lawton believes it will be by the end of the college year. A very rainy spring has seriously interrupted practical military instruction, and thus far there have been but few drills. The signal class was practiced with the flags and gave evidence of careful instruction.

Attention is specially invited to the condition of the cadet rifles. Two had a broken hammer; ten, broken hammer screws; sixteen, broken or missing firing pins; one had lost barrel and lock, and one had been damaged by fire, and three others had minor deficiencies. I suggest that the president of the college be called on for a report with a view to having the broken arms repaired or turned in.

It is to be remarked that the flag carried by this battalion has one vertical and three horizontal bars. I venture to suggest that all military organizations in this country, but especially those receiving the direct encouragement and support of the Government, should carry the national flag—the "Star Spangled Banner."

Lieut. Lawton appears to be fully qualified for his duties, and was spoken of by the president in complimentary terms.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER.
Major, Inspector-General.

KNOX COLLEGE, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 13, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR. I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection, on the 13th instant, of the military department of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

The number of students at this college is as follows:

College:		
Males.....	137	
Females.....	98	
		<hr/> 235
Preparatory department:		
Males.....	127	
Females.....	43	
		<hr/> 170
Total.....		<hr/> 405

The college occupies four buildings; a small gymnasium is used as drill hall, the armory and recitation and lecture room being in the college building. Better facilities for indoor drill will be afforded as soon as the basement of the new hall is cemented and plastered.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Knox College, held after the last commencement, it was decided to make military instruction compulsory on members of the freshmen and sophomore classes, but as the catalogue for the year was already out, this action of the board did not appear, and those students who objected taking military instruction were excused. Enough students enrolled, however, to organize

three small companies of infantry. In this year's catalogue the requirements are plainly stated.

A set of rules and regulations was adopted for the government of the military department. According to the provisions contained therein, each non-commissioned officer at the close of the school year in which he has been in office receives a warrant; each officer a handsomely engraved commission. In addition to these, all commissioned officers in the senior class will hereafter be required to pass an examination covering the military instruction given them. Those passing with credit, to be recommended to the governor of the State, who has consented to commission them brevet lieutenants in the State national guard.

Organization and strength of corps of cadets.

	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster sergeant.	First sergeant.	Sergeants.	Color sergeant.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Field and staff.....	1		1	1	1			1			5
Company A.....		1	1			1	2		3	12	20
Company B.....		1	1			1	1		3	11	17
Company C.....		1	1			1	1		3	11	18
Total.....	1	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	8	34	60

The battalion is armed the same as reported in my last report of this college. The arms and equipments are stored in room on ground floor of college building and cared for by the students. They are in good and serviceable condition.

Each company is drilled three times a week, except during time of theoretical instruction, when sophomores and officers and non-commissioned officers had three hours per week; the rest of the battalion had two hours. During the winter the cadets are instructed in bayonet exercise, setting-up drills, and manual of arms. In fall and spring terms, company and battalion drill, with parades, reviews, and inspections.

They had no target practice the past year. There were a great many new cadets who were in need of setting-up drill and manual of the piece; besides there are no facilities for outdoor practice.

Recitations in regulations were held, but none in tactics. The new issue of tactics was constantly expected and intended to begin such recitations. A course of fifteen lectures was given by Lieut. Cress on different military subjects.

The discipline of the students is reported very good. The following were mentioned as having shown special interest in the military course: J. M. Tanner, O. M. Lanstrum, B. C. Taylor, W. B. Paddock, George Cook, and Charles Adams. The last three mentioned are very desirous of entering the regular Army as second lieutenants. Mr. Paddock is a member of the senior class, with very good standing, and has taken a marked interest in the military department, and is at present captain of C company. He would make an efficient and reliable officer. George Cook is a member of the sophomore class, in good standing; is at present first sergeant C company, is careful and attentive to his work, and efficient in the performance of his duties. Charles Adams is in the preparatory department, has been in the cadet corps but one year, but takes an unusual interest in the military, and is very anxious to get into the Army. They are all, as far as known, of excellent character, and are in every respect physically qualified, except that the last two mentioned are not yet of age.

Lieut. G. O. Cress, Fourth Cavalry, has continued on duty at this college since my last inspection. He recommends that the college details be extended to four years, for the reason that the duties required are so entirely different from those an officer has ever had before that it takes him from one to two years to learn to do successful work; the detailing of a non-commissioned officer to care for the Government property; that the Government supply a number of copies of tactics to each institution, the same to be accounted for as other property. Students do not desire to purchase the expensive editions as authorized. If the issue of tactics is impracticable, he recommends that a cheap edition, that could be purchased for about 50 cents, be authorized; that students be permitted to purchase Berlin gloves from the Government. The cheapest grade kept in that city sells at 25 cents, and as they last through only a few drills the expense becomes quite an item; that each college be supplied by the Government with a register or descriptive book for cadets, in which the complete military

history of the cadet might be kept. The data thus obtained might at some future time be of considerable value to the Government.

The three companies were paraded, reviewed, inspected, and drilled with very satisfactory results. The cadets are well set up and very soldierly and neat in appearance. The arms and equipments are in good condition, and the general appearance of the battalion excellent.

Compared with last year there is a great improvement in the military tone and bearing of the cadets. They seem to take greater interest in the drill and all that pertains to the military feature of the college.

The president of the college stated that Lieut. Cress is in every way acceptable to himself and faculty, and has done good work in his department during the time he has been on duty at the college.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 16, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection, on the 12th instant, of the military department at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

During the present college year 519 students attended this University; 444 males, and 75 females.

The corps of cadets is organized at present into a battalion of six companies and a band, with the following strength: 2 majors, 1 captain and adjutant, 4 captains, 1 sergeant major, 11 sergeants, and 239 privates, band of 17 pieces; total, 275 students.

Their armament, course of study, number and kinds of drills, remained the same as fully reported on at my last inspection of this college. The arms, etc., are cared for by a student whose services are paid for by the University. Nine rifles need repairs, and will be put in order by the college. The field pieces are kept in a shed erected for that purpose and are in fair condition.

Lieut. E. R. Hills, Fifth Artillery, relieved Lieut. Hoppin as instructor of the corps of cadets at the beginning of the present school year. He resides in the town of Urbana, about one mile from the college. * * *

On April 22 Lieut. Hills received telegraphic instruction from the Adjutant-General's Office to report as soon as practicable to Lieut. Col. Biddle, Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. He left on April 23 and returned May 7. During his absence all work in the military department was suspended and materially interfered with the course of instruction he had laid out.

Lieut. Hills recommended that when a student once enters upon the military course of study, he should not be permitted to leave by resigning his position, except for good and sufficient reasons, which should be satisfactory to the head of the military department as well as to the college authorities. He also thinks that the standing obtained in the military course should count in graduating or class standing; to deny this would belittle the importance of the course and lessen the interest and zeal of those who pursue it.

The following students were recommended as having shown special aptitude for the military service: P. T. Burrows, J. K. Barker, W. G. Miller, R. A. Mather, E. L. Scheidenhelm, and J. P. Hubbell, Juniors. Sophomores, W. J. Graham, H. Bacon, C. W. Carter, F. M. Spalding, M. E. Earl, A. W. Rea, E. C. Craig, and J. T. Steward.

The band and six companies marched in review in rather a careless manner, and during inspection the cadets were looking about and talking in ranks.

Most of the Springfield rifles are in a bad condition, being very much rusted.

The manual of arms and company drill was poor; the cadets seemed to lack interest, and in fact paid very little attention to the company officers.

From about the first in military appearance and drill, this battalion has dropped down to the foot in list of colleges inspected by me.

Dr. Peabody, the regent of the University, stated that Lieut. Hills is not responsible in any way for the laxity of discipline, and that he has been very attentive to his duties, and acceptable in every way to himself and faculty.

There were about 90 cadets absent from inspection without authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 16, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the inspection of the military department at the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., made on the 8th instant:

The number of students at this college is 1,038, of which 764 are males; all are over 15 years of age.

During the year 216 students belonged to the military department; at present there are 164. The organization, qualification for, armament, etc., of the corps of cadets is the same as reported in my last annual report of this college. The two field pieces are in fair condition, but should be replaced by breech-loading guns. They are stored in drill hall, and cared for by the gunners. Corporals are appointed by competitive drills, other promotions by selection of commandant. Each company is drilled twice a week in winter, in schools of the soldier and company; in the spring the companies have three drills a week, including skirmish and battalion drills and ceremonies. Theoretical instruction is given once a week by recitations in tactics, regulations, and other military subjects. Lieut. R. C. Williams also gave five lectures on military law, army organization, camping, and marching. Artillery drill is given in formation of detachments, mechanical maneuvers, manual of the piece, and aiming drills, about forty drills having been given during the present college year. One large hall is set aside for drill hall and gymnasium, dimensions about 50 by 100 feet, provided with gun-racks, etc. Three weeks are devoted to target practice, fair success having been obtained considering the limited amount of practice per man. A "crack" infantry company (zouaves) was maintained, but disbanded about four weeks ago.

The discipline of the students is reported good, and the military course seems quite popular with the students.

Lieut. R. C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry, the commandant and instructor of the corps of cadets, resides near the college. He also gives instruction in algebra, trigonometry, and surveying, and receives for this extra work about \$400 annually from the college. He states this does not at all interfere with his duties in the military department, and when in performance of duty in the latter he always appears in proper uniform, and is a member of the faculty, with equal vote. He thinks that all male students in the preparatory department should be required to drill, as this would increase the infantry sufficiently to use all the cadet rifles, and that four drills should be held a week. He recommended the following students as having shown special aptitude for the military service: R. E. Locke, L. S. Durham, F. Thomas, B. F. Gregory, L. E. Bennett, and F. M. Downey. All are desirous of entering the regular Army as second lieutenant, except the first named. The last named, Mr. Downey, is well qualified as an artillery officer. The others excel in infantry drill in the order named, and all, it is believed, would have no difficulty in passing the physical examination.

The band and four companies were reviewed and inspected; the band and quite a number of the cadets were not in uniform. The marching and battalion drill is not quite as good as last year. I would recommend that more time be given to marching and setting up the cadets.

The two artillery detachments did very well, and their drill was very satisfactory. The president stated that Lieut. Williams was satisfactory in every way; that he was a good worker, and devoted his time to the careful training of the cadets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 16, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection, on the 11th inst., of the military department of Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.:

This year there are 430 males and 82 females, a total of 512 students, at this college. Since last year military drill is made compulsory only on preparatory students, freshmen and sophomores, who enter as freshmen, when work in other studies does not conflict. The present corps of cadets consists of 121 members; they are organized into a battalion of three companies of infantry, two artillery detachments, signal corps, and drum corps. Their armament is the same as reported last year, and

was found in good and serviceable condition; the two field pieces are kept under shelter when not in use. The officers of the battalion are appointed and promoted by commandant solely on merit determined by observation. Competitive drills have sometimes been resorted to for appointment to corporal. The discipline of the students was reported as being only fair.

The military department is subordinated to other departments when there is a conflict in time for any one student. It is given two hours per week for those students who are not required elsewhere. The practical instruction consists of exercises in schools of the soldier, company, and battalion in the infantry; movements of foot battery, nomenclature of piece and carriage, manual of the piece, mechanical maneuvers, firing, etc., and saber drill by the artillery detachments; drill by the signal and drum corps in their respective lines. During a camp each year the students are instructed in all the duties of camp, including sentinels, fatigue duty, etc. Time there is largely devoted to target practice, in which each cadet participates. The cadets march to and from camp, averaging 5 or 6 miles. The theoretical instruction consisted mainly of six lectures given on military subjects. Have had no recitations in regulations, and seldom in tactics, it being difficult to get the cadet officers at any time for the purpose without dispensing with drill.

Lieut. A. Pickering, Second Infantry, has continued on duty since my last inspection, but his detail expires with the present college year. At the time of his reporting for duty at this university in 1888 he found that a military organization had been partially effected by the students, but that, with the exception of three or four, none had had any military training. The organization the first year was about sixty-five strong. Their equipment consisted of sixty stands of old-pattern Springfield rifles, caliber .45, State property. He took immediate steps to procure the present equipment of United States arms. The enlistment then was entirely voluntary. The second year the strength of the corps was about twenty more than in the first. His efforts were from the first directed towards securing compulsory attendance. He went before the board of trustees in person and represented the necessity for compulsory attendance, and finally secured the enactment of the present regulations which requires all members of the freshmen and preparatory classes to attend military drill, unless specially excused by the president for cause. Under this rule he had at the beginning of this year an enrollment of about 160, which, from various causes, has up to the present been reduced to 121. The enlistment is for two years, which will have the effect of bringing into the department next year a large number of sophomores.

He renews his recommendation of last year that a non-commissioned officer be detailed at each college to assist the military instructor and in caring for the United States property; also that an allotment of a small portion per capita be made from the income from the land grant received to assist in procuring uniforms for the cadets.

The names of the following students were submitted, having shown special interest in the military course: L. D. Crain, C. M. Bivins, A. C. Wright, and W. C. Wickersham, the last named a senior and the others juniors. The physical condition of the first two cadets is excellent.

The battalion consists of a drum corps and three companies. The marching was fair, but more attention should be paid to guides and distances. The cadets require setting-up drill, and the officers more instruction in details.

The rifles are in good condition and well cared for.

The drill of the two artillery detachments was excellent, and the saber drill very fair.

There is one dormitory, which will accommodate about 90 students, but no system of inspection or roll call is required.

Lieut. Pickering's detail expires September 1 of this year. He has been in every way satisfactory to the president and faculty—so much so that an effort was made to retain him another year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, May 14, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the military department of the Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa, made by me May 14, 1891, in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 56, dated Headquarters Department of the Platte, May 7, 1891:

Name of institution?—State University of Iowa.

Location?—Iowa City, Iowa.

Established?—September 19, 1860.

Government, in whom vested?—Board of regents and faculty.

Requirements of law met?—Yes.

Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.

Endowment?—Act of Congress, 1840, two townships.

Establishment of military department?—In 1874.

Name of military professor?—First Lieut. G. W. Read, Fifth Cavalry.

Assumed duties?—July 1, 1889.

Suitable for position?—Yes.

Member of faculty?—Yes.

Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.

Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Three hours in fall and spring; five hours in winter terms.

What other duties are performed by him?—None.

Does he receive any extra compensation?—No.

Number of students, capacity for?—In collegiate and professional departments 1,000.

Students in attendance?—In collegiate department 366, including resident graduates and those enrolled in other departments.

Students in military department?—One hundred and forty-eight.

Students?—Males, 209; females, 89.

Military course compulsory?—Yes; except in exceptional cases, excused by the president and faculty.

On what classes?—On all in collegiate department.

Uniform, and condition of?—Dark blue blouses, trousers, and cap; condition good; furnished by students.

Military organization of students?—Four companies, a band, and two gun detachments.

Method of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers?—

Non-commissioned officers are appointed by the military professor, with approval of the president; commissioned officers are commissioned by the governor.

Number of companies?—Four.

Artillery, practical instruction?—Manual of the piece and mechanical maneuvers.

Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.

Field and staff officers?—Military professor acts as field officer.

Company officers?—Infantry: Four captains, four first and four second lieutenants. Artillery: One captain and one first lieutenant.

Drills and kind per week?—During fall and spring term, three infantry and one artillery; during winter term, four infantry and one artillery.

Lectures delivered on military subjects?—Yes; ten were delivered during winter term.

Military essays?—Yes; by students of the senior class.

Text-books used?—Upton's Infantry Tactics and Artillery Tactics.

Military books in library?—Hawley's Operations of War, Maynes' Fire Tactics, Wilhelm's Military Dictionary, Jomini's Art of War, Livermore's Kriegspiel, Totten's Strategos, Graham's Studies in New Infantry Tactics, Military Sketching and Reconnoissance, Shaw's Attack and Defense, Wolseley's Pocket Book, Problems in Direct Fire, and a number of war histories, etc. Several new books have been ordered, including Winthrop's Military Law, Maude's Organization and Tactics, etc.

Small-arms target practice?—Two practices during the year. No range available for regular practice.

Artillery target practice?—None.

Muskets, number of?—One hundred and seventy-three cadet rifles, caliber .45.

Used only by students?—Yes.

Property of?—The United States.

Condition of?—Very good.

Guns, number of?—Two 6-pounder brass guns.

Accouterments, number and condition?—One hundred and seventy-three sets; in fair condition.

United States property well cared for?—Yes; kept in armory under lock and key, neatly and carefully arranged.

Drill ground adequate?—Not extensive, but adequate for the purpose, and convenient to the armory.

Number of military buildings?—Two.

Number of other buildings?—Six, with two in process of construction.

Any military camping?—None.

Marches for instruction?—None.

I reviewed the battalion of cadets, commanded by the military instructor, consisting of an adjutant, quartermaster, band of 14 men and drum-major, and Company A, 3 officers and 27 men; Company B, 3 officers and 26 men; Company C, 2 officers and 24 men, and Company

Remarks.

D, 3 officers and 24 men, which, with the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and color sergeant, made a total of 14 commissioned officers and 119 non-commissioned officers and privates. The march past of this battalion was most excellent and accurate. Distances were well preserved and company alignments remarkably good.

The battalion was thoroughly instructed in the form of inspection, which followed the review, and their arms were found in excellent condition, save a very few guns where a very slight rust had formed in the barrels. These guns are kept in the armory under lock and key, and are regularly cleaned by the janitor of that building. Many of the belts and cartridge boxes were scratched, and showed the need of more careful attention.

The drill of each company in the school of the company and of the battalion in the skirmish drill and school of the battalion can be pronounced excellent, the vim and enthusiasm as well as the military bearing, accuracy of cadence and of length of step I have never seen surpassed in any similar organization. The artillery detachment or platoon under command of its cadet captain was drilled in the manual of the piece and firing, showing marked proficiency. The blank cartridges were used in this and also in the skirmish drill.

To foregoing statement, as also the fact that Lieutenant Read possesses the entire respect, confidence, and support of all his associates at this university, nothing can be added in his commendation.

At the review, the inspection, and in witnessing the various drills, I was accompanied by President Charles Schaeffer, who evinced great interest in each maneuver, and expressed himself highly gratified with the results derived by his students from military training.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
Major Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

CORNELL COLLEGE, IOWA.

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, May 13, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the military department of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, made May 13, 1891, in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 56, dated Headquarters Department of the Platte, May 7, 1891:

Name of institution?—Cornell College.

Location?—Mount Vernon, Linn County, Iowa.

Established?—In 1853 as a seminary, and 1857 as a college.

Government in whom vested?—A board of trustees and a faculty.

Requirements of law met?—Yes.

Religious denomination?—Methodist Episcopal.

Endowment?—Eighty thousand dollars.

Establishment of military department?—In 1872.

Name of military professor?—First Lieut. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery.

Assumed duties?—July 31, 1889.

Suitable for position?—Yes, gives entire satisfaction.

Member of faculty?—Yes.

Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.

Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Four during spring and fall terms.

No practical instruction in winter terms.

What other duties are performed by him?—Teaches logic.

Does he receive any extra compensation?—Thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents per term.

Number of students, capacity for?—Eight hundred.

Students in attendance?—Four hundred and thirty-five.

Students in military department?—One hundred and ninety-seven.

Students?—Males, 222; females, 213.

Military course compulsory?—Yes.

On what classes?—All, except seniors who are privates in the spring term.

Uniform, and condition of?—Light gray cloth. In good condition.

Military organization of students?—Band and six companies, forming an infantry battalion.

Method of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers?—

On the recommendation of the military professor, approved by the faculty.

Number of companies?—Six.

Artillery, practical instruction?—None.
 Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
 Field and staff officers?—One major, adjutant, and quartermaster.
 Company officers?—Six captains, six first and six second lieutenants.
 Drills and kind, per week?—Four drills per week in fall and spring. Kinds, squad drill, company, skirmish, battalion, bayonet exercise, guard mountings, laying out camps, reviews, dress parades, and inspections.
 Lectures delivered on military subjects?—Twelve in winter term.
 Military essays?—By the students of the senior class.
 Text-books used?—Upton's Infantry Tactics.
 Military books in library?—Seventy-eight volumes of military histories and biographies, also the Records of the Rebellion published by the War Department, and a set of War Department maps.
 Small-arms target practice?—Held on Saturdays, the latter part of May.
 Artillery target practice?—None.
 Muskets, number of?—Two hundred and fifty; caliber .45.
 Used only by students?—Yes.
 Property of?—The United States.
 Condition?—Very good.
 Non-commissioned officers' swords?—Twenty.
 Metallic ball cartridges?—Twenty-nine hundred, caliber .45.
 Paper targets?—Fifty.
 Pastors, white?—Two thousand.
 Pastors, black?—One thousand.
 Accouterments, number and condition?—Two hundred and fifty. In good condition, except a few waist belts worn out in service.
 United States property well cared for?—Yes. That not in the hands of students being kept in storeroom.
 Drill ground adequate?—Six and one-half acres, recent purchase.
 Number of military buildings?—None.
 Number of other buildings?—Five.
 Any military camping?—None.
 Marches for instruction?—None.

Remarks.

I reviewed the battalion, composed of companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, and band of twenty musicians, Cornell Cadets, under the command of the military professor, First Lieut. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery. The review was conducted as prescribed in the tactics, and was a most creditable one, showing that the battalion had received careful instruction in that ceremony. After the review the battalion was wheeled into column of companies, and ranks opened and a minute inspection was made, at which the muskets, accouterments, and clothing were found in very good condition, except that the cadets in Company F were not in uniform.

The companies were drilled separately by the cadet officers in the manual of arms and school of the company, and showed fair proficiency considering the absence of a drill hall. The battalion skirmish drill commanded by Lieut. Howe was excellent. For want of practice the battalion did only fairly well in the school of the battalion. I am informed that during the remainder of this month and June especial attention will be given the school of the battalion.

The cadets at Cornell College are a fine-looking and healthy body of young men, of soldierly and courteous bearing.

The proficiency of the band reflects credit upon all connected with the military department of this institution.

Lieut. Howe is especially well fitted for his duties, and is mentioned in the highest terms by the president of the college, Rev. William F. King.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
 Major Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

DENVER, COLO., May 16, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
 Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Kansas State Agricultural College, made May 14 and 15, 1891, in compliance with letter of instructions, dated Headquarters Department of the Missouri, May 4, 1891:

The Kansas State Agricultural College is beautifully located on high ground about one mile from the city of Manhattan, and was established in 1863.

The college receives the benefit of the land-grant act of July 2, 1862, and the interest from the endowment fund, amounting to \$32,000, meets all the expenses of the institution. It also receives, under the act of Congress approved March 7, 1887, \$15,000 each year for the maintenance of an agricultural experiment station. The State, as required by law, provides for the necessary buildings and expenses in the management of the funds. The buildings already erected by the State are valued at \$131,000, and consist of the college, chemical laboratory, mechanics' hall, horticultural hall, horticultural and entomological laboratory, and museum building. The museum building contains the armory and drill hall and is sometimes designated as the armory. There is no military building.

The college is provided with a full corps of professors, assistants, foremen, etc., and is well equipped as an industrial school, except iron shops, for which an appropriation has been obtained. The library of the institution contains about 11,000 volumes, of which 361 are upon military subjects.

The government of the college is vested in a board of regents, six of whom are appointed by the governor of the State. The president of the college, who is chosen by the board of regents, is *ex officio* a member and also secretary of that body. The institution is nonsectarian. The requirements of law (R. S., 1225, 1269) are met, the institution having the capacity to educate at the same time at least 150 male students.

The institution is purely a scientific and agricultural college. The departments of instruction are logic and political economy, chemistry and mineralogy, horticulture and entomology, botany, mathematics, industrial art and designing, book-keeping and telegraphy, English language and literature, household economy and hygiene, sewing, mechanics and engineering, music, printing, military science and tactics, history and constitutional law, agriculture, veterinary science, physics.

The students are divided into post-graduate, fourth year, third year, second year, first year, and special course students. The degree of bachelor of science is conferred upon all students who complete the full course of four years and sustain all examinations.

The expenses of students at the college are small. Tuition is free, and ordinary expenses, not including clothing or traveling expenses, range from \$100 to \$200 per year.

The president of the college is George T. Fairchild, A. M., to whom I reported upon my arrival at the college and who afforded me every facility for the performance of my duty. The professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Twenty-third Infantry, a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1875. The military department was first established in 1866. From 1870 to 1881 there was no officer of the Army on duty at the college. The detail has been continuous since 1881.

Lieut. Bolton assumed his duties at the college September 11, 1890. He enjoys the confidence of the authorities and is well qualified for the position he holds. He is a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments. He is not commandant of cadets, that position not being recognized at this institution.

The professor of military science resides near the institution, and devotes on an average three hours per week to his military duties. In addition to his military duties he is instructor in mathematics and receives extra compensation at the rate of \$300 per year. He is properly supported by the authorities. All rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., in the military department are made by the military professor after having been approved by the president.

The military course is popular with the students and satisfactory to the faculty and regents. The military department is perhaps as efficient as it can be at an institution of this kind. The military course is entirely voluntary. When once taken, however, in any term of the four years' course it must be continued until the end of the term.

The discipline of the college is excellent. The punishments for misconduct are reprimands, suspension, and dismissal. There are no specific punishments for the military department.

The institution is prepared to teach annually 600 students. The number in attendance this year has been 500, 320 males and 180 females. The number of students in the military department is 98 and their average age 19 years.

The course of instruction in the military department is both theoretical and practical, and all instruction is given by the professor of military science and tactics personally. The theoretical instruction occupies one hour, and the practical instruction two hours, per week. Theoretical instruction is given by recitations and lectures, and is, as far as practicable, systematic and progressive. In the second year thirty-two lectures are given on military science, which all male students are required to attend. The theoretical course in drill regulations is not yet satisfactory, owing to want of text books and proper facilities for recitations. These recitations are entirely voluntary. The practical instruction this year has not included every-

thing in the "course of instruction" prescribed by existing orders. In artillery, saber exercise and target practice have necessarily been omitted. No instruction has been given in the duty of sentinels and castrametation. The latter is impracticable.

The number of drills since last annual inspection has been, infantry 68, signal 19, and artillery 19. Small-arms target practice has also been had with satisfactory results. The practical course has not yet been completed. The number of military recitations has been 24, and of military lectures 22. Ten lectures are still to be given to complete the course. There are no text books in use by the students, and instruction in drill regulations, Army regulations, and the elementary principles of the art of war has been given by lectures.

The facilities for military instruction are fairly good. The college campus affords an excellent drill ground, and the gymnasium, which is heated by steam, is used as drill hall in bad weather. A suitable range has been obtained for small-arms target practice. There are no facilities for mounted drill.

Practice or instruction in the prescribed ceremonies has been limited to two reviews and inspections of the battalion. Guard duty is not performed, and there have been no marches for instruction or military camping. There are no roll-calls, except for drills, and no inspections. New recruits are practiced without arms for about two weeks, but never in the "setting up" exercises.

The college is supplied by the United States with 150 cadet rifles, Springfield model, caliber .45; 150 sets of accouterments, and two 3-inch rifled guns without caissons. The ordnance stores were received at various times between 1881 and 1888. They were generally in good condition as to repair, and are properly stored and cared for. The only unserviceable property consists of a few belts, which will soon be exchanged. No United States property has been lost or destroyed.

The ammunition received this year consisted of 100 blank cartridges for artillery, and 1,000 ball and 1,000 blank cartridges for rifles.

The military organization consists of a battalion of four or six companies, according to the number of students in the military department. The battalion staff consists of an adjutant and a sergeant-major. Each company is officered by one captain, one first sergeant, one sergeant, and four corporals, and the artillery detachment by one captain and two sergeants. The cannoneers are taken from the battalion. There is a college band, but it does not belong to the battalion. The band volunteers its services upon occasions of ceremony. There is no select company for special drill.

The national flag, only, is carried by the battalion.

The officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the professor of military science and tactics, with the approval of the president, and from those students longest at the college.

The uniform consists of a dark blue blouse, with the State button, and forage cap. The cap ornament is a brass wreath encircling the letters "K. S. A. C." in white metal. Any kind of trousers may be worn. The uniforms are furnished by the college and are worn only at drill.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion, which was commanded by Lieut. Bolton. The ceremony of the review was very creditably rendered. At inspection the arms and accouterments were found to be clean and serviceable. There were present at inspection 7 officers, 12 sergeants, 23 corporals, and 54 privates; absent, 1 corporal and 1 private.

After the inspection the battalion was drilled by Lieut. Bolton in the manual of arms, and a few battalion movements were executed. While there is much room for improvement, the drill was all that could be expected, considering the very limited time allotted to military exercises at the institution.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 25, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, made on the 25th instant, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War from the Adjutant-General's Office of the 16th instant.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1878, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. C. D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry, who has been on duty since September 1, 1890. He resides in Lexington, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

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The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees, represented by an executive committee.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with all the rights and privileges of other members.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the professor of military science, subject to the approval of the president.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is arrest and extra drill. A new system is now under consideration.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on all but the senior class and certain members of the normal department.

Facilities for military instruction comprise infantry and artillery arms, accouterments, and equipments, and annual encampment and target practice.

The average number of students during the past year has been, females, 100; males, 200; total, 300.

Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 160 under military instruction, 80 per cent of the entire number.

The average daily attendance at drill has been 130. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by arrest and extra drill.

The students were organized into a battalion of four companies during the first part of the term, but at date of inspection of three companies.

The uniform consists of a double-breasted sack coat and trousers of cadet gray, dark blue forage cap, and is worn whenever under practical military instruction and at such other times as the cadets may elect.

At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in very good condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were not under shelter, but in serviceable condition.

During the past year there have been one hundred and forty infantry drills, twenty-five artillery drills, and twelve ceremonies.

Theoretical instruction has been given by thirty recitations in infantry tactics, twelve in artillery tactics, and four lectures on the subject of guard duty and the organization of the Army.

The military professor is not employed by the college.

The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is satisfactory.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It is not known whether a copy has been sent to the Adjutant-General of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year have not yet been determined.

Remarks. The military department of this college is in very fair condition, and the indications are that some improvement will take place during the ensuing year. A serious drawback to its development has been a mistaken notion in respect to the duties of the military professor, for, without extending his authority beyond that of the other professors, he has been expected to and did for a time assume a much greater responsibility than they for the discipline of the students. This resulted in no good, but on the other hand excited a feeling of hostility which might well have been avoided. In an institution where the military department is on the same footing as the other departments of instruction no more should be expected of the military professor than of any other professor, and it is a mistake, in my judgment, to assume more either voluntarily or by request. Therefore, an army officer who for any purpose becomes a proctor outside of his department generally ends in forfeiting the good opinion of the professors as well as the students. Whenever it is proposed to extend the responsibility of the military professor beyond that of the other professors his authority over the students should be extended in a corresponding degree, and neither his orders nor the penalties he may, within reasonable limits, impose should be subject to reversal by anyone else. Lieut. Clay, while accepting the position of president of the dormitory board, has wisely declined to conduct check-roll calls, or to make domiciliary visits, except the other professors take a turn about. He confines his efforts to the maintenance of discipline while the cadets are under his control, although not withholding his assistance from the college management on all proper occasions. The battalion, eighty-seven strong, not including twenty absentees, was reviewed and inspected and exercised in battalion and company drill and in artillery drill, and presented a very creditable appearance. The annual encampment will follow, during which it is proposed to instruct the cadets in outpost duty, the duties of the camp, target practice, etc.

Lieut. Clay was very highly commended for his zeal and general management of the military department, and I am satisfied that he will do well.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
Major, Inspector-General.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Report of an inspection of the military department of the Louisiana State University, made by Capt. C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, assistant inspector-general, on June 2, 1891, in compliance with letter of instructions from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 23, 1891.

Location?—Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge, La.

Date of establishment?—January 2, 1860.

Endowments?—Fourteen thousand five hundred dollars from General Government, supplemented by State appropriation of \$10,000.

Buildings?—Buildings formerly used by United States garrison, four barrack buildings, and other detached buildings, all brick. Barracks are crowded.

Equipment?—The college is provided with a full corps of professors, assistants, etc., and is well equipped as an agricultural and mechanical college.

Government, in whom vested?—A board of supervisors, appointed by the governor, and of which the governor is president, and the president of the college an *ex-officio* member.

Religious denomination?—Nonsectarian.

Requirements of law met? (R. S. 1225, 1260.)—Yes.

Departments of instruction?—English, mathematics, French and German, Greek and Latin, agriculture, military science, and tactics.

Collegiate course?—

Collegiate department.

	Course in agriculture.	Course in mechanics.	Literary course.	Commercial course.
IV.	Algebra and geometry 5	Algebra and geometry 5	Algebra and geometry 5	Bookkeeping 10
	English 5	English 5	English 5	English 5
	French 5	French 5	English 5	Commercial arithmetic 5
	Elementary physics, first term 5	Elementary physics, first term 5	Latin 5	
	Botany, second term 5	Botany, second term 5	Greek 5	
	Military tactics 1	Military tactics 1	Military tactics 1	
	Trigonometry and surveying, first term 5	Trigonometry and surveying, first term 5	Trigonometry and surveying, first term 5	
	Analytical geometry, second term 5	Analytical geometry, second term 5	Analytical geometry, second term 5	
	French 5	French 5	Latin 5	
	Zoölogy, second term 5	Zoölogy, first term 5	Greek 5	
III.	Chemistry 5	Chemistry 5	Chemistry 5	
	Botany, second term 2	Projection drawing, theory and plates, first term 5		
	Chemistry 6	Drawing and shop work, second term 8		
	Projection drawing, theory and plates, first term 5			
	Drawing and shop work, second term 8			
	Agriculture 5	Mechanics 5	Latin 3	
	Analytical chemistry 3	Calculus 3	Greek 5	
	Entomology, first term 5	Drawing and architecture, first term 2	French 5	
	Horticulture, second term 5	Roads and bridge construction 3	English literature 5	
	Veterinary science 3	German 5	Zoölogy, first term 5	
II.	Drawing and architecture, first term 2	English literature 5	Botany, second term 5	
	Roads and bridge construction, second term 2			
	English literature 5			

Collegiate department—Continued.

Course in agriculture.	Course in mechanics.	Literary course.	Commercial courses.
Agriculture 3 Agricultural chemistry 3 Physics 3 Geology, first term 3 Mineralogy, second term 3 Horticulture 3 Veterinary science 3 General history and logic, first term 3 English history and political economy, second term 3 Military science 2 English thesis 2	Civil engineering 5 Physics 3 Geology, first term 3 Mineralogy, second term 3 German 3 General history and logic, first term 3 English history and political economy, second term 3 Military science 2 English thesis 2	Greek 3 French 5 Physics 5 Geology, first term 3 Mineralogy, second term 3 General history and logic, first term 3 English history and political economy, second term 3 Military science 2 English thesis 2	

President?—James W. Nicholson, A. M.

Students and classes?—One hundred and fifty students; five classes: Senior, junior, sophomores, freshmen, and subfreshmen.

Discipline?—Good.

Expenses?—One hundred and seventy-six dollars per student per year.

Date military department established?—Eighteen hundred and sixty.

Has the detail been continuous since?—No.

Professor of military science and tactics?—Second Lieut. H. P. McCain, Eighth Infantry.

Date assumed duties?—March 8, 1889.

Suitable for position?—Most suitable.

Number of hours per week to military duties?—Two for theoretical, five for drill.

Receive proper support from authorities?—Yes.

What encouragement given to military department?—In this, that the professor of military science and tactics has sole control, and is supported.

Interest manifested by faculty?—Good.

Is the department popular with the students?—Yes.

Satisfactory to the faculty?—Yes.

Efficient as it should be?—Yes.

General Orders, 15, Headquarters of the Army, 1890.

Does the professor of military science and tactics reside at or near the institution?—Yes.

When in the performance of his military duties does he appear in proper uniform?—Yes.

In his relations to the institution does he observe the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty?—Yes.

Does he perform other than military duties at the institution, and what compensation, if any, does he receive therefor?—No.

Are all rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., as indicated, made and promulgated by the professor?—Yes.

Does he enforce proper military discipline at all times as required?—Yes.

Upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duties does he require the students to appear in the prescribed uniform?—Yes, at all times in uniform.

Is the course of instruction both theoretical and practical?—Yes.

Does theoretical instruction occupy at least one hour and practical at least two hours per week?—Yes.

Does the practical instruction embrace everything required under the head "Course of Instruction" on page 2 of the general order, and both for infantry and artillery?—Yes, except saber exercise. In addition to above instruction—foot reconnaissance.

Specify any omissions?—Saber exercise.

Does the instruction include the duty of sentinels and castrametation?—Yes.

Is instruction given by the instructor personally, or under his immediate supervision?—Yes.

Is theoretical instruction given by the professor, and by recitations and lectures,

and does it include a systematic and progressive course in the subjects mentioned in the general order?—Yes.

Are the quarterly reports duly rendered and in the required form?—Yes.

Are copies of all reports and correspondence retained?—Yes.

Is copy of graduation report duly furnished the adjutant-general of the State?—Yes.

Is the professor of military science a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments or professors?—Yes.

Is he provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors?—Yes.

How many students is the institution prepared to teach annually?—From 150 up to 300.

Number of students in attendance, 150; males, 150; females, none.

Number of students in military department, 150; seniors, 8; juniors, 8; sophomores, 16; freshmen, 28; subfreshmen, 90.

Average age of the students in military department?—Seventeen.

How many of the students live at the institution?—All. Baton Rouge students (35) take meals in town.

Of those in the military department?—All.

Is the military course of instruction compulsory upon all undergraduate students?—Yes.

Who are excused?—None.

Methods of military instruction?—Making out papers, recitations in regulations and tactics, art of war (Mercur). Lectures at such times as are naturally suggested in the progress of the course. Details of discipline.

Does this work occupy the whole time of the professor?—Yes.

Facilities for military instruction?—Ample.

How many volumes on military subjects in library of institution?—One hundred and twenty-five.

What are the text books for each class?—Upton's Infantry Tactics for freshmen; Art of War (Mercur) for senior.

What campaigns have the students studied?—None.

Any military essays by students?—No.

Number of military recitations since last annual inspection?—Forty.

Number of military lectures since last annual inspection?—Six.

Number of drills: infantry 146; cavalry, none; artillery 16; since last annual inspection, 162.

Any instructions in Army regulations?—Yes.

In use of Army forms and blanks?—Yes.

In methods of requisition and supply?—Yes.

In the elementary principles of the art of war?—Yes.

Estimating distances?—Yes.

Time allotted different studies at the institution?—From two to five hours per week.

Value given different studies?—All equal.

What value has military course in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation?—Equal to any.

Are the zeal and acquisition of knowledge in the military department satisfactory?—Yes.

Messing?—Mess hall, conducted by a contractor, under military discipline.

Dormitories?—All cadets lodge in barracks, but are too much crowded.

What facilities for indoor drill?—Broad galleries around the four barrack buildings.

For small-arms target practice?—Sufficient in low water. Target range up to present has been under water.

For gallery practice?—Good.

For artillery practice?—Good.

For signaling?—Very little time.

Gymnasium?—None.

Armory?—Good substantial brick.

Number of muskets?—100 United States, 80 State.

Number of accouterments, sets?—100 United States, 100 State.

Field guns?—Two 3-inch.

Field guns properly housed?—Yes.

Covered with paulins?—Yes.

Artillery implements?—Sufficient for two pieces.

Artillery harness?—None.

Ammunition?—Two thousand carbine ball cartridges; 100 cartridges for 3-inch rifle; 300 friction primers.

When were the ordnance stores received?—September, 1890; ammunition received March, 1891.

How stored and cared for?—In brick building; an old soldier in charge.

Condition as to repair and cleanliness?—Excellent.

Any unserviceable United States property?—None.

Has any United States property been lost or destroyed?—No.

Military organization?—Battalion of four companies, fully officered, except there are no corporals. The companies are assigned one each to the four barrack buildings, which has secured good results. Officers held responsible for all disorders.

Uniform?—Cadet gray, blouse and trousers; no full dress, it having been found too expensive for poorer classes.

Method of appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers?—By the president on recommendation of professor of military science and tactics. Orders promulgating same issued by professor of military science and tactics.

From what class are commissioned officers appointed?—Senior and junior.

Non-commissioned officers?—Sophomore and freshman.

How is the band organized and maintained?—No band, except colored drummer and fifer.

Flags: National, 1; State, 0; college, 1.

Is the professor of military science commandant of cadets?—Yes.

In fact as well as in name?—Yes.

Is there a separate artillery company?—No.

Select company for special drill?—No.

What practice or instruction in cavalry tactics?—None.

What roll calls are there?—Reveille, three for meals, tattoo, all class formations, inspections, and taps.

Camp equipage?—None.

Military camping?—None.

Marches for instruction?—None.

Is any guard duty performed?—Yes.

Has each student walked post?—Yes.

Do the students march to any duty other than drill?—To all duties.

What are the punishments for misconduct, etc.?—Demerits, confinement to quarters under the officer of the day, arrest, walking extra tours on Saturdays, deprivation of privileges, and dismissal.

What is the aptitude of the students for military instruction?—Good.

What is their interest therein?—Good.

How long are new students exercised without arms?—From three to four weeks.

How long are they practiced in the "setting up" exercises?—Three to four weeks and mainly on stormy days.

How often are these exercises recurred to?—On stormy days.

Are all students frequently practiced therein?—Yes.

What practice or instruction in grand or minor tactics?—None.

What practice or instruction in each of the prescribed ceremonies?—Guard mounting twice a week; parade and inspection as often as is necessary to efficiency.

How often is there dress parade?—Once a week.

Reviews, how often?—No reviews.

Monthly inspection of the battalion?—No.

Weekly inspection of companies, under arms, every Saturday?—No duties on Saturday.

What other inspections?—Inspection of arms after each drill, quarters once daily.

Is the number of inspections reported made enough for thorough efficiency?—Yes.

Guard mounting, how often?—Twice a week.

Hospital?—A good one.

What medical attendance have students?—Surgeon elected by board of supervisors.

Condition of office, records, etc.?—Good.

What improvements are needed in the military department?—None.

Suggestions of president?—That the garrison grounds at Baton Rouge be turned over to the State of Louisiana for college purposes.

Suggestions of military professor?—None.

Review and critical inspection of battalion, and remarks thereon?—Battalion in most excellent shape; arms clean; accouterments not, boys have not the time necessary to keep them so; clothing good; battalion and company movements well and steadily performed; quarters clean and well ventilated. All showing care on the part of all concerned.

Number and grade of present and absent?—Present: 4 captains, 5 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, 4 first sergeants, 12 sergeants, 1 sergeant-major, 1 musician, 103 privates; total, 134. Sixteen boys had left during the last few weeks preceding my visit to teach school during the coming vacation of the college.

All connected with the college, from the president down, did all in their power to make my stay pleasant, to assist me in the performance of my official duties, and have me fully understand the working of the college in all its branches.

The buildings are much out of repair and steps should be taken to remedy this. The president explained that the State's tenure seemed so uncertain so long as the garrison was not turned over to them in fee simple, that they were unwilling to spend the money to put it in repair. I would recommend that if it is not the intention of the Government to regarrison this post, that it be turned over to the State of Louisiana for the purposes of this college, under such restrictions as may seem best. A fixed tenure and certainty of occupation would do much to advance the interests of the school, and the work being done there is entitled to all consideration from the Government.

At this and all colleges visited there is much complaint of the breaking of the firing pins in the cadet muskets, some of them breaking into as many as three pieces. This complaint is so universal that I believe the cause is due to bad workmanship or bad metal in this particular part of the gun.

If it were possible, in view of the probable increase of cadets at West Point, to endow each military college, where there is an Army officer detailed, with one appointment to West Point in each year, to be open to the competition of these boys, under such legal restrictions as may in the wisdom of Congress seem best, it would, I believe, be a most excellent and beneficial measure. They belong to the class of young men from whom the choice would naturally be made; and by the third year, say, of their course, they would have developed an aptitude for military life that would render a choice easy, and would be more than well prepared for an entrance to West Point. These schools should have this incentive, not only for the great benefit I believe such an endowment would be to them, but they would seem to be the natural nursery for West Point, and are fully entitled to this recognition from the General Government for the good they are accomplishing.

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. MINER,
Captain, Twenty-second Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

BANGOR, ME., June 5, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection, which I have just made, of the military department of Maine State College, located at Orono, Me.

There have been 96 students in attendance during the term just closing—95 males and 1 female. Of this number 92 were in the military department. The 3 males who did not attend were excused on account of physical disability. The military course is compulsory on all who are fit to take it.

The department is in charge of First Lieut. E. E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry. He entered upon his duties in the month of July, 1888, and this term will close his detail. In addition to his military duties he has been the instructor in mathematics, but without extra compensation. His services have been entirely satisfactory to the president and faculty, and they part with him with many regrets.

He has the student body organized into a battalion of two companies.

Field and staff: 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster.

Each company has 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants.

The uniform consists of the fatigue cap of dark blue with college emblem, the dark-blue blouse and light-blue trousers, facings of red.

The military department is given three hours per week.

The men move with a good bearing and present a very creditable appearance indeed.

The reports show a fair attendance at drills, lectures, etc.

The record of target practice indicates that many of them promise to become excellent shots. The grounds adjoining the college offer a fair range up to 500 yards. Eighty-eight of the members of the battalion have gone through the course of rifle practice.

The property of the United States now in hand consists of 120 cadet rifles, caliber .45; 17 non-commissioned officers' swords; 120 sets of accouterments.

This property is well cared for and in good condition.

It seems to be the intention of the authorities here to execute their compact with the Government in its fullest extent.

In closing this report I desire to say that Lieut. Hatch has shown such tact and skill in the management of his department here that I wish to mention him as well

fitted for a second detail if it should be found expedient to detail him to college duty again after he has served some time with his own organization.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 22, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Maryland Agricultural College, Prince George's County, Md., made the 19th instant, in accordance with instructions of Special Orders No. 119, paragraph 5, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1888, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. A. B. Scott, Sixth Infantry, who has been on duty since October 11, 1888. He resides within the college and always wears his uniform.

The institution is non-sectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of 17 trustees and a faculty of 9 professors.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, and is also acting professor of mathematics and drawing. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor and the president of the college. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is controlled by the military professor, subject to the approval of the president.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory upon all not physically disqualified. Facilities for military instruction comprise an armory, but no drill hall; the corridors are used in bad weather for limited drill movements.

The average number of students during the past year has been: Females, none; males, 42; total, 42. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 46 under military instruction during the year. The average daily attendance at drill, 35. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by arrest in rooms and reprimands.

The students are organized into one company, comprising 1 captain, 1 lieutenant and adjutant, 2 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant and quartermaster, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, and the remainder are privates.

The uniform consists of the gray West Point uniform, except helmets and dress hats, with cap and undress uniform, and is required only to be worn when formed for military purposes under arms. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. There were 43 present; absent, 3.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in excellent condition. There are no guns, carriages, implements, nor equipments. In 1888 the guns, etc., were turned in and none have been drawn since.

During the past year there have been ninety infantry drills, no artillery drills, no ceremonies, except a weekly inspection, no signaling nor castrametation; eight target practices on a 100-foot range (reduced cartridges).

Theoretical instruction has been given by twenty-nine recitations in tactics and by twenty-two lectures on administration and organization of the army, military law, field and siege fortifications, art of war, outpost duty, etc.

The military professor is also employed by the college as professor of mathematics and drawing, for which he receives \$500 per annum. He is commandant of cadets.

The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is excellent. The commandant has been given sufficient control to regulate the manner of forming and marching to mess and to preserve good order within the buildings and grounds.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have all been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are kept on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have all been reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The name of the most distinguished student in military science during the year is Cadet Capt. F. P. Veitch, Prince George's County, Md.

This college was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1856 as an agricultural college. It receives State aid to the amount of \$6,000 and an annual income of over \$6,000 from the United States endowment under the act of July 2, 1862, supplemented by the college act of August 30, 1890, by an additional income of \$15,000, etc.

By the establishment of a branch for colored students, at Princess Anne, Somerset County, this college receives the entire allotment to Maryland under the act of August 30, 1890, and the funds are apportioned to the branch upon the same basis that the public-school funds of the State are shared by the white and colored races. It is not known, however, whether the acts of July 2, 1862, and of August 30, 1890, are complied with by the colored branch so far as concerns the requirements for military instruction.

The college in Prince George's County needs buildings, particularly a spacious gymnasium, that could be utilized for drill purposes in bad weather and for gallery practice at all seasons. Considering the very liberal benefactions of the United States, the least the State could do would be to supply the necessary buildings to properly carry into effect the generous intent of the General Government.

An agricultural experiment station is attached to this college, and is maintained with the liberality usual to such institutions.

Every reasonable encouragement is given the military department; the allowance of time, however, is not sufficient to carry out all the requirements of General Order 26 of 1891, such as guard duty or the instruction of sentinels, signalling or castrametation, artillery drill, etc.

A target range of at least 500 yards should be established, where all the cadets could be instructed in marksmanship.

With their limited facilities, however, I found this company of cadets exceedingly well instructed in infantry drill, thereby manifesting the zeal and ability of the military professor and commandant, Lieut. A. B. Scott, Sixth Infantry.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain Fifth Cavalry, Inspector.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MARYLAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Thomas Fell, LL. D., president, made the 3d instant, in accordance with instructions of Special Orders No. 119, paragraph 5, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1884, and the chair is now filled by Second Lieut. R. H. Noble, First Infantry, who has been on duty since September 10, 1890. He resides in Annapolis, near the college, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is non-sectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of governors and a faculty of twelve professors.

The military professor is a member of the faculty and lecturer on international and constitutional law, for which he does not receive any additional compensation. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor, subject to the approval of the president of the college. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is controlled by the military professor.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory, except where a student is physically disqualified after a medical examination. Facilities for military instruction comprise a small armory and good drill grounds; a drill hall is very much needed for use in bad weather.

The average number of students during the past year has been: Females, none; males, 110; total, 110. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 100 under military instruction, 90 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill, 90. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits, loss of privileges, and suspension.

The students are organized into a battalion of three companies, fully officered. The uniform consists of a dark-blue cap, dress coat and trousers of gray cloth, modified from the West Point pattern, and is worn for drill and recitation purposes, but not required otherwise. At inspection there was one student out of uniform. There were 75 present.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition; a large proportion of the arms are modern and new, but the cartridge boxes and belts are all old and worn. The guns and carriages were kept under shelter and in excellent condition, but there is no instruction in artillery.

During the past year there have been sixty infantry drills, no artillery drills, forty-six ceremonies, and forty-five recitations and lectures. No signaling nor castrametation. Target practice was had on the 100-yard range of the U. S. Naval Academy by the senior class, 6 men.

Theoretical instruction has been given in organization and administration, preparing of company reports, drill and army regulations, art and science of war, campaigns of Frederick the Great and Bonaparte.

The following property was found unserviceable; none presented.

The military professor is also employed by the faculty to teach French; he has also taught mathematics and law. He receives no compensation.

The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is excellent, appreciative, and full of encouragement, so far as the income of the college will allow.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have all been regularly rendered. Copies of these reports and of all correspondence are kept on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have all been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are Cadet Capt. and Adj. O. I. Yellott, Cadet Capt. Oscar Hurst, Cadet Capt. F. E. Daniels.

Remarks.	The facilities for military instruction at this college are so limited as to prevent in a great measure such compliance with General Order No. 26 of 1891 as the military professor might desire. The college is said to have labored under great financial privation for several years past, and it derives no money support from the United States, unless it has secured an allotment under the act of August 30, 1890. It also receives very little money support from the State of Maryland. As a consequence, the buildings are inadequate, particularly for military instruction and the inculcation of those habits most essential to military discipline. Lieut. Noble has only recently taken charge of the military department, but evinces every disposition to carry out, as far as practicable, all the requirements of the War Department. Attention is invited to the suggestion of President Fell that the detail of each officer be made for four instead of three years. It would be well, also, for the retiring officer to remain at least two weeks after his successor arrives to acquaint him fully with his duty and surroundings.
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Respectfully submitted.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain Fifth Cavalry, Inspector.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., June 1, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection, which I have just completed, of the military department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This institution is located at Amherst, Mass., and is a beneficiary by the land-grant act of 1862. The amount of that fund and the amount annually appropriated by the State were set forth in my annual report of last year. The amount that will come to this institution annually from the results of the act of August 30, 1890, has not yet been decided by the legislature of the State.

The military department is still in charge of First Lieut. L. W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry. There is an appreciable improvement in the department since my inspection of it one year ago.

In this connection I desire to say that the degree of success attained by Lieut. Cornish leads me to recall the fact that his three years' detail will expire in August, 1892. The school year opens the first week in September. I am convinced that it would be good administrative policy to continue Lieut. Cornish on duty here until September 15, although the officer who relieves him should be ordered to be at Amherst by the 31st of August.

The first six months' work of one of these positions is very dependent upon getting the proper directives at the start. These can be given in a few days by the outgoing officer.

The battalion is organized into four companies and a band of fifteen pieces. The field and staff consist of a cadet major, an adjutant, and a quartermaster. Each company has three commissioned officers.

The officers are all taken from the senior class and the non-commissioned officers from the junior class. The selections and appointments are determined by fitness and are made by the military professor with the consent and approval of the president of the college.

The president of the college is entirely satisfied with the military professor, and Lieut. Cornish informs me that his support from the president and faculty is all that can be asked.

The military department is given three hours per week for military instruction, and in addition he has a general inspection of the battalion every Saturday. Lectures on military organization, administration, etc., are delivered to the senior class once every week during the sessions of the college.

The property of the United States is generally in a fair condition. Some of the rifles are in need of minor parts, such as firing pins to replace those that have been broken, etc., but otherwise they are in good, serviceable condition. The guns, two 12-pounder brass pieces, two 8-inch siege mortars, and two mortar beds, are in good condition, and guns are carefully housed, but the carriages and limbers are in very poor condition. The fact is they are entirely unserviceable and should be broken up and the iron sent to Watertown Arsenal for use in the shops.

The military professor is anxious to get rifles to replace these old brass pieces, and also a modern machine gun of small caliber.

The rifle range is a fairly good one, and admits of practice up to and including 500 yards.

In conclusion, I desire to say that this institution means to discharge its obligation "to have military instruction" honestly and faithfully, and all the wishes of the military professor, to whom much discretion is left in the management of this department, are promptly and carefully considered by the president and faculty.

The military department at Amherst is in better condition to-day than at any of the other land-grant colleges in my inspection. Much of this may be due to the fact that the president (Goodell) has seen service himself and understands the requirements and necessities of that department better than those who have not had experience with armies in the field.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 20, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection, on May 5, of the military department at the Michigan Military Academy, located at Orchard Lake, Mich., made in accordance with instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

This academy is a private institution and was established in 1877, and is very complete in every respect. There are ten buildings, eight of which are used for military purposes. The drill hall was burned, but a new one will be erected soon. This college has received no land grant.

The academy has 160 students, all males; four only are under 15 years of age. They all live at the college and are members of the corps of cadets. They are organized into a battalion of four companies, with field, staff, and

band. The band can be converted into a bugle and drum corps when required. Commandant, First Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, professor of military science and tactics. Cadet-major, Tousey; adjutant. Lieut. Short; post graduates and aides to commandant. Non-commissioned staff: 1 sergeant major and 1 color sergeant. Band: 1 chief musician (citizen), 1 principal musician (second lieutenant), 1 drum major (sergeant), 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 18 privates.

	Companies.	Cap-tains.	Lieuten-ants.	Ser-geants.	Cor-porals.	Pri-vates.
A	-----	1	2	3	5	22
B	-----	1	2	3	4	21
C	-----	1	2	3	4	21
D	-----		2	3	6	22

Total: 160 students.

Sixteen belong to the senior class, 40 are juniors; the rest belong to the first and second year classes. The officers and non-commissioned officers are members of the senior and junior classes and some non-commissioned officers are from the first and second year classes. They are appointed and promoted upon the recommendation of the commandant.

Each company has two drills a day of one hour's duration each in battalion, company, and cavalry drill, signal practice, artillery drill (full battery, with Gatling gun, with horses), with mortar (target practice), saber exercises, fencing, target practice (600-yard range and sliding target), battalion and company skirmish, daily band practice and instruction for bugle and drum corps, and running and setting up drills for all; ceremonies, reviews, dress parades, inspections, and guard mounting. Battalion drills are held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from about April 10 until the close of school (June 4, this year). Cadets also march to meals and recitations. The battalion has had no camping, having no campequipage, but the superintendent is trying to obtain some from the adjutant-general of Michigan. Inspections are held every Sunday morning. Students are placed on guard all night Friday and Saturday. Target practice held daily with very good results. At 500 yards such scores as 23 and 24 have been made by using "Texas grip."

They have a full battery of 4 pieces; 1 Gatling gun detachment, and 1 mortar detachment. The entire corps have been taught manual and mechanism of Gatling gun. Have had so far this year 20 foot-battery drills, 54 Gatling gun, and 5 mortar drills. Application was made to the War Department for projectiles for use in artillery target practice, but information was received that none could be furnished.

Two platoons are instructed in cavalry-drill, saber exercise, etc.

There also exists a crack infantry company, but they can not do much, as their time is taken up by regular drills. They made themselves famous by a march of 28 miles through mud and rain in about seven hours in light marching order.

During February and March officers and non-commissioned officers had daily recitations in tactics. A class of seven recites daily in regulations and other military subjects. They have been carried through field fortifications, siege works, minor operations of war, and are now going through a course in military law.

The complete course in the military is about as follows: Theoretical instruction in infantry tactics, Army Regulations, field fortifications, minor operations of war, military law, and returns.

Practical instruction in—

Infantry drill: Battalion, company, reviews, parades, inspections, guard mounting, setting up and running drill, marches under arms.

Artillery: Foot battery, mortar, Gatling gun with horses.

Cavalry: School of platoons, riding-hall exercises with and without saddle; demounting and vaulting at different gaits; leaping, wrestling, riding double and difficult bareback evolutions.

Theoretical and practical instruction in signaling given to entire corps. Wheeler's Field Fortifications, Edmund's Minor Operations of War, Ive's Military Law, and the Army Regulations are the text-books used.

There is no class standing; there are three grades of diplomas, requiring a certain average to be attained in all studies to gain each. A military subject is of

equal value with any other and is allowed to be substituted in some courses for other studies.

All discipline is in the hands of the commandant and is reported as excellent. It is thoroughly military in every respect, the West Point system of punishments and demerits being closely copied.

The facilities for outdoor drill are good. The riding hall of brick, 155x85, is used for indoor drill when not in use for riding.

The battalion is armed with Springfield cadet rifles, caliber .45, regulation belt, and McKeever cartridge box, stored in armory and cared for by the academy quartermaster and cadet ordnance officer, and were found in excellent condition. They also have one Gatling gun, carriage, and limber; two 3-inch wrought-iron guns, carriages, and limber; four 6-pounder bronze guns, carriages, and limbers for two; one 8-inch mortar, bed, and platform. The Gatling is stored in new academy building and is in splendid condition. The others are not stored, are old, and are in very poor condition. I understand that four new steel breech loaders, carriages, limbers, caissons, and harness have been ordered sent here by the Secretary of War.

Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, Eleventh Infantry, the officer on detail here, is commandant of cadets. He resides at the school and is a member of the faculty in every respect. He receives \$500 per annum as extra compensation from the college. All his time is taken up with the military department. The following names of students were submitted as having shown special interest in the military department:

Cadet Maj. Tousey and Cadet Adj. Short, both post graduates, and very desirous of entering the Army by civil appointment and have both been thoroughly recommended to the Secretary of War. In addition, the names of Capts. Varian, Parker, and Kimberly, and Lieut. Butler were submitted. The two former are qualified in every respect for appointment. The last four are slightly under age at present. In other respects they are fully qualified. The standing in studies of all is very good.

The ceremony began at 8:30 a. m., with guard mounting in full dress, with band. There was as much and even more interest manifested in this ceremony than I have seen in the Army, "bucking for orderly" being a very interesting feature, the adjutant during his inspection having to go so far as to examine the underclothing of the cadets in order to decide the neatest and cleanest man for orderly.

During the part of the year that a guard is posted, an orderly is selected daily at guard mounting by the cadet adjutant.

The orderly is taken from among those members of the guard who present the most soldierly and neatest appearance. At the close of the school year the cadet private who has received this distinction the greatest number of times is promoted to a corporality.

The review and inspection of the battalion, consisting of band and four companies, was very satisfactory and the military appearance and bearing of the cadets all that could be desired. The drill and discipline is excellent in every respect; in fact, I doubt very much if West Point has a better or more complete military system than they have at the Michigan Military Academy.

During the day a competitive drill for a badge took place between the cadet companies, Company D, Capt. Butler, carrying off the honors. The contest was a very hard one, each company making an effort to gain the prize, but Capt. Butler's coolness and level head gave him the advantage in one or two difficult movements.

The light battery drill, including mechanical maneuvers, Gatling gun practice, saber drill, signal practice, mortar practice, cavalry drill in riding hall, with and without saddles, vaulting, etc., all show that Lieut. Van Liew has been a careful instructor, and the cadets apt pupils.

I would recommend in view of the amount of military duties required at this school that an additional instructor be given the academy. West Point has 10 military instructors, with not more than double the number of cadets they have at Orchard Lake. It would seem advisable therefore that, in order to encourage and develop the military feature of this college, an additional officer should be detailed as assistant instructor.

I wish to call attention to my orderly for the day while at Orchard Lake, Trumpeter Gibbons, a lad of about fourteen years of age, but "every inch a soldier." He was prompt, and very efficient in every respect.

The cadet uniforms are made at the academy by expert tailors and modeled after the West Point uniform. Each cadet has his uniform made to order, and it is needless to say it fits him perfectly.

The saddles supplied by the Ordnance Department for use of cavalry detachment are old war stock. The trees are warped, and are apt to make the horses' backs sore. I would recommend that a supply of leather-covered saddles be supplied the academy in place of the old pattern.

Mr. Short, the cadet adjutant, is an applicant for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. He was connected with the Ohio State militia for several years on the staff of ex-Governor Foraker and is a very enthusiastic soldier, and competent in every respect to be a commissioned officer.

The Michigan Military Academy is by far the best school of the kind I have ever had the pleasure of inspecting, and I doubt very much whether there is another school in the country (outside of West Point) that can compare with it.

Col. Rogers, the superintendent of the academy, is a thoroughly practical man, and deserves great credit for the success and high standing to which he has brought his school in so short a time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 14, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on my inspection of the military department at the Michigan Agricultural College, situated at Lansing, Mich., inspected May 4, 1891, in accordance with instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

First Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry, is in charge of the military department since December 15, 1890, in compliance with Special Order 227, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890. He resides at the college and is a member of the faculty in all respects. No other subjects than those pertaining to the military department are taught by him. He appears in proper uniform when in performance of military duty. He receives no extra compensation on account of his detail here.

The school opened Monday, February 23, 1891, and the battalion organized the next day into four companies, one squad and band, and complete in officers and non-commissioned officers. The battalion is composed of the following classes: 6 seniors, 25 juniors, 63 sophomores, and 83 freshmen; a total of 177 students.

Many of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the former battalion did not return and very few of the seniors elected drill. During March the weather was so inclement that very little could be accomplished. Only one company at a time could be drilled indoors in the school of the soldier and physical training. In April the battalion had six drills in the school of the company, two in guard mounting, one dress parade and two battalion drills, when the faculty excused the battalion from drill the rest of this term, ending May 15, in order to allow the students that time for physical exercise in preparing for the intercollegiate contest.

Much of the spring term being lost to the department, Lieutenant Crittenden has recommended to the faculty changes that will give a little more section room work and less drill—having half of the spring term devoted to tactics for the juniors and sophomores and the other half to lectures on military subjects; taking out the fall term work, also elective course in summer. If this plan is adopted each class will have seventy-two hours of class-room work before graduation.

Number of students at college, males 214, females 24, total 238. All are over fifteen years of age and live at the college. Their discipline is reported good and is under the charge of Lieut. Crittenden. Breaches of discipline are punished by demerits, suspension, and dismissal.

Military drill is obligatory upon all male students excepting seniors and those physically disqualified. The officers of the battalion belong to the senior and junior classes and the non-commissioned officers are sophomores. They are appointed and promoted by the officer in charge on class selection. The college allows three hours a week for the military department. This has been devoted to drill alone, except one-half term in the fall to the study of tactics. The facilities for outdoor drill are good. The military course is popular with about half of the students. There is no separate artillery company, or detachment, nor a

"crack" company maintained; have had no target practice, inspections, nor guard mounting as yet. The students have received some instruction in artillery drill, manual of the piece, etc., but not any more than will make them proficient in firing a salute. Students who fail to pass examination in the military course can not graduate.

Present at inspection, May 4, 1891.

Companies.	Commis- sioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.		Privates.	Total.
		Sergeants.	Corporals.		
A.....	2	5	5	19	31
B.....	3	4	4	15	26
C.....	3	5	4	24	36
D.....	3	5	2	23	33
Squad.....	1	1		25	27
Band.....		3		9	12
Staff.....	2	1			3
Total.....	14	24	15	115	168

The battalion is armed with 149 Springfield cadet rifles and equipments, in fair condition, and two field pieces without carriages; condition, fair. The former are kept in armory and cared for by the quartermaster. The latter are kept under cover in winter, and during pleasant weather in front of the armory.

Lieut. Crittenden stated the needed improvements in his department were less time for drill and more class-room work, and a week or ten days for camping and field exercise. He also informed me that any expenses incurred in the military department have always been met by the college authorities. The following students he recommends as having shown special aptitude and interest in his department: Capts. F. W. Ashton and V. S. Hillyer, and First Lieut. C. A. Udell.

The battalion consists of four companies and band. Three companies are uniformed, the fourth only partially so. The uniform is of dark blue blouse, trousers, and cap. The arms and equipments are in good condition, and the company drill was very fair.

The armory and drill hall is 100 by 50, and is used during the winter for setting-up drill. The cadets live in dormitories on college grounds, but are not under the control of commandant. There are three dormitories, and each has a separate mess for the occupants. The commandant should have charge of the dormitories and inspect rooms, etc., and require cadets to keep their rooms in order.

I have no doubt better results could be obtained by having a thorough system of inspection of quarters by the commandant, and also of the mess halls, for the purpose of correcting rudeness at table, etc. Roll call morning and evening would have a good effect.

I do not think quite enough interest is taken in the military feature of the college, and yet the president and faculty seem to be very favorable to it.

Lieut. Crittenden seems to have given satisfaction so far. He has only been at the college a short time and has not had time to do much work on account of the weather.

The location of the college is excellent, and about 3½ miles from the town of Lansing. The buildings are all substantial, as well as ornamental, being built of brick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 19, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on May 15, 1891, I inspected the University of Minnesota, reporting upon my arrival to the president, and that I obtained from him the necessary facilities for the performance of the duty assigned by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 80, Headquarters Department of Dakota, May 13, 1891.

332 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The university is located at Minneapolis, and was established in 1868. The government is vested in a board of regents and faculty, is non-sectarian, was endowed by act of July 2, 1862, and land scrip.

The military department was established in 1869, but had no military instructor for several years previous to the assignment of the present incumbent, First Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who assumed duties October 3, 1888. Lieut. Glenn has proved himself suitable for the position, is a member of the faculty, resides in St. Paul, and is properly supported by the authorities under the circumstances, the school being a day school, except in the agricultural department, which has no facilities for military instruction, having no building for such purpose. The requirements of the law are duly met in the hours allotted for instruction and other respects. Lieut. Glenn has also instructed in mathematics, but was relieved during the year from this branch. His yearly compensation is \$500.

The number of students that are now taught is 1,183—911 of which are males, and the university has capacity for this number. The number of students in the military department is 136 young men, and the military course is compulsory for the freshman class alone, and optional for the rest. This class is uniformed in gray blouses and trousers.

The military organization is in battalion of four companies of infantry and a detachment of artillery, which latter has also been instructed in saber exercise. The school year is divided into three practically equal terms, known as the fall, winter, and spring. During the first, practical instruction, four periods (50 minutes each) per week, and one period recitation in Upton's drill regulations. During winter term, practical instruction in gallery practice, one period; recitations in Upton's tactics, one period, and lectures one period during each week. The last were upon the subjects of target practice, military organization, administration, army regulations, strategy, grand and minor tactics, reports and returns pertaining to a company, etc., international and military law. During spring term, four periods of practical instruction per week, one of which is devoted to instruction in battalion drill and ceremonies. During winter and spring terms instruction was given to a detachment in saber exercises and mechanical maneuvers of the piece (3-inch rifles), including the use of blank cartridges for artillery.

The professor of military science and tactics appears in proper uniform when at his duties, and all orders are promulgated by him as contemplated in General Orders No. 26, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891.

The following arms and equipments are on hand: One hundred and fifty cadets' rifles, caliber .45; 150 shell extractors, 2 gun carriages, 150 equipments, 2 three-inch rifles, 50 sabers and belts, and 24 non-commissioned officers' swords. They are well cared for, and are only used by the students.

The number of field and staff officers is 2 and company officers 13. The military library is quite large. Number of military buildings, 1; drill ground adequate; number of other buildings, 10. No military campaign or marching. The requirements of General Orders appertaining to the subject have been complied with.

Total strength of battalion present at and absent from inspection.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Adjutant.....	1	.....	1
Quartermaster.....	1	.....	1
Sergeant-major.....	1	.....	1
Quartermaster-sergeant.....	1	.....	1
Captains.....	4	.....	4
Lieutenants.....	9	.....	9
Sergeants.....	22	.....	22
Corporals.....	18	.....	18
Privates.....	73	6	79
Total.....	130	6	136

Average attendance, about 130.

The battalion passed in review and subsequently was drilled by the professor of military science and tactics, both with the captains in command of the companies and then the lieutenants. I also witnessed company drill and setting-up

exercises, and finally a foot drill with the light artillery pieces. The whole was highly creditable to the freshman class and to Lieut. Glenn. As the university is a day school, the hour for military duty is assigned from 12 m. to 1 p. m., and necessarily interferes somewhat with academic duties; and Lieut. Glenn reports that in consequence the faculty take very little interest in his branch of instruction, and that except for the good-will and inclination of the class under his care, he has no hold upon the students, and that the only recourse to discipline is to "condition" them to another year's instruction where the attendance is not complied with.

The president of the university informed me that if the military course of instruction could be transferred to the agricultural department, which is located at some distance from the main school, and is a boarding school, but has no facilities in the way of buildings for military work, he would recommend the change—which I, too, think would be advisable. But, under the circumstances, the university being a day school, and having but one class a year, the youngest, under instruction, I do not see that the military branch is of any material advantage to the students or to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FORD KENT,
Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Infantry,
Acting Inspector-General, U. S. A.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Report of an inspection of the military department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, made by Capt. C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, assistant inspector-general, on May 31, 1891, in compliance with letter of instructions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated May 23, 1891.

Location?—Near Starkville, Oktibbeha County, Miss.

Date of establishment?—Eighteen hundred and eighty.

Endowment?—Four thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the annual interest on the land-scrip fund. It received for last year \$7,500, and this year \$8,000 further endowment, under a recent act of Congress, these sums being half of the amounts allotted to this State for agricultural and mechanical colleges, Alcorn College receiving the other half.

Buildings?—Dormitory, academic building, chemical laboratory, mess hall, and hospital, besides dwellings for the officers of the college; also the U. S. Experiment Station. There are no military buildings. A new structure, to be used as a mechanical workshop, has been just erected.

Equipment?—The college is provided with a full corps of professors, assistants, etc., and is well equipped as an agricultural college.

Government, in whom vested?—A board of trustees, of which the governor of the State is *ex officio* a member and acts as president thereof when present at its meetings.

Religious denomination?—None.

Requirements of law met (R. S. 1225, 1260)?—Yes.

Departments of instruction?—Agriculture, horticulture, mechanic arts, biology and geology, veterinary science, chemistry, English, mathematics, and military science and tactics.

Collegiate course?—The length of the course is four years. The degree of bachelor of science is conferred upon students who complete the college curriculum by passing all the required examinations.

President?—Gen. S. D. Lee.

Students and classes?—Average attendance for entire session, 215; average attendance for first term was 240. Average number in each class: Seniors, 13; juniors, 21; freshmen, 60; preparatory department, 86.

Discipline?—Good.

Expenses?—Board averages \$8.50 per month, or about \$60 per session; surgeon's fee, \$5; matriculation fee (on entrance only), \$5; fuel and oil, \$5; incidental (books, washing, etc.), \$20; one uniform costs \$17.25.

Date military department established?—One thousand, eight hundred and eighty.

Has the detail been continuous since?—Yes.

Professor of military science and tactics?—First Lieut. John V. White, First Artillery.

Date assumed duties?—July 1, 1889.

Suitable for position?—Entirely so.

Number of hours per week to military duties?—Nearly all of the time.

Receive proper support from authorities?—Yes.

What encouragement given to military departments?—Upheld and assisted by the president and others in authority.

Interest manifested by faculty?—Yes.

Is the department popular with the students?—Yes.

Satisfactory to the faculty?—Yes.

Efficient as it should be?—The lines laid down by the president favor the agricultural and mechanical part of the education; but, with this, the discipline and drill are most excellent and the military part of the education all that could be asked for.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., 1890.

Does the professor of military science and tactics reside at or near the institution?—Yes, in the dormitory.

When in the performance of his military duties does he appear in proper uniform?—Always in uniform.

In his relations to the institution does he observe the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty?—Yes.

Does he perform other than military duties at the institution, and what compensation, if any, does he receive therefor?—Assistant professor of mathematics; receives \$800 per year.

To what extent do these duties interfere with his military duties?—None.

Are all rules, orders, appointments, promotions, etc., as indicated, made and promulgated by the professor?—The president appoints upon recommendation of military professor.

Does he enforce proper military discipline at all times as required?—Yes.

Upon occasions of military ceremony and in the performance of military duties does he require the students to appear in the prescribed uniform?—Yes; at all times in uniform.

Is the course of instruction both theoretical and practical?—Yes.

Does theoretical instruction occupy at least one hour and practical at least two hours per week?—First question, yes; second question, yes, in good weather.

Does the practical instruction embrace everything required under the head "Course of Instruction" on page 2 of the general order, and both for infantry and artillery?—Yes; except what is mentioned below.

Specify any omissions?—No saber exercise.

Does instruction include the duty of sentinels and castrametation?—Includes duties of sentinels, and theoretical instruction only in castrametation.

Is instruction given by the instructor personally or under his immediate supervision?—Personally.

Is theoretical instruction given by the professor, and by recitations and lectures, and does it include a systematic and progressive course in the subjects mentioned in the general order?—Yes.

Are the quarterly reports duly rendered and in the required form?—Yes.

Are copies of all reports and correspondence retained?—Yes.

Is copy of graduation report duly furnished the adjutant-general of the State?—Yes.

Is the professor of military science a member of the faculty, with all the rights, privileges, and authority of other heads of departments or professors?—Yes.

Is he provided with quarters on the same terms as other professors?—Yes.

How many students is the institution prepared to teach annually?—Three hundred to three hundred and fifty.

Number of students in attendance.—One hundred and seventy-six males; no females; total, 176.

Number of students in military departments.—Thirteen seniors, 20 juniors, 33 sophomores, 54 freshmen, 55 subfreshmen; total, 175; 1 excused for disability.

Average age of the students in military department?—Eighteen.

How many of the students live at the institution?—One hundred and fifty-one. The others live in and around Starkville.

Of those in the military department?—One hundred and fifty.

Is the military course of instruction compulsory upon all undergraduate students?—Yes.

Who are excused?—Only those physically unable to attend.

Methods of military instruction?—By recitations and lectures for the theoretical, and actual drilling for the practical.

Does this work occupy the whole time of the professor?—Nearly.

Facilities for military instruction?—All that are necessary and feasible in a school of this kind.

How many volumes on military subjects in library of institution?—The library contains 3,194 volumes, a small proportion of them being on military subjects.

What are the text-books for each class?—Upton's Infantry Tactics (six weeks), Hamilton's Art of War (six weeks).

What campaigns have the students studied?—Military professor has given lectures and described campaigns which illustrated the general principles of military operations. The course is studied by the junior class.

Any military essays by students?—No.

Number of military recitations since last annual inspection?—Fifty-three in third term, 1890; 43 in present term up to date (not completed).

Number of military lectures since last annual inspection?—Ten.

Number of drills, infantry: From last of September to December 1 one company drilled per day, and all on Fridays. The same from March 1 to present time. From December 1 to March 1 all companies on Fridays, at battalion drills or ceremonies (weather permitting). Artillery drill for sophomore class from last of March to date, once per week.

Any instruction in Army Regulations?—Yes.

In use of army forms and blanks?—Military professor has lectured on the subject and required junior class to explain the blanks. Morning report required once a week from each company.

In methods of requisition and supply?—Military professor has lectured on the subject and required class to explain.

In the elementary principles of the art of war?—Yes.

Estimating distances?—No.

Time allotted different studies at the institution?—Six weeks, third term, in infantry tactics, and six weeks to military science, five recitations of one hour per week. Examination in each. Average of 60 out of 100 required.

Value given different studies?—All have same value.

What value has military course in determining class standing or relative standing on graduation?—Same as other subjects.

Are the zeal and acquisition of knowledge in the military department satisfactory?—Yes.

Messing?—All living in dormitory mess together. Good.

Dormitories?—Divided into four divisions, one company in each. Each division into two subdivisions under charge of a lieutenant.

What facilities for indoor drill?—None, except in halls, where the manual of arms may be had.

For small-arms target practice?—Have 100 and 200 yards ranges.

For gallery practice?—None.

For artillery practice?—None, except with blank cartridges.

For signaling?—None.

Gymnasium?—Small one outdoors.

Armory?—One room in each company set apart for armory.

Number of muskets?—Two hundred and fifty, caliber .45; 100 old, caliber .50, belonging to the State.

Number of accouterments, sets?—Two hundred and fifty sets furnished by the United States; 100 old, belonging to the State.

Field guns?—Two 3-inch.

Field guns properly housed?—Yes, during time not in use, from September to March.

Covered with paulins?—Yes; during time when used, from March to June.

Artillery implements?—Only one set complete, which is divided between two detachments.

Artillery harness?—None.

Ammunition?—One hundred blank cartridges for artillery; 1,000 ball for small arms, and 6,000 blank (5,000 furnished by State).

When were the ordnance stores received?—In April, 1891.

How stored and cared for?—In a house. Student as ordnance sergeant, under supervision of professor of military science.

Condition as to repair and cleanliness?—Good.

Any unserviceable United States property?—Two broken sponges and rammers.

Has any United States property been lost or destroyed?—No.

Military organization?—A battalion of five companies; four companies in the dormitory and one from students living outside. One major who commands at all times, except on drill, when the professor of military science and tactics has charge; 1 adjutant; 1 quartermaster; 1 sergeant-major; 1 ordnance-sergeant. There are three members of the senior class (2 ranking as captain and 1 as first lieutenant) on special duty with experimental station since December, but they are required to attend drills and ceremonies on Fridays.

Uniform?—Undress uniform United States Army; color, gray.

Method of appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers?—By president upon recommendation of professor of military science and tactics.

From what class are commissioned officers appointed?—Senior and junior classes.

Non-commissioned officers?—Sophomore, and a few corporals from freshman when necessary.

How is the band organized and maintained?—Simply field music; 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 privates.

Flags: National 1; State 0; college 0.

Is the professor of military science commandant of cadets?—Yes.

In fact as well as in name?—Yes.

Is there a separate artillery company?—Whole sophomore class.

Select company for special drill?—Two at present; always one.

What practice or instruction in cavalry tactics?—None.

What roll calls are there?—Breakfast, dinner, retreat (supper); all formations for drills, etc.; inspection of rooms at police call (a. m.); call to quarters (p. m.), and taps.

Camp equipage?—None.

Military camping?—None.

Marches for instruction?—None.

Is any guard duty performed?—Yes, sentinel posted during absence of battalion from dormitory.

Has each student walked post?—Yes, in day time only.

Do the students march to any duty other than drill?—Yes, to meals and recitations.

What are the punishments for misconduct, etc.?—Expulsion, dismissal, suspension, arrest, confinement, extras, deprivation of permit privileges, and demerits.

What is the aptitude of the students for military instruction?—Good.

What is there interest therein?—Good.

How long are new students exercised without arms?—About a month.

How long are they practiced in the "sitting up" exercises?—About a month.

How often are these exercises recurred to?—At the beginning of each session.

Are all students frequently practiced therein?—No.

What practice or instruction in grand or minor tactics?—None, except that given in the recitation room to the junior class.

What practice or instruction in each of the prescribed ceremonies?—Practice from time to time. Recitations by junior class on the subjects.

How often is there dress parade?—Twice per week (weather permitting), except from December to March, when it is once a week.

Reviews how often?—About once per month.

Monthly inspection of the battalion?—Not regularly held.

Weekly inspection of companies, under arms, every Saturday?—No. Guns, etc., inspected from time to time during drill and on Sundays.

What other inspections?—Inspection of quarters every Sunday morning, and sometimes the arms.

Is the number of inspections reported made enough for thorough efficiency?—Yes.

Guard-mounting, how often?—Undress, 5 times per week; dress, twice per week.

Hospital?—Yes. Well managed. Each student deposits \$5, which insures his medical attendance and medicines for the session.

What medical attendance have students?—A surgeon and an attendant.

Condition of office, records, etc.?—Good.

What improvements are needed in the military department?—More ammunition is requested, so that a system of real target practice may be carried on.

Suggestions of president?—The president renews his recommendation of last year, that provision be made for the stationing of a sergeant or retired soldier here to care for and take charge of the arms.

Suggestions of military professor?—That the necessary blanks pertaining to a company be furnished.

Review and critical inspection of battalion, and remarks thereon?—The drill of the battalion and discipline were all that could be wished, and the clothing of the boys all that could be expected when the poverty of many of them is taken into consideration, and that many of them work from day to day to obtain the means of an education. The accouterments are not in such good order as could be wished, but the boys do not have time to take care of them, and the recommendation of the president for the detail of a soldier for this purpose would seem the easiest solution of the matter.

Number and grade of present and absent?—Present: 1 major, 6 captains (2 special duty), 7 first lieutenants (1 adjutant and 1 special duty), 4 second lieutenants, 1 sergeant major, 1 ordnance sergeant, field music 5, 24 sergeants, 16 corporals, 102 privates; total, 167. Absent: 1 quartermaster (sick), 1 second lieutenant (officer of the day), 1 sergeant (sick), 1 private (absent with leave), 1 private (excused for disability), and 4 privates (sick); total, 9. Total present and absent, 176.

General remarks. I wish to specially call attention to the excellence of the mess hall and messing arrangements of this college. It does not seem that it could be bettered for character and quantity of food, mode of serving, and economy; and the building erected for the purpose seems specially suitable.

There was a wish for an increase in the supply of fixed ammunition, and the idea that with an increased allowance something tangible could be accomplished in the way of target practice. Reloading does not seem to meet the want, as there is no one to be relied on to do it and the institution is too poor to hire for this purpose.

Lieut. White has been most painstaking and thorough in the performance of his duties, and on all sides I heard expressions of regret at his early departure.

I wish to give expression of my own personal thanks to all, and especially to Gen. S. D. Lee, for the courtesy and more than kindness of my reception, and the efforts made on all sides that I should see and understand, in all its working details, the college and departments under their charge.

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. MINER,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.

MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., May 9, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the University of the State of Missouri, now known as the Missouri State Military School, made in compliance with letter of instructions, dated Headquarters Department of the Missouri, May 4, 1891.

The University of the State of Missouri is located at Columbia, Boone County, and was established in 1840. It is non-sectarian. The university received all the endowments of land granted the State of Missouri by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and the proceeds of the sale of the greater part of these lands, amounting to \$312,000, are invested in State certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. By a recent act of the general assembly of the State the university will also receive the interest, at 5 per cent, on \$647,000, the amount of "direct tax" refunded to the State of Missouri.

The buildings consist of the main university building, the scientific and medical buildings, the agricultural experiment station, the observatory, and the students' club house. There are no military buildings. A building is in contemplation in connection with the agricultural college which will provide a drill hall and gymnasium.

The government of the university is vested in a board of curators. The educational administration is, however, entirely in the hands of the faculty. The institution is provided with a full corps of professors and the different departments are fairly well equipped. The requirements of law (R. S., 1225) are met, the university having capacity to educate at the same time at least one hundred and fifty male students.

The acting president of the university is Dr. J. S. Blackwell, to whom I reported upon my arrival and by whom I was very courteously received.

The departments of instruction are: (1) The academic schools of language and science; (2) the professional schools of agriculture, pedagogics, engineering, art, law, and medicine; the military department, and the schools of mines and metallurgy at Rolla. In the academic department the classes are five—senior, junior, sophomore, freshman, and preparatory.

The military department was first established in 1869. From 1873 until 1879 there was no officer of the Army on duty at the university. Since 1879 the detail has been continuous. The present professor of military science and tactics is Second Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1885, who assumed the duties September 1, 1889. Lieut. Buck is an energetic, capable officer, and the good work already accomplished by him at the school is the best evidence of his fitness for the position he occupies.

The professor of military science and tactics resides near the institution. He is a member of the faculty and participates in the deliberations of that body. He is commandant of cadets and as such has supervision and charge of the military school in all that pertains to its military administration and discipline and the instruction of the corps of cadets. All rules and orders relating to the government of cadets and the appointment, promotion, and changes of officers are made and promulgated by the commandant. He is required, however, to ascertain the wishes of the faculty before issuing an order on any other matter of importance. The professor of military science devotes at least three hours per week to his military duties and performs no others at the institution. Every proper support and encouragement is given to the military department by the faculty, curators, and the State authorities. The department is popular with the students, satisfactory to the faculty, and as efficient as it can be in an institution not purely military.

By an act of the general assembly of Missouri, passed in 1889, the military department of the University of the State of Missouri was created the Missouri State Military School. The law provides that the corps of cadets at the Missouri State Military School shall consist of one from each senatorial and representative district in the State. Cadets so appointed are exempt from the payment of tuition fees, with some slight exceptions. The corps of cadets thus constituted becomes a part of the national guard of the State and entitled to all such provisions as are or may hereafter be made for the same. Cadets are made individually responsible for all State property issued directly to them, and constitute a guard for the safe-keeping and preservation of all university property.

Under the provisions of the act above cited a code of general regulations for the government and discipline of the cadets was prepared by a committee of the faculty, of which Lieutenant Buck was chairman, and having been approved by the faculty and the governor of the State, went into effect at the beginning of the present college year. Cadets appointed by the State senators and representatives are required to enter the university and report in person for duty to the commandant of cadets before September 25 of each year, unless prevented from presenting themselves by sickness or some other unavoidable cause, in which case they may be examined and enter at such time as the faculty may direct. No cadet can enter who is under sixteen or over twenty-five years of age, or less than 5 feet 1 inch in height, or who is physically unsound. Other students of the university are received for instruction in the military school upon the same footing with regard to government and discipline as the regularly appointed cadets. All cadets, State or volunteer, who satisfactorily complete the two years' course now prescribed, provided they receive a grade of at least 70 per cent in every examination during the two years, receive a certificate of proficiency in military science and tactics.

The course of instruction now prescribed is as follows:

First year, second class: Practical instruction in the schools of the squad, company and battalion (infantry), including skirmish drill. Practical instruction in rifle firing, 100, 200, 300, and 400 yards. Practical instruction in the duties of camp life, embracing guard duty, camp policing, camp discipline, etc. Practical instruction of detachments in military signaling and artillery drill. Recitations in infantry tactics, through the schools of the squad, company, and company skirmish drill and the ceremonies. Recitations in guard duty, rifle firing, and cadet regulations.

Second year, first class: Practical instruction in the schools of the company and battalion. Practical instruction in the service of field guns (foot battery) with mechanical maneuvers. Practical instruction in rifle firing, 100, 200, 300, and 400 yards. Practical instruction in the duties of camp life, embracing guard

duty, policing, messing, etc. Practical instruction in military signaling and artillery drill. Recitations in infantry tactics, school of the battalion. Recitation in artillery tactics, manual of the piece, dismounted. Recitation in elements of field fortifications. Recitations in elements of art and science of war. Lectures on army organization; the Army of the United States; U. S. Army regulations; regulations of the national guard of Missouri; courts-martial; small bodies of troops in campaign; street fighting; behavior of troops in presence of mobs, etc.

The text-books in use at the school are Upton's Infantry Tactics, Reed's Artillery Tactics, Wheeler's Field Fortifications, Wheeler's Art and Science of War, Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty, and the United States Signal Code. The library of the university contains about fifty volumes on military subjects.

The course of instruction is so arranged as to occupy at least one hour per week for theoretical instruction and at least two hours per week for practical instruction. The practical instruction for this year has embraced everything required by existing regulations except saber exercise, target practice, and mechanical maneuvers for artillery. No sabers are provided, the target practice is impracticable, and the mechanical maneuvers were necessarily omitted on account of a late season interfering with outdoor exercises. The number of drills since last annual inspection has been, infantry 68, signal 12, and artillery 9. The number of military recitations has been 25 and of military lectures 8. Theoretical instruction has been given in army regulations and drill regulations, and practical instruction in the use of army forms and blanks and the methods of requisition and supply.

Frequent practice and instruction have been given in each of the prescribed ceremonies. Reviews are held once a month and there is a monthly inspection of the battalion of cadets under arms. Dress parades were held on an average once in ten days. In camp there is daily dress parade and guard mounting.

New cadets are exercised without arms at least one month, and are practiced in the "setting up" exercises a part of the first month. These exercises are required to about once a week and all cadets are frequently practiced therein.

The discipline of the school is excellent. It is made the duty of the commandant of cadets to enforce proper military discipline at all times when cadets are under military instruction. The punishments to which cadets are liable are: 1. Reduction of officers or non-commissioned officers; arrests not exceeding forty-eight hours; reprimands. 2. Arrests not exceeding eight days; suspension; dismissal, with the privilege of resigning; public dismissal. Punishments of the first class may be inflicted by the commandant; those of the second class only by the faculty or by sentence of a general court-martial. The commandant of cadets is the exclusive judge of whether any specific act is an infraction of military discipline or prejudicial thereto.

The quarterly reports are duly rendered by the professor of military science and tactics and in the required form. Copies of all correspondence and reports are retained, and a copy of the graduation report is duly furnished the adjutant-general of the State.

With the present corps of professors the institution is prepared to teach annually about 600 students. The number in attendance at date of inspection was 480; 400 males and 80 females. The number of students in the military department was 150, and their average age 19 years.

The facilities for military instruction are good, except a drill hall. The halls of the university are used in bad weather, but are very unsatisfactory. The university campus affords ample drill ground. The armory is in the main university building. Two rooms are set apart for the armory—one for storeroom and one for commandant's office.

Camp equipage for the use of the military school is furnished by the State and consists of tents and tableware sufficient for 160 men. There are no facilities for practice or instruction in cavalry tactics.

The Government has issued to the university 150 cadet rifles, Springfield model, caliber 45; 150 sets of accouterments, and two 3-inch rifled guns without caissons. The small arms and accouterments were received in 1884 and the field guns in 1891. The ordnance stores are in good condition and properly cared for. The field guns are not housed, but will be in the near future.

The military department is in receipt of liberal supplies of ordnance stores from the State.

The military organization is a battalion of four companies and a band. The battalion staff consists of 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, who is also commissary and ordnance officer, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, and 1 commissary sergeant. Each company has 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1

musician, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 4 corporals. Service in the band is credited the same as service in the ranks of the battalion, except that members of the band can not obtain certificates of proficiency in the military department.

The band is organized from the cadets and is under the immediate charge of the cadet adjutant. A civilian is employed by the university as instructor of music.

Both national and State flags are carried by the battalion.

The artillery detachment consists of one platoon, all members of the infantry battalion. There is a select company for special drill, consisting of 24, exclusive of officers, file closers, and guides.

The cadet officers and noncommissioned officers are appointed by the professor of military science and tactics, from those cadets who have been most studious, soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. The governor of Missouri issues commissions to the cadet officers entitled to receive them.

The uniform is, for all commissioned officers, the same as that prescribed for the commissioned officers of infantry in the national guard of Missouri, on duty, except that the ornament on the cap is M. S. U., encircled with a gilt wreath. For all non-commissioned officers and privates, the same as that prescribed for non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry in the national guard of Missouri, on duty, except that all wear on the pantaloons the sergeant's stripes, and the cap ornament is M. S. U., encircled with a gilt wreath.

Uniforms for the State cadets are furnished by the State of Missouri, the allowance for each cadet being two suits of uniform a year.

The uniform of the national guard of Missouri is substantially the same as that of the U. S. Army.

No cadet is permitted to at any time wear a part of his uniform with civilian clothing, and every cadet is required to appear for military duty or instruction in complete uniform.

The regulations of the school provide that, when practicable, the cadets shall be encamped for a period of eight or ten days each year, when their instruction shall be exclusively military and practical. No cadet is excused from this duty.

The battalion was in camp at the time of my visit to the university. "Camp Wickham," which was beautifully located on grounds belonging to the agricultural college, was regularly laid out and under strict military discipline. Hours for the performance of stated duties were fixed and all calls regularly sounded according to the drill regulations. The camp was essentially one of instruction, and no one was allowed to enter it except by permission of the commandant. A large guard was detailed and guard duty was strictly performed. The daily exercises consisted of target practice and company, artillery, and signal drills in the forenoon, target practice and battalion drill in the afternoon. Guard mounting was had daily at 9 a. m., and dress parade at 6.30 p. m.

I was afforded an opportunity to witness the various drills—company, artillery, battalion, and signal. Each company was drilled separately by its cadet captain. The officers were well instructed and the drills were very creditable. The drill of the company commanded by Cadet Captain Sterling was particularly good. The artillery drill was fair. The signal drill was very good, considering the limited amount of practice had. The battalion was drilled by the commandant in the manual of arms, the school of the battalion, and the skirmish drill, and displayed a marked degree of proficiency.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion, which was commanded by Lieut. Buck. The ceremony of review was well rendered. In the march past the alignments were good and the distances well kept. At inspection the arms and accouterments were found to be in excellent order. The uniforms were neat and generally well fitting.

The number present at inspection, including the guard, was 141—12 commissioned officers, 39 non-commissioned officers, and 90 musicians and privates. There were no absentees.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, NEBR., *May 29, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the military department of the University of Nebraska, made by me this day in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 56, dated Headquarters Department of the Platte, May 7, 1891:

Name of institution?—University of Nebraska.

Location?—Lincoln, Nebr.

Established?—February 15, 1869.

Government in whom vested?—A board of regents and faculty.

Requirements of law met?—Yes.

Religious denomination?—Non-sectarian.

Endowment?—Forty-six thousand acres of land, at \$7 per acre, University endowment; 90,000 acres of land at \$7 per acre, Agricultural College endowment; \$16,000 per annum from United States Treasury, Agricultural College endowment; \$15,000 per annum from United States Treasury for Agricultural Experiment Station, and three-eighths of a mill tax on each dollar of the State valuation.

Establishment of military department?—In 1872.

Name of military professor?—First Lieut. T. W. Griffith, Eighteenth Infantry.

Assumed duties?—October 17, 1888.

Suitable for position?—Yes.

Member of faculty?—Yes.

Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Fourteen (14).

What other duties are performed by him?—Director of the gymnasium.

Does he receive any extra compensation?—Four hundred dollars.

Number of students, capacity for?—Six hundred.

Students in attendance?—Five hundred and seventy.

Students in military department?—Fall term, 142; spring term, 119.

Students?—Males, 322. Females, 248.

Military course compulsory?—Each male student required to take two years of military instruction.

On what classes?—All.

Uniform?—Dark blue flannel.

Military organization of students?—Four companies and band, forming a battalion.

Method of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers?—Appointed by military instructor.

Number of companies?—Four.

Artillery, practical instruction?—Four artillery detachments.

Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.

Field and staff officers?—Adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant-major, and quartermaster sergeant.

Company officers?—A captain and two lieutenants to each company.

Drills and kind, per week?—Three drills per week. Squad, company, and battalion, according to season.

Lectures delivered on military subjects?—Yes; by military instructor.

Military essays?—No.

Text-books used?—Upton's Infantry and Artillery Tactics, Wheeler's Field Fortifications, Wheeler's Art and Science of War, and Army Regulations.

Military books in library?—War Records and military magazines.

Small-arms target practice?—Yes, in fall and spring.

Artillery target practice?—None.

Muskets?—Cadet rifles; 125. Caliber?—.45.

Used only by students?—Yes.

Property of?—The United States.

Condition?—Good.

Accouterments, number and condition? One hundred and twenty-five—worn. Two 3-inch wrought-iron rifles; painting needed.

United States property well cared for?—Yes, in armory; kept in condition by students.

Drill ground adequate?—No; too small.

Number of military buildings?—One, a large armory of brick, very handsome.

Drill hall of sufficient size to drill a battalion of 2 companies.

Number of other buildings?—Three.

Any military camping?—Yes. Much attention is given the annual encampment, lasting six days in May.

The battalion, numbering 117 men, commanded by the military instructor, First Lieut. T. W. Griffith, Eighteenth Infantry, consisting of 4 companies and cadet band, passed in review, presenting a most soldierly appearance; the marching of each company was particularly good. The attention of the military instructor was called to the fact that a few of the lieutenants failed to salute when passing the reviewing officer.

The companies were found to be well instructed in the ceremony of inspection, which followed the review. The cadet muskets were in very good condition. Many of the bayonet scabbards were found bent, rusty, and showed the want of more careful preservation. The waist belts and cartridge boxes were also badly worn, scratched, and needed cleaning, blacking, and repair.

The companies were well instructed in the manual of arms and school of the company, and fairly so in company skirmishing. The cadet officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates appear to take much interest and pride in their duties, have received careful training in the school of the soldier and presented a good military bearing.

The battalion was exercised by the military instructor in the school of the battalion, executing creditably most of the prescribed movements, except those by division and close column, which were not undertaken.

The drill of the artillery detachments, commanded by cadet officers, was very good, and gave evidence of careful instruction and practice.

The want of an adequate drill ground has been much felt, and in consequence no skirmishing by the battalion has been had.

The annual summer encampment of this battalion has been most beneficial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
Major, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 27, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In obedience to orders I inspected the State University of Nevada, located at Reno, Nev., on the 25th instant. The institution was established at Elko, Nev., in 1874, and removed to its present site in 1887. Its government is vested in a board of regents. It is not endowed, and is non-sectarian in character. The military department was established September 1, 1888. The professor of military science at present is First Lieut. J. M. Neall, Fourth Cavalry, who assumed his duties November 21, 1890. He is a member of the faculty, and is fully and completely supported by the regents; in addition to his military duties he instructs classes in French and drawing, for which he receives \$100 per month. This work appears not to interfere with his professional duties. The institution has facilities for maintaining and instructing 250 pupils. There are in attendance at present 112, 48 of whom are males. The military course is compulsory for all classes of male students. The latter classes are organized into a battalion of 2 companies, consisting of 23 cadets each. They are officered in all respects similar to the same organizations in the U. S. Army. The officers and non-commissioned officers are made by selection, irrespective of classes. There is 1 staff officer, viz, adjutant, and 1 non-commissioned staff officer, viz, sergeant-major.

The uniform is provided by the students, and consists of blouse, forage cap, and pants, trimmed with red; it is worn only during practical exercises. Instruction is theoretical and practical. The former consists of lectures and essays, forty-five minutes each week, on organization, administration, and supply, and recitations in infantry tactics one hour per week. Infantry Tactics is the only text-book used. The practical part of the military branch is made up of daily drills four times per week of forty-five minutes' duration, and is divided into "setting up"—of which they need more—squad, school of the soldier, company maneuvers, skirmish and battalion drills. In the last three parts they exhibit a good degree of proficiency. Lieut. Neall drilled the battalion; the cadet officers exer-

cised their companies in the company maneuvers. They are all familiar with the commands and understand their proper execution, but do not execute them with marked alacrity or any great amount of precision. They are most deficient in the "setting-up" exercises and the manual of arms. They have had no target practice yet; that exercise is to come later on. They have, however, been instructed in the aiming and sighting exercises, but not in estimating distances. They have at present 50 stand of arms of caliber .45, and 50 sets of accouterments, all kept in closed racks in a small armory. The arms and accouterments are in excellent order. They are cared for by the cadets, and are not allowed to leave the armory except for military exercises and cleaning.

There has been no instruction in artillery or cavalry. There has been no camping or marching for instruction. Guard duty has been practiced to a limited extent. The grounds for practical instruction are adequate and in good order. There are no purely military buildings at the college. There are three large buildings on the college grounds and one more in course of construction. The library is very limited and at present they have no military works. There has been a recent appropriation made and the purchase ordered of some standard military books. There is no gymnasium. Infractions are reported by the military professor to the president for correction. There is a decided interest manifested in the military branch by the faculty—especially the president—the citizens of the town, and the students.

The president commends Lieut. Neall for his zeal, good judgment, and attention to duty. My previous knowledge of Lieut. Neall's fine soldierly qualities, correct habits, and equable temperament, added to my observations gleaned during the inspection, lead me to the conclusion that he is in most respects well equipped for the position he occupies. During his limited period of duty at the institution, since November, 1890, he has accomplished quite as much as could be expected under the circumstances. He labors under disadvantages not encountered at most colleges where military science is taught. The students here come mostly from the agricultural classes, and many of them are compelled through necessity to leave school early in the spring to assist their parents on the farm. This is the best season in this country for practical instruction, the kind most beneficial to the class of cadets with whom he has to deal; but for all the obstacles noted Lieut. Neal has his small battalion fairly instructed in the squad, company, and battalion maneuvers, and has taken them as far in the theoretical part of the course as they are as yet capable of following. His views of the work intended by the government are correct, and with his abilities to assist him and purposes to guide him, I think he will make his tour a success.

The president views the military branch with favor, and consequently lends the weight of his authority to all reasonable demands for expansion and progress.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BURTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 5, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection which I have just made of the military department of Rutgers Scientific School, located at New Brunswick, N. J.

Rutgers College is one of the celebrated old institutions of our country, having been established in 1766.

The scientific school now connected with it is of much later date, having been established after the passage of the land-grant act of 1862. It was opened on the 4th of April, 1864. The government of the college is vested in a board of trustees. It is non-sectarian.

The endowment of the institution was set forth in my report of last year, but since that date the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, gives to this college in this current year \$16,000 additional.

The dormitory that was under construction at the time of inspection last year has since been completed.

The president of the college has been changed during the year. President

Gates having gone to Amherst has been replaced by the promotion of Prof. Scott to the responsibilities of president of Rutgers.

The military department was established in 1866, and has gone through several changes. It was left to the present incumbent, Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Eighth Infantry, to put it on a practical working basis. When I visited this school in 1889 he had just been able to get a major part of the students of his department into uniform. He then had arms and equipments belonging to the State of New Jersey. He now has a well-organized, fairly-drilled and set up, and neatly uniformed battalion of three companies. Each company has the usual complement of officers, and, in addition, there is a battalion adjutant and a sergeant-major. The uniform is service cap and blouse and trousers of dark blue with white facings. The students obtain their uniforms from Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who sends a tailor to measure the cadets once a year, and the cost to the cadets is said to be quite inconsiderable. The officers furnish their own equipments.

In watching the performances of these young cadet officers at battalion inspection it seemed to me that it might be good policy to give to one of them (and my recommendation would be in favor of Cadet Capt. J. C. Castner) an opportunity to obtain a commission if he could pass the usual examinations. He acquitted himself very well both as a company and battalion commander at inspection.

Lieut. Smiley assumed the duties of the military department here in the autumn of 1888, and, under the operations of existing regulations, he will be relieved in the coming autumn. I desire to invite attention to this, for, as I have previously stated, the incoming professor should arrive before the departure of the outgoing.

The faculty gives proper support to the military professor in his own department, and he is granted more time than required by existing orders, being given five hours and forty minutes per week. Lieut. Smiley performs no duties other than those pertaining to his specialty.

There are about 200 students at Rutgers, but there are only about 100 of these in the scientific school. Of this number 95 belong to the military department, and this course is made compulsory for all, but of course there is a small percentage of excepted cases where the requirement is not enforced; physical disabilities, etc.

The practical instruction is confined to infantry drill and small-arm target practice. The target range is only 150 yards in length.

There is no artillery at the station, and if it were sent here the drill would necessarily be limited to the manual of the piece. The college would very much like to have two machine guns of small caliber. A Gatling, caliber .45, and a Hotchkiss B. L. mountain gun of 1.65 were mentioned. If the Government has such guns to spare it might be wise to gratify this wish on the part of Rutgers.

The college has 100 cadet rifles, caliber .45, and an equal number of sets of accouterments for the same, the property of the United States. This property is in very fair condition and properly cared for.

This school uses Reed's Infantry Tactics and Califf's Notes on the Art of War as their text books. The battalion has had no practical experience in camping or in practice marches. The military professor delivered lectures to the senior class during the winter term. I attended a recitation in tactics of the sophomore class, and it was very creditable.

There is no building that can be considered as entirely military in its character and appointments. A portion of geological hall is given as an armory. A building combining the arrangements of both gymnasium and armory would be a very great addition to the military department.

In closing this report I wish to say if it is contemplated giving young officers a second tour of college duty after having served with their regiments for some time that the work done here evinces the fact that Lieut. Smiley is specially adapted for this kind of service.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, N. Y.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 31, 1891.*The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection which I have just made of the military department of Saint John's College, Fordham, N. Y. The college was founded in 1841, and is of Roman Catholic religious denomination. It is governed by a board of trustees. It has no endowment from the General Government.

The military department was established here in 1885, by the detail of Lieut. H. G. Squiers, Seventh Cavalry. That officer was relieved during the past winter. The present incumbent, First Lieut. C. R. Edwards, U. S. Infantry, assumed his duties here on the 22d day of December last. The president of the college speaks in the highest terms of Lieut. Edward's zeal and devotion to his duties.

The college gives the military department four hours per week for the regular student body, and three hours per week for the preparatory department.

The college has a large corps of professors, and, after the buildings now being completed are ready for occupancy, the institution will be prepared to accommodate at least 400 students. The college is growing both in capacity and in numbers.

The location is an unusually fine one, being on the Fordham heights, and the grounds and general surroundings of the college are unusually fine.

The military department of the college is organized into a battalion of four companies. The commissioned staff consists of an adjutant and quartermaster. There are four captains and three lieutenants in the four companies. The battalion numbered, at inspection, 167. The uniform, at inspection, was white helmet, white belts, and white leggings, with blue blouse and gray trousers with velvet stripes.

The battalion looked exceedingly well; its bearing was very good; and the drill was all that could be asked so long as I did not displace anyone from his usual position. But when the captains were dropped out of their places, to drill the battalion and to make places for the lieutenants in command of companies, things did not go with that "second-nature" regularity that it is desirable to see. The custom of exercising command and becoming familiar with the requirements arising through obstacles on the drill field are very important factors in the education of officers, and I think all cadet officers should be practiced in the exercise of the commands of the grade next above that in which they hold commissions or appointments. Of course it is difficult to accomplish this at colleges where the time is so much limited, but still I think something can be done in that direction.

When it is considered that four years ago Lieut. Squiers started in here with but sixteen students in the military department, and we see it now made compulsory on all the student body resident in the college, we can form some idea of the work that has been accomplished.

In addition to the student body now formed in the battalion there are two companies formed from the smaller boys in the preparatory department. There are 75 in these companies. They are being "set up," and exercise with light rifles preparatory to entering the battalion later on.

Promotions and appointments are made by the military professors upon the approval of the president. Appointments and promotions are determined by competitive examinations.

The United States property on hand consists of 149 cadet rifles, caliber .45; 150 sets of equipments, complete; 2 3-inch rifled muzzle-loading iron guns; 2 gun carriages; 2 caissons. All this property is in good condition.

Some of the cadet rifles are in need of odd parts of minor importance, which I have advised the president to purchase from the Ordnance Department.

The number of students here now greatly exceeds the number of rifles on hand. The president is anxious to secure 50 more cadet rifles, caliber .45, from the Ordnance Department. Inasmuch as better work seems to be done here than at many of the institutions having military officers in the faculty, I would recommend that the additional number of arms be supplied.

The grand total of pupils in the college is reported now as 339. The prospects of a large increase in the coming year are reported to be good.

In closing this report I would state that it would greatly encourage the military department if one of the cadet officers were to be appointed into the Army. I

would recommend that Cadet Adjt. Allen G. Burrow be appointed to a second lieutenant's position, provided he can pass a satisfactory examination before a duly appointed board.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, *Inspector-General.*

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., May 19, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following as my report of an inspection just made of the military department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The department is in charge of Capt. H. E. Tutherly, First Cavalry, who is an officer of experience in this class of duty, and has met with good success:

The military department is given three hours per week, as required in existing orders. The time is devoted to practical work during the fall and spring terms, and the winter term is given to the theoretical instruction and to lectures to the senior class. The attendance on the lectures is elective, and while the attendance the past winter was almost double that of the year previous, yet it is not such as to arouse any great enthusiasm in the lecturer. The record shows that his lectures were attended by 40 students during the course last given.

The practical work has been in the ordinary drill and target practice (gallery practice).

The department is organized as follows: A regiment of infantry of 10 companies, a separate company, a platoon of field artillery, and a band of some 16 pieces.

The field and staff of the regiment consists of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant, and 1 quartermaster.

The companies have, when complete, 1 captain and 2 lieutenants each. The separate company did not have a captain at time of inspection, and it seemed to be in need of the attention of some such official. The platoon of artillery has a first and second lieutenant. The roster of the military department is published but once each year. The last one was published during the fall term of the current collegiate year, and shows the battalion to carry 541 members. There were present in line at inspection 403. The battalion appeared very well, but as all battalions do when the military department is limited to the minimum time and to fixed hours, the movements on the parade ground were not executed with the ease and familiarity that some of the school battalions have shown.

The climatic conditions here are such that nearly all the practical work has, per force, to be done in the armory, and when moved out into the open the guides find that they have difficulty in keeping their subdivision at proper distances. The officers are chosen from the senior and junior classes so far as possible, fitness being the only road to promotion.

The military department is mandatory on the sophomore and freshman classes only, and the officers from the senior and junior classes that continue in the battalion do so at their option. So far as practicable selections for promotion are made by means of competitive examinations.

The uniform is not worn except when the students are in attendance in the military department, and it was noticed that a small number of them did not wear uniform trousers at inspection. The uniform consists of a white helmet (or dark-blue cap), blouse, and trousers of dark blue. The students are left to make their own arrangements for their uniforms.

The United States property in possession of the university consists of 400 cadet rifles, caliber .45; 400 sets of equipments; two 12-pounder brass guns; two 12-pounder, gun carriages, 2 limbers. This property is in good condition and properly cared for.

The military professor suggests that as soon as it can be done it would be well to supply the institution with a new gun of some one of the modern natures, and also with one of the modern machine guns. The ideas of artillery that the students obtain here from these old brass pieces are not such as might be most valuable to them in case they were suddenly called into service.

Two of the officers of the battalion are very anxious to enter the regular service as second lieutenants. One of them is the present cadet colonel, Mr. F. A. Barton, and the other a major, Mr. E. L. Phillips. I witnessed their work as battalion

commanders, and from that and from such information as I gained from inquiries I do not hesitate to recommend that they be given an opportunity to compete with others for any vacancies that may be left open to appointments from civil life.

The battalion has had no experience in practical marching or in camping.

The authorities seem to be thoroughly content with the military professor, and he is as content as a man possessing his zeal can well be in a position where it is not possible to obtain the best results on account of restrictions that are to be expected and that are unavoidable in such institutions.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General

BINGHAM SCHOOL, NORTH CAROLINA.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, NORTH CAROLINA, *May 19, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Bingham School, made the 19th instant, in accordance with instructions of May 16 from the Secretary of War.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1883, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. John Little, who has been on duty since January 9, 1891. He resides at Mebane, 1 mile distant, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the school is vested in the school faculty. The military professor is a member of the faculty, with the privileges of other members.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor, subject to the approval of the superintendent.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is the same as for other departments of instruction.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on all students except they be physically disabled. Facilities for military instruction comprise infantry and artillery arms, equipments, and accouterments. A suitable drill ground.

The average number of students during the past year has been, females, 0, males, 120; total, 120. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been under military instruction 100 per cent of the entire number; the average daily attendance at drill above 95 per cent. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerit and the guardhouse.

The students are organized into 4 companies of infantry, constituting a battalion, with adjutant and sergeant-major. The uniform consists of cadet-gray blouse and dress coat and forage cap, and is worn at all times. No helmets are worn. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in excellent condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were not under shelter and in fair condition.

Since January 10 there have been 40 infantry drills; 28 artillery drills; 6 ceremonies. Theoretical instruction has been given in Upton's Infantry Tactics. There is no unserviceable property.

The military professor is not employed by the school in the academic department. The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is satisfactory and the military professor is properly supported.

The reports required by General Orders 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but a copy has not been sent to the Adjutant-General of the State for his information, but will be.

The names of the 3 most distinguished students in military science during the year are Capt. Ebba Rodgers, Capt. Nelson Phillips, Adj. James N. Williamson, jr.

Remarks. The battalion was reviewed and inspected and subsequently the companies were exercised in company and battalion drill and at the field guns. Owing to the inclemency of the spring weather but little

instruction has been given in artillery drill. The appearance and drill of the battalion as infantry was excellent.

The Bingham School will soon be removed to Asheville, N. C., where it will open October 1. Lieut. Little, military professor, was spoken of in the highest terms by the superintendent of the school, Maj. Robert Bingham. He impressed me as having all the necessary qualifications for his position.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
Major, Inspector-General.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 27, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I inspected the University of North Dakota on June 25, 1891. The university is located about 2½ miles from the town of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; was established on February 27, 1883, and is governed by a board of trustees. It is nonsectarian, and is endowed by the State.

The military department was established as a distinct department by act of State legislature March, 1891. Before this the charter of the university required military instruction, but practically none was given until the detail of Lieut. L. S. Roudiez, Fifteenth Infantry, the present military professor, who assumed duties in April, 1890. He is suitable for the position; is a member of the faculty, and is properly supported by the authorities. Between four and five hours per week are assigned to military duties, and all the requirements of law are met. Lieutenant Roudiez performs no other duty and receives no extra compensation.

The university has a capacity for 250 students. The attendance varies, the maximum being 160 (86 males and 74 females) and the minimum 96 (50 males and 36 females). There are 50 students in the military department, 46 of whom were present at inspection. The military course is wholly compulsory on males in all classes; the students are only partly uniformed. The military organization is in battalion of two companies, and appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor. There is no practical instruction for artillery and cavalry. Number of field and staff officers, 3; company officers, 6; drills per week, 5; military essays, none. Military lectures are held. Text-books used are: Notes on Military Science, Califf's, United States Regulations, and Upton's Tactics; military books in library, none. No target practice has been held, as the rifles and accouterments were not received until May 5, 1891.

There are on hand 90 muskets and 90 accouterments, the property of the United States; they are used only by students and are well cared for. Number of military buildings, none; drill ground adequate; number of other buildings, 3; no military camping or marching. General Orders, No. 15, A. G. O., of 1890, are complied with as far as practicable.

As stated above, arms were not issued to the university till May 5, 1891, and consequently were new to the use of the students, and for this reason and because of the lack of facilities for drill in severe weather, only the narrow hallway of the university building being available, the drill and appearance of the 2 companies that compose the battalion was crude and imperfect and the battalion was not prepared to pass in review. I was informed by the acting president that it was thought that the State legislature would make appropriation for a drill hall, which it was believed would be completed in about two years.

Except in setting-up exercises but few drills have been given this spring, and only one of the two companies and a few others of the second company have uniforms. In time it was thought all would be uniformed, but the process is slow, because of the poverty, as a rule, of the students.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FORD KENT,
Lieut. Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,
Actg. Insp. Genl., U. S. A.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

MAY 16, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I inspected the military department of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on the 7th instant.

This university was established in 1870. There are seven buildings. A portion of the basement of the main building is used for drilling under cover; it is an undesirable place, and not at all suitable. The building of a gymnasium and drill hall is now being considered by the trustees.

There are 365 males and 44 females; a total of 409 students at this college. All are over 15 years of age. There is dormitory accommodation for about 80 students. Military drill is compulsory upon the male students; but seniors and juniors, and such as are excused by the president of the college for various reasons, are exempt from drill.

The corps of cadets consists of 1 senior, 5 juniors, 24 sophomores, 58 freshmen, and 129 sub freshmen—a total of 217 students. They are organized into a battalion of four companies, a band, a separate artillery and signal detachments. Officers belong to sophomore and higher classes, the non-commissioned officers are sophomores and freshmen. The corporals are selected and appointed in the fall term from the squad instructors, after that on recommendation of the captains and a competitive drill between candidates. The promotions are made from corporal to captain lineally, subject to an examination in tactics for each grade.

The battalion is armed with 200 cadet rifles and equipments, cared for by the cadets under the supervision of the cadet quartermaster and are stored in basement used as drill hall. The rifles are in good condition, the equipments old and worn. The two field pieces, with caissons and limbers furnished this college are stored in sheds and well cared for and are in serviceable condition.

Each company is drilled each school day in infantry drills, including squad, company, skirmish, battalion drills, and ceremonies and duties of sentinels. The artillery detachment is drilled daily in formation of detachments, maneuvering, manual of the piece, etc., and in winter and wet weather they have saber exercise; the band in school of the soldier and practice; signal detachment in sending and receiving messages. This work is as much as practicable under the personal supervision of the military professor. There has been no target practice, there being no suitable range at or near the university grounds, nor is there any room or place where gallery practice could be had. The companies were preparing for a competitive drill, after which the captain of the winning company will be given a "crack" company, picked from the whole battalion, which will enter any drill open to it for competition or prize.

The theoretical instruction includes recitations in infantry and artillery tactics; the elementary principles connected with the art of war, including the organization of the U. S. Army in time of peace and war, the governing and caring for it, arms in use, regulations, etc., papers, returns, and records required of a company commander. This instruction was given by Lieut. Ogle personally, and mostly orally.

The discipline of the students is reported good. Lieut. Ogle says the military course seems not very popular with the students; with few exceptions all who can get excused. The work in the section room, with the exception of tactics, is looked upon as time thrown away as no credit is given them for the work, either on graduation or the number of hours per week of college work required of students. However, in the drills they keep up a spirited emulation between the companies and to gain promotion, which they look upon with considerable pride. He thinks with some encouragement from the faculty, in the way of giving credit for the work performed, the building of a drill hall and gymnasium with a shooting gallery attached for indoor drills and instruction, the military course would become more popular and important. Seventy-five dollars have been appropriated this year for the military department.

Lieut. A. Ogle, Seventeenth Infantry, the officer on detail here, reported for duty at this college last fall. He does not teach any nonmilitary subject, nor does he receive any extra compensation on account of his detail here. He stated that in the latter part of March he was taken down with the la grippe, since which time he has not been able to give the work the attention as he would like, and on the advice of his physician had applied for a six months' sick leave, and had also asked to be relieved from duty at this institution. He submitted the

names of the following students as having shown special aptitude and interest in the military course, viz: Lieut. Col. Edward Sigerfoos, Maj. S. C. Kershaw, Capt. and Adj. E. S. Woodborne, Capts. P. Martin, W. L. Evans, E. B. McCarter, W. K. Palmer, Capt. and Quartermaster G. T. Peters, Lieuts. R. V. Myers and J. M. Howard.

Lieut. Col. Sigerfoos is very desirous of entering the regular Army as second lieutenant. He will graduate in June, this year. He has been an excellent scholar during his six years at the university, and during the whole of this time he has been an enthusiastic member of the battalion, having passed through all the grades. His physical condition is reported good.

The band and four companies were reviewed and inspected; the cadets seemed to take great interest and are well set up, and soldierly. The arms are in good condition, and altogether the command looked very neat. The battalion and company drill was excellent, also the artillery drill.

The president of the university informed me that Lieut. Ogle was in every way satisfactory to himself and the faculty, but of late he has not been able to devote much time to the military feature owing to his recent illness. Lieut. Ogle has applied for a six months' leave on surgeon's certificate, and has also requested to be relieved from duty at the university owing to his ill health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

OHIO NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 15, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection, on the 6th instant, of the military department at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio:

This university occupies three buildings and in addition eight outside rooms, the latter leased, and contains at present 1,033 students of which 622 are males and 411 females. Of the male students 179 joined the corps of cadets and were organized into a battalion of four companies with band. Yet during the university year military instruction was given to some 450 or 500 individual students. The battalion has one lieutenant-colonel and one major; one of the sergeants of the color company acts as color-sergeant; the acting adjutant and sergeant-major are selected from time to time, such method, it is claimed, giving the best results in general instruction.

The strength and organization of the battalion is shown in the following field return on May 6, 1891:

Organization.	Present.									Absent, privates.	Aggregate.
	Commandant.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	
Field and staff	1	1	1								3
Band						1	1			12	15
Company A				1	1	1	1	22	5	30	41
Company B				1	1	1	1	22	5	29	41
Company C				1	1	1	1	22	5	29	40
Company D				1	1	1	1	22	5	29	40
Total,	1	1	1	4	4	5	5	8	20	129	130

The following classes are represented in the corps, viz: Seniors, 21; juniors, 46; freshmen, 112. The officers belong to no particular class; they are appointed and promoted in the same company only and lineally after a competitive examination in tactics before a board composed of the commandant, field officers, and

captains, but the captain of the company where the vacancy exists does not sit on this board. Seventy is the minimum allowed. Results by this method have been excellent and given great satisfaction to the cadets, charges of favoritism in appointments being impossible. The field officers are appointed without examination from the captains of long standing in order to stimulate promotion if long stagnant in a company.

It is an established and well-known regulation here that a captain who fails to keep his company ranks full is to tender without delay his resignation, military drill at this college being voluntary on the part of the students. Each company recruits itself and is responsible for the instruction of its own recruits, thus familiarizing officers and non-commissioned officers with their duties. Each company promotes and fills vacancies in its own ranks; no transfers are permitted. All arms assigned to a company always remain in its possession from term to term. The cost of the uniforms having been reduced by doing away with agents, the majority of the battalion now appear in uniform blouses. A good band has been formed of 15 pieces and expensively uniformed.

Drill in the manual has been cut down, and more company, battalion, and ceremony drill introduced. A good target range has been sought in the surrounding neighborhood, and is now well assured. Two artillery detachments of picket men have been uniformed and drilled. Each company has five drills a week and at least one ceremony with band, after companies are sufficiently drilled for parade; several inspections and reviews have also been held during the spring term. In one or two of the companies some attention has been paid to bayonet exercise and skirmishing, more attention will be given the latter upon receipt of the new drill regulations.

No building is especially designated for use of military department, but each company has a section room assigned for drill in the manual of arms in inclement weather. The manual is always excellent on account of personal drills in students' rooms. For outdoor drill the college campus is used; it is perhaps small for battalion drill, but still sufficient for instruction. The south end of campus has been drained this year and a few trees cut down, but still needs some work, draining or filling.

The military department in the practical portion of the course is in most successful condition. In the theoretical the same success has not been obtained, though great effort has been made to increase the interest in tactics. About 40 cadets pursue each term the schools of the soldier and company. In the school of the battalion and ceremonies it has been difficult to keep a small section together. The expense of text books and want of time on the part of the cadets seem to deter many from joining these classes. The university course is so crowded that the weekly recitations in tactics are assigned to Saturday morning.

Lieut. Peshine thought that if a daily hour—but only between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.—for the military course could be obtained, more success might result. But under no circumstances, in his opinion, would the military course become highly successful until the necessity of purchasing military text books—always expensive—be done away with. Reed's Tactics are used for the reason that, being in paper can be purchased, in gross, for 35 cents. If the standard tactics would be issued in separate schools, or parts, in paper or in carton, for a few cents each part, as in Europe, where a field musician, for instance, can purchase simply the notes of his field music without burdening himself with a volume of the tactics complete, and where each school is printed in a separate pamphlet, the military instruction of the youth of the country would make great strides within the near future.

A general lecture upon tactics and the care of arms is given upon reorganization at the beginning of each term—usually 80 to 100 cadets present—lasting, perhaps, from one to two hours in duration. No other lectures are given save remarks upon any military subject which may arise in the section room.

The military course is given the same weight as any other study of the college course. The discipline of the cadets is reported excellent.

The names of the following students were submitted as having shown special interest in the military course: Lieut. Col. S. H. Meyers, Maj. H. J. Price, Capts. D. H. Foster, V. Hartman, H. H. Spaulding, and G. B. Spaulding, First Lieuts. C. Gaumer and G. R. Anderson, all standing excellent in their studies, and are, with one exception, of robust health.

The battalion is armed with 150 cadet rifles and equipments in serviceable condition, save three rifles unfit for use. Since the beginning of the present school year some \$20 have been spent in purchasing spare parts; the breakage being much heavier than in the army, due to ignorance or carelessness. In this connection Lieut. Peshine recommended that a suitable person be employed by

the United States (or that a suitable allowance of funds be made) or by the university, as armorer, to have the constant care of the ordnance property.

The university also owns 26 Enfield muskets, caliber .50, with old-pattern belts without boxes. These are used in the instruction of recruits.

The two field pieces and carriages are under cover, in a shed, under lock and key. They are in good condition and were recently lacquered or painted and carriages repaired.

Lieut. J. J. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, reported for duty here last year. He resides within three squares of the college, in a building specially erected for him by one of the capitalists of Ada, from whom it is leased for the duration of his detail. He has full control of the military department, subject to certain restrictions. He receives no extra compensation, nor does he teach any other non-military subject. He stated the military year has been most successful, fully satisfactory to the faculty, and in general to himself.

The band and four companies were reviewed and inspected. I noticed a great improvement in the military bearing and drill since my last inspection.

Unfortunately the cadets are only partially uniformed. Many of the students are working their way through college and do not feel able to purchase uniforms.

The president of the university informed me that Lieutenant Peshine was in every way satisfactory to himself, the faculty, and cadets; that he was doing most excellent work, and hopes to show a greater improvement both in appearance and drill next year.

It is quite probable the question of uniforms for all cadets will be settled in some way shortly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, *Inspector-General.*

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 1, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa., of which Col. Charles E. Hyatt is president, made the 28th of May in accordance with instructions contained in Special Orders No. 119, paragraph 5, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1862, and the chair is now filled by First Lieut. M. F. Harmon, First Artillery, who has been on duty since August, 1890. He resides near the academy, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian and unendowed. The government of the academy is vested in 19 trustees and a faculty of 14 professors.

The military professor is a member of the faculty and professor of mathematics. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the president on the recommendation of the military professor. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is first submitted to the military professor and then approved by the president.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is fully given; attendance is compulsory. Facilities for military instruction comprise extensive drill and parade grounds, an excellent riding hall, a gymnasium, and a drill hall.

The average number of students during the past year has been 135, all males. Of this number over 15 years of age there have been 132, and all under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill is 125. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by extra duty and demerits.

The students are organized into a battalion of two companies, fully officered; it is subdivided into six companies for drill purposes. The uniform consists of cadet gray, coat (West Point pattern), black stripe on trousers, and regulation United States helmet, and is worn on all parade or full-dress occasions; uniform usually worn, blouse and pantaloons of gray and cadet fatigue cap. The officers wear helmets, with plumes. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. There were present in ranks, 127.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in excellent condition. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments are kept under shelter. The latter belong to the State of Pennsylvania and are very obsolete.

During the past year there have been 191 infantry drills, 35 artillery drills, 69 ceremonies, 253 cavalry drills, 30 signal drills; guard mounting daily and inspection weekly. Target practice is now in progress.

Theoretical instruction has been given in tactics and the construction of the rifle by recitation of about one hour per week and two hours for preparation.

The military professor is also employed by the faculty as professor of mathematics. The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is of the very best.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have all been regularly rendered. Copies of these reports and of all correspondence are kept on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have all been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the Adjutant General of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science up to the present time, during the year, are Cadet Capt. Harry Hale Fletcher; Cadet Lieut. and Adjutant Albert F. Hunt; Cadet Lieut. Joseph Whitney Shirley.

Remarks. This is a military institution of which the United States, as well as the State of Pennsylvania, may justly be proud. Aside from the practical military training it furnishes, every care has been exercised in the arrangement of the buildings and grounds to secure the highest exercise of everything necessary to sound military instruction, coupled with the best sanitary precautions. The bathing and messing facilities, ventilation, and precautions against fire are of the very best. The personal examples of military bearing shown by the colonel commandant and his military assistants are very much to be commended. The material from which the students are drawn is unexceptionally good. The military professor shows zeal and ability in his handling of the cadets. The riding hall and cavalry drill can not be excelled.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Inspector.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *June 13, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

(Through Inspector-General, Division of the Atlantic.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection which I made on the 8th and 9th days of the present month, of the military department of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.:

History. The institution was organized in 1815, by citizens of Meadville, and a liberal charter was obtained for the college two years thereafter. It is under the control of the Methodists, but is unsectarian in its instruction and management, so that its catalogues contain the names of those belonging to various religious denominations. The government of the college is vested in the board of trustees. A preparatory school is part and parcel of the institution. Coeducation of the sexes is a feature of the college.

The faculty comprises 8 professors. There are also 2 instructors, 2 tutors, and 2 lady principals.

The income of the college, in addition to that derived from an endowment of \$150,000, which was not received from the General Government, is obtained from term fees, and a few additional charges, as diplomas, use of laboratory, etc.

Students in college, as shown by the catalogue of 1890-'91, were as follows: Males, 233; females, 82; total, 315, in which are included post graduates, and members of the preparatory school.

The military department was established in 1877, and the chair of military science and tactics has been occupied by an officer of the Army ever since. Second Lieut. John K. Cree, Third Artillery, is now on duty in this capacity, having reported July 1, 1890, and began active work at the commencement of the fall term in September. Lieut. Cree is a hard worker, deeply interested in his duties, which are performed in a painstaking and conscientious manner. He is a member of the faculty, but is not employed in any other capacity than that which pertains to his military duties.

The Allegheny College corps of cadets (as they are designated) went into camp on Conneaut Lake, 9 miles from Meadville, on the 6th of the month, to stay one week, and thither I proceeded to make the inspection.

The whole number in camp was 48. They were regularly organized into two companies, forming a battalion, which, present and absent, numbered 64. The absentees had been excused by the faculty from going into camp for various reasons, even after the majority of them had agreed to the proposition. Probably the expense—\$10 for railroad fare and meals—proved too great for those who got excused at the last moment. The college paid the cost of transportation for camp and garrison equipage, which was furnished by the State, as well as for the lumber for flooring the tents.

The camp had a very military appearance, being properly laid out, and thoroughly policed. Its location was an excellent one, especially in a sanitary point of view, with good water and natural drainage.

The battalion presented a creditable appearance, composed as it is of young gentlemen who combine aptness with intelligence, interest with instruction, and activity with vigor. Such qualities are the concomitants of health, and improve the personnel of every organization possessing them.

In infantry drill, particularly in the school of the company, the cadets did well; dress parade was executed according to tactics. The manual of arms was faulty in that some of the young men were too slow in the motions. There had been no practical instruction in artillery or cavalry under Lieut. Cree's administration.

The uniform is a blouse, trousers, and forage cap, all of dark-blue cloth, with gilt buttons, cap, cord, and wreath—the entire cost per cadet being about \$25.

I was particularly impressed by the good discipline in the camp, which, being entirely in the control of the military professor, was exercised with firmness, dignity, and impartiality. Nor did the cadets seem to object to it. In point of fact, they rather enjoyed the strictness of camp life, as I thought, and conducted themselves like good soldiers, performing their regular tours of guard and police, and submitting gracefully to the measures the commandant had adopted to enforce discipline and punish breaches thereof, such as demerits, "marching extras," and confinement to camp limits.

The battalion has an adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant-major, and three musicians, drum corps.

From the books and reports kept by Lieut. Cree I got the following information: Whole number of male students in college capable of performing military duty, 162; whole number who have received military instruction during the year, 89; whole number of students belonging to the battalion (mentioned hereinbefore), 64; whole number in camp (mentioned hereinbefore), 48.

This shows that 45 per cent of the students capable of performing military duty had failed to avail themselves of the instruction offered in this branch of the college course.

Sixty per cent did not belong to the battalion, and 70 per cent did not go into camp. This absenteeism, on the part of so many of the students, is mainly attributable to the fact that compulsory attendance in the military course is not required. The professor of military science and tactics would like to have it made so, but he has only one vote and one voice in the meetings of the faculty, and doubtless agrees with them that it would be impracticable to adopt such a course, as it would in all probability result in a perceptible falling off in the number of students who otherwise would remain in the college. As it is now, the senior and junior classes are not required to attend any military exercise or instruction. It is purely voluntary on their part to do so. Then the faculty of the college may, and frequently does, excuse students from the military course at the request of parents or guardians, or, if of age, at their own request, but, as an incentive to make the military department popular with all, it is required that students who are excused shall take the same amount of work in some other department.

The strongest reason for excusing the students is found, I believe, in the fact that a large proportion of them are without means, except such as they earn during vacations. In other words, they are working their way through college. Thirty-five receive financial aid from the college itself. Thus it will be seen that many of the students do not feel able to purchase uniforms, and it is highly probable in other cases, that parents feel sensitive about stating the real reason for requesting their sons to be excused, which is their inability to provide the necessary outfit.

My strong conviction, therefore, in the matter of making the attendance on military instruction compulsory is that the introduction of the system at this time into the management of the college would be inadvisable if not impracticable. Moreover, under the present system, eighty-nine bright young men connected with the institution have received military instruction, theoretical and practical, during the year, and a large majority of them, judging from what I observed at the inspection, together with Lieut. Cree's views as expressed to me on the subject, have manifested an interest that is creditable alike to themselves and to the instructor, besides having evinced a degree of enthusiasm which is proof of their earnest desire to reap the advantages and benefits of the military course.

The average number of hours per week devoted by the military professor to actual instruction—for college year beginning September 16 and closing June 16—have been, theoretical 9, practical 4.6, including school of the soldier, school of the company, school of the battalion. Target practice, up to 200 yards, was had 12 hours in May. Also recitations and drills in signaling. Text-books in use are Upton's Infantry Tactics, and Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty. Thirty-nine of the students have provided themselves with tactics. Besides recitations, instruction has been given by the medium of lectures on the Articles of War, the Army Regulations, and the art of war. A system of marks is kept by the military instructor, promotions and appointments being based on the improvement shown thereby, together with special examinations.

The military equipment of the college is as follows: 146 cadet rifles, caliber .45, 100 were issued in February last. These were in excellent condition. The remainder were in good order, except 6 which had broken stocks. Two 12-pounder smooth-bore guns, the carriages old and worn, and the bores of the guns honey-combed. I recommend they be replaced by better ones. One hundred and thirteen waist belts, 100 issued in February last; 139 bayonets, 100 issued in February last. One hundred and thirty-four cartridge boxes, 100 issued in February last; 17 non-commissioned officer's swords, 16 non-commissioned officer's scabbards, 16 noncommissioned officer's sword belts and plates, in good condition; 1,500 ball cartridges, 940 blank cartridges, 59 rounds of 12-pounder ammunition.

The above enumerated articles of ordnance and ordnance stores are the property of the United States, but the president of the college is directly responsible for their money value, having signed and filed the bonds required by law.

The rifles and accouterments are used by the students only. They are kept in a room in one of the college buildings assigned for that purpose. The original issue of rifles and accouterments to the college was 150 of each. But there is a shortage as follows: 4 rifles; 37 waist belts; 11 bayonets; 16 cartridge boxes.

There should be 20 non-commissioned officer's swords, there were 3 short; of non-commissioned officer's scabbards there should be 20, there was a shortage of 4; non-commissioned officer's sword belts the same number (4) short.

The president of the college and the military professor are aware of the deficiency, and it has been shown in the quarterly returns of ordnance. It is claimed that the most of these articles were destroyed by fire which broke out in the building where they were kept in 1883. But a board of survey was not requested at that time, nor an official inquiry made until 1887, when Maj. McKee, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, investigated the circumstances attendant upon the loss of the property, and made his report to the Chief of Ordnance. I did not see the report, but understood the action of the War Department was unfavorable so far as being able to relieve the college from its pecuniary responsibility. There the matter rests. The president of the college stands ready to pay the Government for the loss of its property, provided he can not get Congress to pass a bill for his relief.

The college hires an armory in town for drill purposes in the winter and inclement weather. The entire expense of this military department is to the college about \$250 per year. The faculty sustains, as far as possible, the professor of military science and tactics in his efforts to improve his department, and their official and personal relations are harmonious and agreeable. The official books, records, and returns to the military department are fully and accurately kept. There are no military buildings proper belonging to the college, but it has an ample and adequate drill ground.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. FESSENDEN,
*Captain Fifth Artillery, Assistant to the Inspector-General,
 Division of the Atlantic.*

GROVE CITY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *June 15, 1891*

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.,

(Through Inspector-General, Division of the Atlantic):

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection which I made on the 4th and 5th instant, of the military department of Grove City College, Grove City, Mercer County, Pa.

The institution is an outgrowth of the Pine Grove Normal Academy, organized in Grove City in 1876. It was elevated to a college in 1885. It claims to be undenominational, although it is to a certain extent under the control and patronage of the Presbyterians. It receives no financial aid from the Government or from the State, but is dependent for its support upon tuition of its students. It educates both sexes. Number of students in the present term, males, 268; females, 167. Average age of male students, 19 years.

The faculty comprises six professors, including the professor of military science and tactics, and eight instructors. The military department of the college was established in March last. First Lieut. C. W. Rowell, Second Infantry, is in charge of it, having reported on the 28th of February. He began his work April 1, at the commencement of the spring term. Lieut. Rowell is a very capable and efficient officer, who will, I am sure, perform his part of the college work faithfully and well. He is in accord with every member of the faculty on all points affecting the management of his department.

The number of students receiving military instruction is 195. Excused 73. These are members of the senior class and business department, and a few others who are unfit to perform military duty, or who are excused at the request of their parents.

Lieut. Rowell had not yet organized the students into companies, having been engaged during the two months he has been in charge in instructing a class of 20, with the view of making his selections for officers and non-commissioned officers. He told me he had accomplished this, and would have the organization completed at the beginning of the fall term in August.

The work of the past two months has been drilling of the students in the school of the soldier three hours each week, and giving special drills and theoretical instruction to the young men he had in view for officers.

One hundred and eighty-nine of the students turned out to drill the day of inspection. They showed marked proficiency in the entire school of the soldier. Moreover, they manifested a spirit of enthusiasm, which showed they both enjoyed and appreciated the introduction of the military course into the college curriculum.

The uniform is of dark-blue cloth—blouse, trousers, and forage cap—gilt buttons, cap cord, and wreath. Twenty-one only had thus far got uniforms. But the president of the college informed me that all the students in the military department would have them at the beginning of the fall term.

There is no adequate drill ground owned by the college, but measures have already been taken to secure several acres of land for that purpose.

There is no military equipment as yet, the president having delayed to make the necessary requisitions and give the required bonds. He said he would attend to this at once, and have them ready by the fall term. The college does not own a military building, but has obtained the use of the armory of a company of the Pennsylvania militia in the town, where the students may drill in bad weather. Text-book in use, Upton's Infantry Tactics. The members of the military department are healthy and vigorous-looking young men, active and well set up. The president and the faculty spoke in the highest terms of Lieutenant Rowell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. FESSENDEN,
*Captain, Fifth Artillery,
 Assistant to Division Inspector-General.*

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

JUNE 10, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Pennsylvania State College, 12 miles from Bellefonte, Pa., made the 29th of May, in accordance with instructions contained in Special Orders, No. 119, paragraph 5, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

The military professorship of this institution is now filled by Lieut. S. A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, who has been on duty since September 1, 1889. He resides within the college grounds, having quarters specially assigned to the military instructor and furniture belonging to the college; when in the performance of military duties he wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in 23 trustees, 8 of whom are State officers ex officio. The faculty consists of 17 professors.

The military professor is also a member of the faculty and states he is professor of general astronomy. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor with the approval of the president. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is controlled by the military professor.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is fully given; attendance is compulsory. Facilities for military instruction comprise a very extensive armory and gymnasium, extensive parade and drill grounds. The average number of students during the past year has been: Females 20, males 158; total 178. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 153 under military instruction, 96 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill is 123. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by armory cleaning work and extra guard duty under arms.

The students are organized into a battalion of 4 companies, officered from the senior class, sergeants from the juniors, corporals from the sophomores. The uniform consists of dark-blue blouse, trousers, and caps (no full dress or helmets provided), and is worn generally; always at drill, however. At inspection there were no students entirely out of uniform, although 1 man wore citizen's trousers; 103 were present.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition, but have been eight years in use and are much worn, some being battered. Lieut. Wolf has been recommended to forward an inspection report of unserviceable ordnance. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were kept under shelter during severe weather, and are in as good condition as their old pattern will warrant. Two of the 4 guns used belong to the State of Pennsylvania.

During the past year there have been 112 infantry drills, 5 artillery drills, 20 ceremonies, and 18 gallery practices; no signal exercises and no firing on target range.

Theoretical instruction has been given in 6 lectures and 16 recitations on elementary field fortification, drill regulations, customs of the service, organization of an army corps, etc.

The military professor is not employed by the faculty, but gets his house free of rent, mostly furnished. The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is very favorable.

The reports required by General Orders, 26, 1891, have all been regularly rendered. Copies of these reports and of all correspondence are kept on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have all been reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year will be furnished as soon as present term expires, July 2.

This may be considered the best type of the agricultural and mechanical college, finely located in the center of Pennsylvania, and containing the best buildings and apparatus. It receives from the United States the entire endowment for Pennsylvania under the act of July 2, 1862, and the college act of August 30, 1890. Attached to it is also an extensive agricultural experiment station. The State of Pennsylvania has already expended about \$300,000 in buildings for the institution and has recently appropriated \$150,000 additional. This college furnishes a good example for

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others to follow in building and permanently assigning a set of quarters for the military professor.

As the commencement of this college does not occur until the end of June I recommend the inspection be hereafter delayed so as to enable the military professor to more nearly complete his annual course. Lieut. Wolf is well fitted for his duties and is zealous in his performance of them. A State flag should be provided for the battalion of cadets.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Inspector.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, S. C., made the 20th instant, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War from the Adjutant-General's office of the 16th instant.

The military professorship of this institution was established December 20, 1842, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. John A. Towers, First Artillery, who has been on duty since October 1, 1890. He resides at the academy, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the academy is vested in a board of visitors and the academic board. The military professor is a member of the faculty, with all the privileges of other members.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the superintendent on the recommendation of the commandant of cadets. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is the same as at the Military Academy, West Point.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on all students. Facilities for military instruction comprise infantry and artillery arms, equipments, and accouterments.

The average number of students during the past year has been 141, all males. Of this number over 15 years of age there have been under military instruction 100 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill has been 110 cadets. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by demerits, confinement, and tours of extra duty. The students are organized into a battalion of 4 companies.

The uniform consists of West Point cadet-gray uniform with State buttons, and is worn on all occasions. At inspection there were no students out of uniform.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in excellent condition. They are the property of the State. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were not under shelter and were in fair condition; none on hand belonging to the Government.

During the past year there have been 133 infantry drills, 5 artillery drills, 60 ceremonies. Theoretical instruction has been given in military law, field fortification, art and science of war to first class; infantry and artillery tactics to second class. There was no unserviceable property. The military professor is not employed by the academy. The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is entirely satisfactory and the military professor is fully sustained.

The reports required by General Orders, 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are not on file; the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. A copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are not determined for this year.

As its name indicates, this institution is a regular military school, organized, and as far as practicable administered, on the basis of the Military Academy at West Point. Under the academic regulations now in force the military professor is the commandant of cadets,

Remarks.

and takes rank next after the superintendent. He has immediate command of the cadet battalion, and is in charge of all practical and theoretical military instruction, military police, discipline, and administration. This is in accord with the best military opinion as to the status and duties of the Army officer; and in this case has been productive, under Col. Coward, the Superintendent, of the very best results. The battalion was reviewed and inspected, and subsequently each company and the battalion was exercised in infantry drill, which was executed with great spirit and accuracy. Instruction is given in artillery, but not in signaling. As the artillery drills had but just commenced, I did not require the companies to execute it.

Lieut. Towers is an excellent officer in all respects, and thoroughly qualified for his position.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
Major, Inspector-General.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 12, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on June 10, 1891, I inspected the Agricultural College of South Dakota, in conformity with paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 99, current series, from these headquarters. The following statistics are furnished for the information of the Secretary of War through the Inspector-General of the Army:

The college is located at Brookings, S. Dak.; was established in 1881; its government is vested in a board of trustees and regents; is nonsectarian; the endowment is 160,000 acres land and State aid. The military department was established in 1890; the military professor, Lieut. Peter Leary, Fourth Artillery, assumed his duties in March, 1890. He is suitable for the position, is a member of the faculty and is properly supported by the authorities. Three hours per week are assigned to military duties and the requirements of the law are met. The military professor, in addition to his military duties, makes the inspection of the college buildings; he receives no extra compensation.

The college has a capacity for 500 students; the number of students in attendance is 281; 181 males and 100 females. The number of students in the military department is 64; 4 of whom were absent from inspection. The military course is compulsory on the two lowest classes and optional for others. The uniform worn is the undress uniform of the U. S. Army. The military organization is in battalion of 2 companies, and the officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the military professor. The students receive instructions in artillery drill, but not in cavalry drill. Number of field and staff officers, 2; company officers, 4. There are three drills per week; also military lectures and essays. Pending the adoption of the new drill regulations no text-book on tactics has been adopted.

The following works have been purchased for the military department: Wilhelm's Military Dictionary, Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery, U. S. Light Artillery Tactics, U. S. Infantry Tactics, Small-arms Firing Regulations, Abbott's Defense of the Seacoast of the United States, Maguire's Attack and Defense of Coast Fortifications, Hannibal, Alexander, Great Captains, by Theodore Ayrault Dodge; Mahan's Influence of Sea Power on History, The Army and Navy Journal (subscription), The Indian Mutiny, Colonel Malleison, The War in the Crimea, Dr. E. B. Hamley.

No target practice has been had, the necessary ammunition not having been received from the Ordnance Department. There are on hand 150 muskets, caliber .45, which are the property of the United States, and are only used by students. Number of accoutrements on hand, 150; Government property is well cared for. Number of military buildings, none; drill ground adequate; number of other buildings, 6, and 2 in progress. It is not practicable to have either encampment or practice marches. During the academic year most of the students work at all available times on the college farms, for which they are paid 10 cents an hour. This money is used in buying text-books, paying board, and other expenses.

The requirements of General Orders, No. 15, Adjutant-General's office, 1890, are complied with.

From report made to me by Lieut. Peter Leary, Fourth Artillery, the military professor, I gathered the following information:

The military department was organized by the present professor of military science and tactics in March, 1890. Attendance upon drill and instruction was optional. The only uniform required consisted of a uniform cap and white gloves. At this time the whole number of undergraduate students capable of performing military duty was 130. The number enrolled was 46.

In June, 1890, the board of trustees made military duty and studies compulsory for the first three years of the college course on juniors, sophomores, and freshmen. On the ground that the trustees, under the law, have no authority to change the course of study, the board of regents of education in November, 1890, annulled the action of the trustees, and military service became again optional. This action reduced the number of men enrolled from 71 in November, 1890, to 36 in the beginning of the spring term 1891. This number was increased to 46 by March 31. At this time there were 112 male undergraduate students in the college capable of military duty. At a faculty meeting in March, 1891, Lieut. Leary proposed a resolution recommending to the regents compulsory military service on all physically qualified male students in the college. This was amended so as to bear on all such students of the first two college years, giving such other students as may desire military instruction the privilege of taking it, if acceptable to the military professor. This action was approved and adopted by the board of regents, and went into operation April 11, 1891, giving the military class 61 students. The trustees in June, 1890, adopted the Army blue undress uniform for the college, requiring students to provide themselves with it by the beginning of their second term of attendance. Owing to the poverty of many of the students this rule is not rigidly enforced, and it was accordingly found necessary to organize 1 uniformed company, 1 ununiformed company, and 1 platoon of light artillery, 1 detachment of which is uniformed and 1 detachment ununiformed.

The organization now consists of 1 cadet major, 1 cadet adjutant, both ununiformed; 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 musician, and 14 privates, all ununiformed or partly so; 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 10 privates, ununiformed; and 1 second lieutenant of artillery, 1 first sergeant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 7 privates, ununiformed; and 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 7 privates of artillery, ununiformed, making a total of 64 men now on the rolls. Three hours a week are allowed for military instruction and exercises, from 5 to 6 p. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Mondays and Wednesdays are given to drill, and Friday generally to theoretical instruction, which thus far has consisted of lectures and examinations on the subject of lectures. Lectures during the spring and summer terms have been on military discipline, military courtesy, army organization, functions of the arms of battle, functions of the staff and administrative departments, and strategy. The sophomores are expected to take notes, and will be examined on the last two Fridays in the summer term for final standing.

The military professor has been furnished by the Adjutant-General of the Army with blank consolidated morning reports, muster rolls, final statements, and company monthly returns, which will be used in the instruction of sophomores this term. Cadet rifles and equipments were received at the college March 9, 1891, and 2 3-inch field guns and implements March 14, 1891. Proper storage places are to be provided as soon as the work of building can be done. In the mean time the field guns are stored in one of the college barns.

The severe drought in South Dakota for several years has retarded the growth of the college and had a marked effect on the attendance and resources of the students. Most of them teach in country schools in winter, and, with the money so earned, pay their way through college in the spring, summer, and autumn terms. They are, as a class, intelligent, amenable to reasonable and proper discipline, and interested in their military work. The uniformed company paraded on Memorial Day as the escort of the Grand Army post of the county, and was publicly pronounced by President McLouth a credit to the college. There has not yet been any instruction in guard mounting or castrametation.

The military professor wears his uniform on all occasions of military duty. At the request of the trustees he has begun a system of weekly inspections of the college buildings and grounds, with a view of stimulating cleanliness.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with all the authority of the other heads of departments, and is uniformly shown great consideration by the faculty and governing boards. He habitually attends faculty meetings, which take place every week.

From the above report it will be seen that the students who are required to attend military instruction are only partially uniformed, because of the poverty

of many of the students. If legislation would allow the purchase from Government supplies of the soldiers' undress uniform—which has been adopted for use at the college—it would enable all to be uniformed and would thus have a salutary effect, and would probably induce attendance to military instruction among those that are not now obliged to take this course. As will be seen, military instruction is compulsory only in the two lower classes, and the limit of three hours per week for two years is devoted to military purposes, and the result is not as good as should be. I think when an officer is detailed for duty at an institution of learning that all the students should be required to attend military instruction to make it of benefit.

The two companies were well set up by the use of the thorough setting-up exercises proposed by the late tactical board, and were tolerably proficient in company and squad drills. The arms and artillery pieces had not been issued until within a few weeks, and were therefore new to the students who had them in hand, but a reasonable skill in the handling of the rifles has been already attained, and the artillery detachment did exceedingly well considering the short time they had been drilled.

Lieut. Leary is well supported by the faculty, and in another year I look for a marked improvement in his zealous work. But I consider the uniform an essential for all that are required to take the military course, and would be glad if Government aid could be furnished by the means suggested to those that are too poor to now supply themselves. The military department is cut off from the benefits that might accrue from a more liberal interpretation of the act of Congress known as the Morrill act "for the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FORD KENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,
Acting Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 24, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the University of Tennessee, made the 24th instant, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War from the Adjutant-General's Office of the 16th instant.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1871, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. E. E. Gayle, Second Artillery, who has been on duty since October 5, 1883. He resides at the university, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform. The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the university is vested in a board of trustees. The military professor is a member of the faculty with the same privileges accorded other members. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the professor of military science.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is the same as for the other departments of the university. Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on the subfreshman, freshman, and sophomore classes, and optional for other students. Facilities for military instruction comprise artillery and infantry arms, accouterments, and equipments. The average number of students during the past year has been 184, all males. Of those over fifteen years of age there have been 121 under military instruction, 66 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill has been 79. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by ten demerits for each offense.

The students are organized into two infantry companies. The uniform consists of gray blouse and trousers and dark blue forage cap, and is worn only at drill. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in very good condition. Accouterments need blacking. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in good condition.

During the past year there have been 59 infantry drills; no artillery drills; no ceremonies, and no target practice or encampment. Theoretical instruction

has been given in infantry drill tactics to the sophomore class. Eighteen recitations. There was no unserviceable property.

The military professor is not employed by the university, but teaches two classes in mathematics.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file; the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information. The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are not determined.

Remarks.

As already stated elsewhere, military instruction is only compulsory on the subfreshman, freshman, and sophomore classes, which are organized into two infantry companies. There is no battalion organization, and practical military instruction embraces infantry company drill solely.

The companies were inspected and exercised in the company drill, and while the appearance of the cadets was fairly good, their drill was not satisfactory. In explanation of this, Lieut. Gayle addressed me an official communication, which is submitted herewith. From this it appears that up to last September military instruction had been compulsory on all classes, which were also under a mild form of military government or barrack discipline. They formed four companies, which were organized into a battalion, said to have been in a very satisfactory condition. At the beginning of the present collegiate year the faculty abolished military control and placed all students under university government, and exempted the junior and senior classes from military instruction. This broke up the battalion organization, deprived the companies of their experienced officers, and greatly relaxed the system of military control over those in the military department. The number of drill hours was also reduced from five to three per week, which, taken in connection with a very rainy spring, rendered anything beyond elementary instruction impossible.

Under the present arrangement Lieut. Gayle does not consider theoretical instruction advisable or practicable, owing to the comparative youth of those under instruction and the limited time allotted. In conversation on the subject President Dabney remarked that "the present condition of the military department of the university is not satisfactory to the management of the university. This condition is due, we think, not to any neglect or inefficiency on the part of the officer in charge, but to changes in the administration of affairs. These changes were necessary in the development of the institution out of the condition of an academy or college into a university. It is plain to us that some of the changes went too far this year, to the detriment of this department. The management believes in the military training in the proper places, and intends to see that it is maintained in a fair degree of efficiency."

This statement, in connection with Lieut. Gayle's, explains the causes which have affected the military department. It would be unreasonable in a civil institution to expect the ascendancy of military discipline or military instruction. Still, within the sphere assigned to and for the purposes of its maintenance, the military department of this and all other colleges should be as efficient as any other department of instruction and should receive the cordial support of every college official, otherwise it becomes a source of needless irritation, its effect is demoralizing, and it had better be suppressed. The precipitancy with which the changes in the military department before referred to were made it would have been well to avoid, no matter how necessary they may have been. Just how the effect is to be removed is by no means clear. Nevertheless, in consideration of the views expressed by President Dabney, it would be advisable perhaps to continue the detail of an officer another year. But should there not be a marked improvement at the expiration of that time I recommend that the detail be discontinued, for it would be injurious to the college and unjust to the Government to continue it longer.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. SANGER,
Major, Inspector-General.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,*Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1891*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the military department of the University of the South, made July 10, 1891, in compliance with instructions contained in letter dated Headquarters Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1891.

The University of the South is beautifully located at Sewanee, Franklin County, Tenn., at the edge of the Cumberland Mountain plateau. Sewanee is reached by the Tracy City Branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and is distant 8 miles from Cowan, a small town 87 miles southeast from Nashville. The university was chartered in 1858, but its opening was delayed by the civil war. The grammar school was opened in 1868. The academic and theological departments were soon after established, and these constitute the present university. The university has no endowment, except its domain of 10,000 acres, and is supported by its tuition fees and contributions from private sources.

The permanent buildings are handsome stone structures. Those completed are the convocation house, St. Luke's memorial hall, which is devoted to the theological school, Thompson's hall, containing the recitation rooms, lecture rooms, and laboratory of the scientific school, and the Hodgson library. A large stone building is in course of erection, which will contain recitation rooms, lecture rooms, etc. There are a number of temporary wooden buildings, among them the chapel. The latter will in time be replaced by a stone building. There is no military building.

The religious denomination of the university is Protestant Episcopal. The government is vested in the Protestant Episcopal Church, represented by a board of trustees. The administrative head of the university is the vice-chancellor. The educational interests of the institution are controlled by the "hebdomadal board," composed of the professors with the vice-chancellor as chairman.

Two departments of instruction are at present in operation—the academic and the theological. There is also a grammar school, a preparatory course to the undergraduate department. There is a further subdivision into schools, such as the school of modern languages and literature, the school of civil engineering, etc. Students elect such schools as best meet the ends they have in view, but are required to take three schools, unless properly excused.

In the academic department the students are divided into gownsmen and juniors. Students who in age, character, and attainments show themselves to be real university students are known as gownsmen and wear the scholastic cap and gown; the others are called juniors.

The discipline of the university is, as directed by the statutes wholly proctorial. The general duties of discipline and police are intrusted to the proctor, and are directed chiefly to the maintenance of that good order and quiet necessary to study. Punishment for offenses consists in confinement. Breaches of military discipline are punished by confinements and extra tours as at the U. S. Military Academy.

The present administrative head of the university is the Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, vice-chancellor and chairman of the faculty. I was very courteously received by Dr. Gailor upon my arrival at the university and every facility was afforded me for the performance of my duty.

The military department of the University of the South was established in 1889, and the detail has been continuous since. The present professor of military science and tactics is First Lieut. William P. Stone, Fourth Artillery, a graduate of the United States Military Academy of the class of 1883, who assumed the duties August 15, 1889. The requirements of law (Revised Statutes, 1225, 1260) are met, the institutions having the capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students.

The professor of military science and tactics resides near the university and devotes four hours per week to his military duties, besides receiving reports and explanations of offenses. In addition to his military duties he performs those of instructor in the grammar school, receiving therefor a yearly compensation of \$500. He reports that these duties do not interfere with his military duties.

The military professor is not a member of the faculty. He is nominally com-

mandant of cadets, but has control of the cadets only on the drill ground and in the section room. Appointments, promotions, and changes of officers, and all orders affecting the military department, except those relating to routine duty, are made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics. Lieut. Stone reports that he does not receive proper support from the authorities and that very little encouragement is given to the military department. The department is reported to be popular with the students.

The requirements of General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, March 7, 1891, have not been fully complied with. There has been no theoretical instruction except that, as reported by the military professor, officers and non-commissioned officers are required to learn their tactics. No military lectures have been delivered by the professor and essays by the students have not been required. The practical course in infantry has been limited to the schools of the soldier and the company. There has been no small-arms target practice. Instruction in artillery has not been practicable. No instruction has been had in the duties of sentinels. Some little practice has been had in the ceremonies of review and inspection and dress parade. The military professor states that toward the close of each term dress parade is held once a week. Stated inspections, battalion or company, are not had.

The total number of drills since the last annual inspection is reported to be 150, all infantry. There are no facilities for practical instruction in artillery or cavalry.

The quarterly reports have been duly rendered and in the required form, and copies of all reports and correspondence are retained. A copy of the graduation report will be furnished the adjutant-general of the State.

The university is prepared to teach annually from 250 to 275 students. The number of students in attendance at date of inspection was 211, all males. The number of students in the military department was 95, 2 seniors and 93 juniors and subfreshmen. The university has no dormitories. Students live at licensed houses, under the supervision of the authorities.

The military course is not compulsory upon all undergraduate students. Gownsmen and special students are exempt. All juniors and grammar-school students must be provided with a uniform and attend drill, unless excused by the vice-chancellor or surgeon. Only about one-half of the students capable of military duty attend drill. I was informed by the vice-chancellor that the question of compulsory attendance at drills had already been discussed by the board of trustees and would be decided at the next meeting of that body, and that some arrangement would probably be made for placing the military course upon a more satisfactory footing.

The drill grounds are somewhat limited and there are no facilities for indoor drill. There is no armory. When not in the hands of the students the arms are stored in a storeroom adjoining the commandant's office. The arms used by the students are the property of the State of Tennessee and consist of 100 cadet rifles, Springfield model, caliber .45. These arms are all old, defective, and very much worn. The number of accouterments is 100, also the property of the State. There are no field guns. The United States property consists of a signal outfit, which has never been used, and is properly stored and cared for.

The library of the university contains no military works. The text-books in use are Upton's Tactics, purchased by the students themselves. There is a gymnasium attached to the university, which, though small, is well equipped.

The military organization is a battalion of 2 companies and an "awkward squad." The commissioned staff consists of an adjutant with rank of captain, and the non-commissioned staff of a sergeant major. Each company is officered by 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, and 1 second lieutenant. Officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from the cadets most distinguished for soldierly qualities and proficiency in drill and tactics. The battalion carries two flags, one national and one college. There is no separate artillery company. A select company for special drill is organized every year. There is no band.

The uniform consists of a dark blue blouse, with the university button; gray trousers with black stripes, and dark blue forage cap. Officers and non-commissioned officers wear appropriate insignia of rank. The uniform may be worn at all times, but is required only at drill and on Sunday.

I reviewed and inspected the battalion of cadets which was commanded by Lieut. Stone. The military appearance and bearing of the cadets was very good, but the manner in which the ceremony of review was rendered indicated great lack of practice on the part of the battalion and its commandant. At inspection the uniforms were found to be neat and well fitting. Several cadets

were not fully uniformed. The arms, as already remarked, are old and unserviceable. The accouterments are old and badly worn.

The inspection of the battalion was followed by company drill, each company being commanded by a cadet officer. The drills were very creditable, as far as they went, but were limited to the manual of arms and the simpler company movements. No instruction in skirmish drill has ever been given. The cadet officers seemed to be well up in their drill. The professor of military science and tactics reports 150 drills since last annual inspection. With the great aptitude of the students for military instruction and their manifest interest therein, it is surprising that progress beyond the school of the company has not been made.

The condition of the military department of this institution is very unsatisfactory. I am not at all convinced that the present state of affairs should be attributed entirely to lack of support and proper interest in the military course on the part of the university authorities. The condition of the battalion with regard to drill and instruction reflects but little credit upon the professor of military science and tactics. I was informed by Lieut. Stone, in April last, that the month of July would be the most favorable month for the battalion, and that an inspection at that time (July) would give the fairest idea of the results accomplished. I arrived at Sewanee on the 10th of July and found that the battalion had been disbanded for the term.

Very respectfully,

P. D. VROOM,
Major, Inspector-General.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *April 29, 1891.*

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical Institute on the 14th of April, 1891:

The battalion of cadets was reviewed and inspected at 9 a. m. The number of cadets present was 191, the total strength being 222. For review the battalion was divided into eight companies; the alignment of battalion and general appearance was very good; the marching and preservation of distances fair; the field music, by a single drummer (an old Mexican war veteran), was indifferent, the time being too slow. The arms and boxes were generally clean; the belts showed wear and were in some instances defaced by holes; some of the rifles had the small of the stock rubbed and scratched, said to be by the sharp end of the bayonet scabbard. No blacking appears to have been used on belts, and many of them are more or less scratched. The cadet uniforms were generally worn, many of them very much; the collars were not of uniform style and often very much worn, more or less soiled and badly put on. The battalion drill was very good, although but few drills have been had this year; the cadet officers gave their commands with promptness and clearness; the manual of arms was excellent. The company drills showed excellent knowledge of tactics.

A drill by a select company was fine. The only criticism possible was the tending of the cadets to cast their eyes down too much. More attention is required to setting-up drills and the insistence upon an erect military bearing, so essential to health. Two weeks are allowed for this purpose, but such exercises should continue at intervals through the academic year. The cadets are divided into four companies. Guard mounting is held daily; dress parades and battalion inspection once per week; reviews occasionally; drill daily in fall term, three times per week in spring term. The students march to recitations, meals, and chapel; misconduct is punished by extra-tours guard duty, confinement to room and guard room, by demerit, arrest, suspension, and dismissal. The uniform is gray blouse, gray cap and trousers; very neat when clean or new. Twelve hours per week are allotted to military duties. Eight military books in library.

The institution is conducted upon military methods.

The military department was established in 1876 and has been continued since. The present instructor is Second Lieut. B. C. Morse, Twenty-third Infantry, who assumed the duty October 9, 1890. The president of the college, L. S. Ross, late governor of Texas, expressed himself as satisfied with Lieut. Morse. The military instructor receives the hearty support of the president and faculty in all that pertains to discipline and military instruction, and is assisted in his efforts to increase the range of military acquirements.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was established at College Station, Brazos County, Tex., October 4, 1876, by act of Texas legislature, passed April 17, 1871. It owes its origin to act approved July 2, 1862, donating certain lands to provide colleges. State received Government scrip to the value of \$174,000. The constitution of Texas provides that taxes may be raised for its support. The college buildings are as follows: One main building, one chapel, three dormitories, one mess hall, machine shop, carpenter's shop, barns, creamery, nine professors' houses, and hospital.

The government is vested in a board of directors appointed by the governor, the president, and faculty. It is nonsectarian. Military instruction is compulsory except in a few cases.

An excellent 500-yards target range has been added, the work being mainly done by the first class; practice is held three times each week. Eight thousand carbine ball cartridges are on hand. It is understood that two pieces of artillery have been granted for the use of the school. These guns should not be allowed until assurances are given that they shall be placed under shelter when not in use. There is now no gun-shed at the college.

Cadet officers are appointed by the president, upon the recommendation of the commandant, as the military instructor is called. The commissioned officers from the first class, sergeants from the second, and corporals from the second.

There are roll calls at reveille, retreat, meals, and assembly of classes.

The cadet barracks are indifferent. The rooms are dingy and bare, the walls discolored, only large enough for two occupants, have rarely less than three, and often four inmates. The police of the halls does not appear to be thorough. The same is true of the academic building. The military instructor, however, has no authority over the janitors, and is not responsible for the police of quarters, etc.

The cadets are required to recite in tactics, through the school of battalion and in ceremonies. The cadets are inspected and mustered monthly. Much interest is taken in the acquisition of military knowledge, etc.

The departments of instruction embrace mechanical engineering, civil engineering, agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, veterinary science, English, mathematics, language, and military science.

The cadets are well fed, at a cost of about \$9 per month, the produce of the farm, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, beef, being of the best quality. The soil is not well adapted for farming purposes.

The old gun carriages, limbers, and caissons, which were worthless, were inspected and condemned last year and recommended to be destroyed. They were, however, ordered to be sent to the San Antonio Arsenal, and this subjected the college to unnecessary expense. Upon their arrival the ordnance officer, Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Marye, reported them worthless, except the ironwork. This at most would bring $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. In December, 1889, I reported these carriages as worthless, and that they should be destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major, Fourth Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT., June 3, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection which I have just made of the military department of the University of Vermont, which has its seat in this city.

There has been a change in the chair of military science and tactics since the last annual inspection. At that time First Lieut. A. S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery, was in charge. He was relieved in September last by First Lieut. (now captain) H. S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry.

I find Capt. Foster is entirely satisfactory to the faculty and that he seems to be doing the best he can to secure a fair degree of efficiency in the department confided to him. I regret to say that his efforts have not been crowned with the success that they deserve. I do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. None of the failure can be attributed to Capt. Foster, for he seems to have done his duty in so far as it was possible for him to accomplish it without more effective measures on the part of the college authorities. I wish to say, still further,

that I do not find that the difficulty lies with the students of the university. As a body they are an active, alert, bright-looking set of young gentlemen.

At the time of my visit last year the president said that he had not been able to see his way clear to allotting more than two hours per week to the military department. Conditions do not seem to have changed in this respect. I have found, in my travels, that much time seems to be found for baseball; and other institutions have mentioned to me the disastrous results of their meeting with the nine of the University of Vermont. It is evident to me that had the contests been as to proficiency in "military science and tactics," that the University of Vermont would not have secured many victories when matched against other schools in this inspection. The War Department has announced that three hours per week, military instruction, was the minimum requirement. This institution gives the military department but two hours. The two hours per week seem to have been well employed by Capt. Foster, and the battalion presented a very creditable appearance at inspection, but something more than fine appearance is necessary to qualify young gentlemen for commanding raw levies of troops in an emergency.

It is quite possible that most of the members of the faculty of the University of Vermont may have some remembrance of the great demand for officers at the outbreak of the rebellion. In course of a couple of years that demand was met. But how? Was it not by the most extravagant system in the world? Was it not by permitting young gentlemen, not older perhaps than the seniors now in the university, to gain their experience and education by staking the lives of the men confided to their guidance? Will not the faculty—for I find a very willing member in the president—after a careful recalling of the experiences of those dark days, make some sacrifice to avoid a like occurrence in the future?

The number of students is given to me as 150. Of this number there are of females 32. There are in the military organization 97. There are excused, as thus shown, 21.

It has been the custom for the faculty to exercise a prerogative of this kind, and its right to do so can not be questioned.

The military command of 97 is organized into a battalion of two companies. There was a total of 83 present for inspection. The staff consists of an adjutant and quartermaster. Each company has the usual complement of commissioned officers. The officers are appointed from the senior class. The military course is made compulsory on the three other classes. The uniform is a neat fatigue dress of dark blue, the cap having a special university device. The battalion has been through a course of target firing in the gallery, using reduced targets at fifty feet distance.

Two gun detachments have been instructed in the manual of the piece for the old 3-inch muzzle-loading iron gun. The battalion is not equipped for camping.

The United States property now on hand consists of 100 sets of obsolete, caliber .50, rifles; 100 equipments of like kind; 2 field guns, carriages, etc. This property is all properly cared for, and the care bestowed upon it should be devoted to something better. These old obsolete rifles and equipments should be turned into the Springfield Armory, and cadet rifles issued in their stead. Of course if the rifles are changed it will be necessary to change the equipments also, as the present ammunition will not suit the cartridge boxes carried by this battalion.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, VERMONT.

NORTHFIELD JUNCTION, June 2, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection which I have just made, of the military department of the Norwich University, which is located in Northfield, Vt.

The university was founded by Capt. Alden Partridge, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in 1819. It was originally established at Norwich, and under the name of the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy. It continued as a private institution, under this title until 1834, when it was incorporated and a charter granted to it under the title of Norwich University. It has borne that name ever since, although a disastrous fire in 1866 destroyed the university buildings at Norwich, and the authorities considered it the part of wisdom to change

the location of the institution to Northfield rather than to rebuild at Norwich. Capt. Partridge having been the commandant of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., had acquired a full knowledge of the aid to the Government of any school founded in a rigid military discipline, introduced it into this institution, and it has been one of its marked features ever since.

There has been a change in the occupant of the military professorship since my last inspection. Second Lieut. J. McI. Carter, Third Cavalry, was relieved on account of his health last winter, and the present incumbent, Second Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, Fifth Infantry, assumed the duties of the office in March last. Lieutenant Kimball seems very much interested in his work, and gives entire satisfaction to the authorities of the school. He devoted his entire attention to his own department.

Military duty is compulsory on all the students of the university, and there are 51 on the rolls at present. The organization is that of a battalion of two companies. The staff consists of an adjutant and quartermaster. The commissioned officers are taken from the senior classes, and are appointed to the various grades according to general standing.

The faculty gives an hour of each working day for military instruction. The battalion has been instructed in the infantry practical instruction up to and including the drill of the battalion, in the manual of the piece in artillery drill regulations, and in saber drill.

The student body forms a recognized platoon of artillery in the national guard of the State of Vermont, and has its field pieces, 12-pounder brass, supplied from the State. The United States does not supply anything but the commandant. The small arms in the possession of the cadets are the property of the institution.

I think the uniform is the most genteel that is to be found in my entire inspection. It is of dark blue throughout, with facings of red. The dress coat being a cutaway; the button being one peculiar to the university.

The cadets are to go into camp in a few days, for ten days. It is the intention to give the practical instruction in guard duty, target practice, etc., during that time. The range for instruction in rifle practice is 500 yards in length.

Two of the cadet officers are anxious to secure commissions in the regular Army. They are both highly thought of by the faculty, and I am informed give promise of becoming fine men. I would therefore recommend that they be given an opportunity to compete with others for places before the board that may be appointed to examine candidates for the Army. Their names are Cadet Lieut. E. A. Shuttleworth, Cadet Lieut. W. H. Sprague. They showed themselves fairly familiar with the duties of their positions at the inspection.

I append hereto a copy of the regulations for the government of the university, which will give a fair idea of the situation from a military point of view.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Va., made the 8th and 9th instants, in accordance with instructions of Special Order No. 119, paragraph 5, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

The military professorship of this institution was established in 1884 and the chair is now filled by Second Lieut. John A. Harman, Seventh Cavalry, who has been on duty since September 26, 1890. He resides near the college, in the town of Blacksburg, and always wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the college is vested in a board of visitors and a faculty of 11 professors.

The military professor is a member of the faculty. All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor. The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is also made and controlled by the military professor.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is only partially given; attendance is compulsory, except when excused by a medical examiner. Facilities for military instruction comprise ample grounds but no drill hall. The arms and accouter-

ments are furnished by the State of Virginia and are the United States pattern of 1873; cadet rifles should be furnished.

The average number of students during the past year has been—males, 115. Of the male students over 15 years of age, Lieut. Harman states there have been 127 under military instruction. The average daily attendance at drill, 110. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by suspension, extra duty, and confinement to quarters.

The students are organized into a battalion of two companies, fully officered. The uniform consists of dark blue blouse, trousers and cap of gray, and is worn at all times. For ceremonies they have a gray coat, of a modified West Point pattern. At inspection there were no students out of uniform. There were 68 present.

The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in good condition. There are no guns; the governors or board of visitors have never procured the arms, etc., provided for by General Order 26, of 1891, although Lieut. Harman has made every effort to induce the college authorities to procure them. The small arms used are supposed to be part of the quota issued to the State of Virginia under the national-guard act.

During the past year there have been 80 infantry drills; no signal practice nor artillery drills; 75 ceremonies; and daily guard-mounting from November 11, 1890, to February 1, 1891. No target practice, the State not having furnished ammunition, and there being no target range nor facility for gallery practice.

Theoretical instruction has been given by 52 recitations and lectures in the art of war and in organization of the army, regulations, and company administration to the first class; to the second class, in tactics and Kennon's guard duty.

The military professor is not otherwise employed by the college.

The attitude of the authorities and students towards the military department is favorable, the discipline of the military professor being sustained by the faculty.

The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have all been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are kept on file, and the names of such students as have shown special aptitude have all been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy is supposed to have been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are Cadet Capt. Shepard Mallory, Cadet Capt. Joseph A. Massie, and First Lieut. R. E. Wright.

Remarks. This college was organized in 1872, when Virginia accepted the benefits of the agricultural college act of July 2, 1862. It has been aided by the State to the amount of \$58,000.

The United States has located here an agricultural experiment station under the Hatch act of March 2, 1887, and, by the act of August 30, 1890, this college received \$10,000 last year, as its part of the \$15,000 paid Virginia. Until the college authorities procure the quota of small arms, guns, accouterments, etc., allowed them by the United States, the instruction required by General Order 26 of 1891 can not all be given by the military professor. It is recommended the attention of the college authorities be invited to the necessity of their procuring this equipment.

The location of the college is favorable for its purpose, although neither central nor easily accessible. The same difficulty exists here as at other colleges visited by me, in the manner of relieving the officer detailed for military instruction; he should be required to remain at the college with the newly detailed officer for at least two weeks, to turn over the instructions and records, as well as to acquaint him with his surroundings.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Inspector.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 26, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the University of West Virginia, made the 26th instant, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War from the Adjutant-General's Office of the 16th instant.

The military professorship of this institution was established February 2, 1867, and the chair is now filled by Lieut. E. S. Avis, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who has been on duty since September 11, 1888. He resides in Morgantown, and when in the performance of military duties wears his uniform.

The institution is nonsectarian. The government of the university is vested in a board of regents appointed by the governor of the State, and the faculty.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, with all the rights and privileges of other members.

All military rules and orders and all appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made by the military professor acting as commandant of cadets. The appointment of commissioned officers requires the approval of the President.

The system of demerit and punishment in the military department is by reprimand for minor offenses, reduction to ranks, suspension, and dismissal.

Instruction in drill and military tactics is given; attendance is compulsory on the students appointed "State cadets," and optional for all other students. Facilities for military instruction comprise infantry and artillery arms, accouterments, and equipments, saber exercise, and signal apparatus.

The average number of students during the past year has been—females 5, males 165; total 170. Of the male students over 15 years of age there have been 106 under military instruction, 64 per cent of the entire number. The average daily attendance at drill has been 80.99. Unauthorized absences from military instruction are punished by the system already described. The students are organized into a battalion of three companies of infantry.

The uniform consists of a blouse and dress coat and trousers of cadet gray, State buttons, forage cap of dark blue. The officers wear helmets and shoulder knots. The uniform is worn on the five college days (all week days but Saturday and Sunday).

At inspection there were no students out of uniform. The arms, accouterments, and uniforms were generally in very good condition. Of the rifles in store 6 had broken stocks, 8 had broken main springs, 10 have no firing pins, 1 with broken cam, and 3 without rammers. Two rifles are missing and 1 bayonet. The guns, carriages, implements, and equipments were under shelter and in serviceable condition; they belong to the State.

During the past year there have been 95 infantry drills, 13 artillery drills, 35 ceremonies, and target practice at 100, 200, and 300 yards.

Theoretical instruction has been given by ten recitations in infantry tactics, and in addition the officers have had lectures in the customs of service, administration, and outpost.

The following property was found unserviceable: 28 cadet rifles. The military professor is employed by the university as professor of mathematics. The attitude of the authorities and students toward the military department is satisfactory. The reports required by General Order 26, 1891, have been regularly rendered; copies of these reports and of all correspondence are on file. The names of such students as have shown special aptitude have been reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and a copy has been sent to the adjutant-general of the State for his information.

The names of the three most distinguished students in military science during the year are not yet determined.

The military department of the institution is in a very satisfactory condition. Those who receive military instruction are either "State cadets" or ordinary students. The State cadets are appointed by the regents of the college, and to facilitate and equalize their selection the State is divided into thirteen districts, to each of which a regent is appointed by the governor. These compose the board of regents of the university, and each regent has the appointment of eight cadets. The latter receive their tuition, books, and stationery from the university, and serve in the military department two years, when they are permitted to resign if they so elect. About 75 per cent do so. On the part of all other students military instruction is voluntary, and about 16 per cent receive it. The system is said to work very well. The battalion, numbering 84 cadets and 3 absentees, was reviewed and inspected and exercised in infantry and artillery drill and in signaling. The entire performance was very creditable, although the cadence of the quickstep was much too slow. Lieut. Avis, Fifth Infantry, the military professor, was highly commended by the president of the university, and from the condition of the battalion it is evident that he has performed his duties thoroughly.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANGER,
Major, Inspector-General.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 14, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR; I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the military department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., made on May 1, 1891, in accordance with instructions from your office dated August 27, 1890.

There are 600 males and 300 females, a total of 900 students, at this college. Two hundred males belong to the military department (50 men having left since the fall term), and all are over 15 years of age. All students board in the city of Madison, there being no dormitory system at this college.

Military drill is obligatory during the first two years. Men physically disabled and men working their way through college are excused from drill.

The corps of cadets consists of 80 sophomores and 120 freshmen. The commissioned officers and 3 first sergeants belong to the sophomore class, and all the other non-commissioned officers are freshmen.

The non-commissioned officers are appointed through a competitive drill and examination in so much of the drill regulations as they have studied in class. The whole record of the non-commissioned officers is considered in promotion, including absences excused and unexcused, their interest and attention, practical efficiency as soldiers, and knowledge of drill regulations.

The freshmen begin drill about September 15, drilling four times a week until November 1, when the sophomore privates are called into the battalion. Drill until April 1 is carried on twice a week for each company, two companies drilling in the library hall at a time, one company on the stage in the manual, the other on the floor of the hall in the school of the company, where not more than four sets of fours can be handled and then not to advantage. The two "crack" companies drill as such once a week, drilling the second time with their respective companies. The spring term is devoted to battalion drill. The battalion will not drill as such after May 1 this year, the next two weeks being used for target practice and extra drill of absentees.

Inspections are held weekly during winter term, but have no reviews and no military camping. Guard mounting has heretofore been given in the spring, but this year all time has been used for battalion drill.

Target practice is held in the spring and continued until the limited supply of ammunition is expended. Last year 132 men fired. The float, 500 yards distant (surface 30 by 36), was hit 150 times in 1,200 shots.

No artillery drills were given this year, they having been unsatisfactory in the past, Lieut. Cole stating it being impossible to oversee the drill himself, his time each drill day being otherwise occupied from 3 to 6 p. m., and applications for permission to serve with artillery detachment were quite apt to be based on the hope that the drill would not involve as much exertion and attention as the infantry drill. Saber exercise was given last year; this year single sticks were used, and the fencing exercise recommended by the regulation board was the basis of instruction.

Theoretical instruction is given once a week, from November 1 to April 30, in tactics, class or in lectures to officers. A course of 12 lectures were given to the officers of the battalion during the winter term on army recruitment, organization, administration, mobilization, and concentration, the German army being used as an example. The composition and organization of the army corps is considered and responsibilities of officers, the lectures having been prepared from various standard works, the students taking notes. Drill regulations count as a two-fifth study and military lectures as a one-fifth study for one term.

The discipline of the students is reported as fair. It is maintained chiefly by most careful personal supervision on the part of Lieut. Cole. Breaches of discipline are punished by extra drills or, in special cases, bringing delinquents before the faculty.

The armament of the battalion consists of 172 cadet rifles, caliber .45, and 164 infantry equipments; two muzzle-loading 3-inch rifles, carriages and limbers complete. Twenty-five of the rifles and equipments are in excellent condition; the rest have been in use nine years and should be replaced, five rifles being unfit for use. All are cared for by the quartermaster-sergeant and stored in upper armory during summer, in basement of library hall during drill season. The field pieces are in fair condition; one is stored in gymnasium, the other in basement in drill hall.

The facilities for outdoor drill are excellent, but for indoor at present poor.

This will be remedied, the legislature having made an appropriation of \$75,000 for a drill hall, which will enable the authorities to build a thoroughly satisfactory building for use of the battalion.

The University of Wisconsin was established in 1849, and occupies at present ten buildings, and three more have been appropriated for. For military exercises the library hall is being used; the old gymnasium is used for the storage of arms, etc., during summer.

Lieut. J. A. Cole, Ninth Cavalry, reported for duty at this college July 13, 1888. He resides at the university, and is a member of the faculty in every respect. No other subjects are taught by him except those pertaining to the military department. He receives no extra compensation on account of his detail here. As commandant of the battalion he is expected to look after it and keep it in good condition. No stated amount is set aside for military purposes, but incidental expenses are cheerfully met by the authorities. His recommendation that \$100 a year be allowed for prizes has not been acted on. He believes this would prove beneficial to the individual interest of the cadets. He states that the conduct of individual members of the battalion toward him has always been courteous and respectful and, in a military sense, while at times careless, generally satisfactory.

Lieut. Cole submitted the names of the following students who have shown special aptitude for the military service: Capts. Myers, Sweet, J. Moss, Parker, and Stevens, First Sergt. Kellogg, Sergts. M. C. Moss, Curtis, Silber, and Baehr. He made special mention of Mr. Kellogg as a very bright, alert, and promising young soldier, and standing well in anything he studies. His chief interest, however, is in the military department. Without any previous training he stood *one* in competitive examination in drill regulations for the first sergeantcy of C Company over several men who had previously served in the militia and studied tactics. He is anxious to get into the Army. Lieut. Cole wished to place this young man on record, although he is not yet old enough for a commission.

The battalion consisting of five companies, was reviewed and inspected. The cadets are well set up and presented a very military appearance. All the rifles except twenty-five need repairs of some sort, either broken firing pins, broken stocks, or hammers gone. These guns have been constantly in use for nine years, and considering the use they have had are fairly well preserved.

The battalion drill was excellent. All the movements were executed with promptness and precision, which indicated careful training.

After the battalion drill the "crack" company, composed of men from all the companies, gave an exhibition drill. It was very satisfactory in every respect, and reflects great credit upon Lieut. Cole as an instructor. I can see a marked improvement in the military feature of this university since last inspection. The young men take a greater interest and the president and faculty give greater aid and support to the commandant. In fact, the military part of the university is in an excellent condition, and the best feeling seems to exist between president, faculty, cadets, and commandant.

Lieut. Cole's tour expires in July, 1891. The president of the university made an effort to have his detail extended another year, which is the best evidence of the entire satisfaction he has given while on duty at the university.

The legislature of Wisconsin having appropriated \$75,000 for an armory and drill hall, more attention will be given to drills during the winter than formerly as soon as the building is completed. The dimensions of the armory should not be less than 100 feet by 170 feet, in order to give ample room for all company movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. HEYL,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, May 18, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the military department of the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, made May 18, 1891, in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 56, dated Headquarters Department of the Platte, May 7, 1891:

Name of institution?—Iowa Wesleyan University.

Location?—Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
 Established?—In 1855.
 Government, in whom vested?—Board of trustees and a faculty.
 Requirements of law met?—Yes.
 Religious denomination?—Methodist Episcopal.
 Endowment?—\$80,000.
 Establishment of military department?—December, 1887.
 Name of military professor?—First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, U. S. Army (retired).
 Assumed duties?—December, 1887.
 Suitable for position?—Yes.
 Member of faculty?—Yes.
 Properly supported by authorities?—Yes.
 Hours per week devoted to military duties?—Three.
 What other duties are performed by him?—None.
 Does he receive extra compensation?—Yes; \$320 per year.
 Number of students, capacity for?—Five hundred.
 Students in attendance?—Two hundred and thirty-nine.
 Students in military department?—Eighty.
 Students?—Males, 124; females, 115.
 Military course compulsory?—Yes.
 On what classes?—All, except the senior class.
 Uniform?—Cadet gray; cap, blouse, and trousers. Not compulsory.
 Military organization of students?—Three companies of infantry, forming a battalion, and a detachment of artillery.
 Method of appointment and promotion of officers and non-commissioned officers?—On the recommendation of the military instructor, approved by the president of the university.
 Number of companies?—Three.
 Artillery, practical instruction?—Yes; standing gun drill, by a detachment of 16 privates, commanded by the military instructor.
 Cavalry, practical instruction?—None.
 Field and staff officers?—Military instructor acts as field officer, cadet adjutant, and quartermaster.
 Company officers?—Three captains and two first lieutenants.
 Drills and kind, per week?—One battalion, one company, and one standing gun, artillery.
 Lectures delivered on military subjects?—Yes; six.
 Military essays?—None.
 Text-books used?—Upton's and Reed's Tactics. The former for battalion, and the latter for company drill.
 Military books in library?—None.
 Small-arms target practice?—None; no range.
 Artillery target practice?—None.
 Muskets?—One hundred. Caliber .45.
 Used only by students?—Yes.
 Property of?—The United States.
 Condition?—Very good.
 Artillery?—One 3-inch wrought-iron gun. In good condition and kept under cover.
 Accouterments, number and condition?—One hundred, belts badly scratched.
 United States property well cared for?—Yes. In storeroom under lock and key.
 Drill ground adequate?—Yes.
 Number of military buildings?—One gun shed.
 Number of other buildings?—Three.
 Any military camping?—None.
 Marches for instruction?—None.

The battalion of the Iowa Wesleyan University cadets, consisting of an adjutant, quartermaster, and the 3 companies: Company A, 2 officers and 21 men; Company C, 2 officers and 21 men; Company D, 1 officer and 16 men, making a total of 8 commissioned officers and 58 non-commissioned officers and privates, commanded by the military instructor, First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, U. S. Army (retired), were reviewed and afterward inspected. The review was properly conducted, and the march past, at both quick and double time, was fairly good. At the inspection the muskets were found to be in very good condition, the belts and cartridge boxes were rusty and needed attention. Uniform is not compulsory, though only a few

Remarks.

cadets in each company appeared in undress. The officers improperly saluted the inspector as he approached each company to inspect it.

Each cadet captain drilled his company in the manual of arms and school of the company. In each company improper commands were given, but the drill was otherwise fair, Company C exceeding the other companies of the battalion in proficiency. There had been no bayonet exercise or skirmish drill of any kind. The battalion went through a few movements in the school of the battalion, but had only a few previous drills, and were in need of more instruction.

The artillery detachment, composed of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the battalion, under command of the military instructor, gave a very satisfactory drill with the 3-inch gun.

Lieut. Dinwiddie, U. S. Army (retired), gives entire satisfaction as military instructor, and seems to take much interest in his duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON,
Major Seventh Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL, MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 20, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with Special Orders No. 80, dated Headquarters Department of Dakota, May 13, 1891, I visited the Shattuck School at Faribault, Minn., for inspection purposes on the 18th of May, 1891, and left there on the 19th instant, and gathered the following statistics, viz:

The school was established in 1865; government vested in faculty and board of trustees; religious denomination is Episcopalian; is endowed to a slight extent; military department established in 1867; Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, retired, is the military professor; he assumed duties in 1886; is suitable for the position; is a member of the faculty, and is properly supported by authorities; there are from four and a half to six hours per week assigned to military duties; the requirements of the law are met; the military professor has also charge of the messing; he receives a yearly compensation of \$800. The number of students in attendance is 195, and the university has capacity for that number.

The number of students in the military department is 195, and the military course is wholly compulsory on all classes. The uniform is a gray suit with helmet and all students are required to wear the suit at all times. Appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers are made on recommendation of the military professor. The military organization is in battalion of 4 companies, with 3 officers, 3 sergeants, and 4 corporals each; 2 sections of artillery with 1 officer, and band and bugle corps; number of field and staff officers, 2. Drills per week, 6; military lectures and essays about 25 in winter; text-books used are Upton's and Artillery Tactics; military books in library, none. Target practice is held on a 300-yard range, and all students are required to attend during springtime. There are no facilities for artillery target practice; blank cartridges are used. The following arms and accouterments, the property of the United States, are on hand and appear to be well cared for: 175 cadet muskets, caliber .45; 175 bayonet scabbards and cartridge boxes; 50 sabers; 2 six-pounder field guns, carriages and limbers (well housed); also 2 unserviceable gun covers. Number of military buildings, 2; drill ground adequate; number of other buildings, 10. No military camping or marching.

I reviewed the battalion and witnessed a drill of the same, including skirmish drill; saw company drills, squad drills, including setting-up exercises, and also an artillery drill of maneuvers on foot with two six-pounder pieces, with nomenclature of the pieces, loading and firing of the same, dismounting of the guns and limbers, and remounting of the same. The whole was done with the precision and steadiness of old soldiers and with a quickness and elasticity of movement that could only be expected of youths. Later on I saw dress parade and guard mounting, both in full form, with a band made up of students; all highly creditable to the students themselves, their military instructor, and the school faculty. The good effect of a perfect discipline, in sympathy with the faculty, was apparent; and it was evident too that the military training and exercises showed most beneficial results in the bearing and physique of the students, and the school cannot be too highly commended for the interest displayed in the work in hand.

From the catalogue of the school and a history of the graduates a number are found who have profited by their military training and are transmitting their experience as State adjutants-general and officers of militia.

I submit the following from a report made to me by Lieut. Abbott, and would recommend an approval of requisitions, when made, for such tentage and improved light artillery pieces and ammunition as can from time to time be spared, feeling assured that the object is a worthy one and that the result will be beneficial:

"School commenced September 2, 1891; Christmas recess from December 17, 1890, to January 14, 1891; commencement, June 18, 1891.

"*Formations.*—Six daily; for meals, chapel, drill, and undress parade when orders are published and discipline administered. All cadet officers are required to be present at all roll calls.

"*Drill.*—Includes school of soldier, company, skirmish and battalion; exercises in the ceremonies. All students required to attend.

"*Tactical instruction.*—For officers and non-commissioned officers recitations in evening once a week from beginning of school until Christmas holidays. This includes all under head of 'drill.' From close of Christmas recess until March 15 lectures and readings on the following subjects in evening, to all cadets, three times a week, viz: Army organization and administration, dwelling particularly on the manner of enlisting volunteers and getting them into the United States service. How to clothe, feed, equip, and care for them. The necessity for discipline; duties of each department; lines and orders of battles; changes therein from ancient to modern times; causes therefor; military systems; duties of grand guards, sentinels, and outposts. Gunpowder, its ingredients and manufacture; high explosives; projectiles, the several causes of deviation of same; theory of fire (to higher class men only); duties of soldier generally; reports. Artillery instruction consists of standing gun drill and the mechanical maneuvers; the cannoneers also exercise with saber. School reports consist of: Adjutant's report, officer of the day's report, company and consolidated post morning report.

"*Discipline.*—The discipline in the military department of the school is good. I have entire control of this, and punishment of cadets for military offenses. The various ways of punishing cadets are by imposing squad drills, demerits, keeping within the limits, deprivation of privileges, arrest and reduction to ranks in case of officers, and dismissal from school. Having the power to punish, I very seldom make report to head of school. I give but very little punishment and keep no record of what I do give. I think it unwise to punish boys too much for minor offenses. It only has the effect to harden them for greater ones. Such offenses as disobedience and disrespect to officers and non-commissioned officers are never overlooked.

"The military department is in favor with the faculty, and I am supported by the head of the school.

"In addition to my regular military duties I act as commissary for the school; for this I receive extra pay.

"Have guard mount, but have no time to instruct cadets in the practical duties of sentinels. Have inspection of quarters every evening, at which time all cadets are required to stand to attention in front of their bunks while their rooms are inspected.

"All clothing is made at the school from material furnished by the Charlottesville, Va., woolen mills. Orders No. 15 of 1890, and No. 26 of 1891, Adjutant-General's Office, have been fully complied with."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FORD KENT,
Lieutenant Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,
Acting Inspector-General, U. S. A.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. PAUL, N. Y.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., May 4, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of an inspection which I have just made of the military department of the Cathedral School of St. Paul, at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.:

This school was established in 1877, and the school government is vested in a head master; the school is located in a beautiful situation and the school building is constructed with all the modern improvements in the way of sanitary precautions; due attention is paid to the physical development of the cadets who attend it; it has partiality for the Episcopal denomination in religious matters. The institution is entirely without endowment, and depends upon its own merits for patronage and support.

The military department was established in 1883, and was modeled on the system in force at the West Point Military Academy. All the work of the school is done by military methods, and the cadets are permanently organized into divisions, and each one is assigned to a specific squad over which one of the officers is placed, who is held responsible for the conduct of the members of his detachment.

The students in attendance at date of inspection numbered eighty-four. They are all required to attend military instruction, and are organized for practical work in two companies. There are the usual number of commissioned officers to each company, and besides, there is a staff consisting of an adjutant and quartermaster and a non-commissioned staff of sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant.

The uniform is a dark blue blouse, light blue trousers, and cap for undress, and a dark blue blouse with special facings and helmet for full dress. The officers wear the helmet and plume of light artillery officers and sashes in full dress. The dress of both officers and cadets is exceedingly neat. The students are permitted to provide their own uniforms from such sources as they prefer, and I am told that they are generally gotten from Brooks Bros., at very moderate figures.

When the battalion was last inspected, May 26, 1890, First Lieut. M. F. Waltz, Twelfth Infantry, was in charge as military professor. He was relieved by the operation of paragraph 6, Special Orders 8, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, January 10, 1891, and the chair of military science and tactics is now occupied by Capt. E. C. Bowen, U. S. Army, who assumed the duties on the 15th day of February last.

In addition to the duties pertaining especially to his department he is also registrar of the institution, and has personal charge of the disciplinary standing of the students.

The institution was anxious to avoid such frequent changes of military professors as are now enforced by existing regulations, and the authorities were fortunate enough to secure the services of Capt. Bowen. They can be congratulated.

The institution makes good to Capt. Bowen the 25 per cent of his pay, as a captain, that he loses by virtue of being on the retired list.

The military professor is a member of the faculty, and is properly supported in matters pertaining to his own department by the head master.

The drills are held daily, and, as a rule, about eight hours per week are given up to this department.

Since Capt. Bowen assumed charge he has confined his work to the "setting up," squad, and infantry drill.

The two pieces of artillery—3-inch iron rifles—and their carriages have been sent to the arsenal for overhauling. In making inquiry about them I was informed by the head master and Capt. Bowen that they would greatly prefer getting 12-pounder brass pieces. I presume the bond given will cover brass pieces, and would recommend that the exchange be made in supplying pieces to take the places of those which have been sent in.

There has been no artillery or cavalry instruction this year.

The text-books in use are the United States drill regulations for the infantry and artillery. The military literature in the library is such as is afforded by historical works.

Capt. Brown expects to have some small-arms target practice, at short range (probably 100 yards), before the end of the annual course.

There are 125 cadet rifles complete, calibre .45, and 125 infantry equipments now on hand in fair condition. They are kept by the individual cadets, and are not used by others than students.

The only military building, other than the school building, which was erected for a military school, is a large drill hall.

The drill ground is ample for a regiment.

The battalion has had no practical experience in camping or in practice marches.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel Inspector-General.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 16, 1891.*The INSPECTOR-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following reports of an inspection of the military department of the Peekskill Military Academy, which I have just completed:

There are 138 students under instruction. All students are compelled to uniform themselves and to comply with the military system of the school, which is very complete.

The chair of military science and tactics is occupied by First Lieut. L. H. Orleman, U. S. Army, with whom the school has made satisfactory arrangements as to additional compensation, etc. In addition to his duties as military professor, he has classes in the German language, and also in surveying.

The students are organized into a battalion of four companies. The battalion staff consists of an adjutant and ordnance officer; the battalion non-commissioned staff of a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant, and an ordnance sergeant.

There are two officers in each company, a cadet captain and lieutenant. The officers are selected for special fitness, and are appointed by the military professor with the approval of the principal of the school.

There were 120 students present in line at review and inspection. The first cadet captain commanded the battalion at the review and inspection, and did it very well indeed. Each cadet captain assumed command of the battalion in turn at the inspection, and they all seemed quite at home in that sphere. The lieutenants, to whom the command of the companies was left, acquitted themselves very creditably. In this connection I wish to say that Cadet Capt. Frederick Gould, of this school, is quite anxious to enter the regular service. After watching his work at this inspection, and as the result of my inquiries of the military professor and the principal of the school as to his character, I would recommend that he be appointed a second lieutenant in the Army if he is able to show himself qualified before the usual examining board.

The instruction in military matters occupies three hours per week. Lectures on army organization, administration, on the principles of the art of war, have been delivered by the professor.

The uniform of the battalion is dark blue, with the white stripe down the trousers legs; the dress coat being cut as that of the cadets of West Point Academy, but the buttons are different. The undress suit is the blouse and grey trousers.

The United States property on hand consists of 125 cadet rifles, caliber .45, complete, and the necessary accouterments, and two Gatling guns, caliber .45, with their carriages and limbers. All this property is well cared for and in excellent condition. In this connection I wish to invite special attention to a plan pursued here to insure good care of this property. The institution grants tuition free of charge to the man or men who take care of the public property. The Gatling guns are well housed and the cadet to whom they are intrusted have them as bright as his own buttons.

The school has two 12-pounder brass pieces with the carriages and limbers, etc., from the State of New York.

Since my inspection last year there have been two new structures erected. One is a hall for gymnastic exercises and military drill. This building is 80 by 40 feet, heated by steam, and fitted up with a fair gymnasium equipment, excellent gun rack, electric lights, etc. The other is a gun shed for the Gatling guns, carriages, limbers, etc.

The military department of this school is worthy of all encouragement.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HUGHES,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY, OREGON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
OFFICE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 9, 1891.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that in compliance with instructions contained in communication from your office, dated March 4, 1890, I inspected the Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Oregon, on the 4th instant and respectfully submit the following report:

This school is situated in the city of Portland, Oregon. The average number of pupils is 210, ranging in age from seven to eighteen years. They have adopted a uniform closely resembling the West Point dress.

In accordance with paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 43, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, Capt. J. A. Sladen, U. S. Army, retired, was detailed as instructor, and the institution was supplied with the following arms and accouterments: Two 3-inch wrought-iron guns, with implements, 2 gun carriages, 150 Springfield cadet rifles, 150 sets infantry accouterments, 150 headless-shell extractors.

The arms and accouterments were verified with return and found on hand and in good condition; an armorer is employed to take care of them, and they are under lock and key when not in use.

The school is divided into five companies, the three larger using the Government arms while the smaller pupils use a sham gun belonging to the institution.

While Capt. Sladen is the officer detailed as instructor under the law the actual and practical instructor is Mr. F. E. Patterson, the professor of mathematics, who spent two years at West Point, and is now one of the faculty of the school. Capt. Sladen informs me he gives a general supervision, visiting the school once or twice a week.

Considerable attention is paid to military instruction; they have a large drill hall and drill ground; they are instructed to form as a battalion, and have all the officers and non-commissioned officers contemplated by tactics. The drill in the manual is fairly good, but is rather faster than contemplated by tactics and in consequence is somewhat jerky, and many minor points in giving commands, etc., are slighted; the marching is good, though the regulation step, 30 inches, is too long for many of the smaller pupils.

A selection has been made from the larger pupils for instruction in standing gun drill; they showed remarkable proficiency in this exercise.

There seems to be a commendable interest, both with the faculty and pupils, in military instruction. Mr. Patterson, to whom the credit is due for the proficiency attained, lives at the school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. SUMNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Acting Inspector-General.

SUPPLE

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTIONS

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S

Times.	Inspections.		Balance last report.	Receipts.			Total.
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—		Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	
	DISBURSING OFFICER.						
		1891.					
3	Barber, Lieut. Col. Merritt.	June 11	\$133. 27	\$300. 00			\$333. 27
3	Corbin, Lieut. Col. H. C.	June 24		37. 00	\$76. 35		113. 35
3	Greene, Lieut. Col. O. D.	June 30			172. 75		172. 75
3	Martin, Lieut. Col. J. P.	Apr. 24	22. 73	240. 00			262. 73
3	Ruggles, Col. G. D.	June 27			140. 42		140. 42
3	Sheridan, Maj. M. V.	June 4		200. 00			200. 00
3	Volkmar, Maj. W. J.	July 17		26. 20	108. 17	\$9. 50	143. 87
3	Ward, Maj. Thomas	Mar. 25	30. 05	185. 00			215. 05
		1890.					
1	Williams, Col. Robert	Aug. 4	37. 98	235. 00			272. 98
		1891.					
3	Wood, Lieut. Col. H. C.	June 27		63. 00	26. 94		89. 94
		1890.					
1	Hickey, Capt. J. B.	Sept. 25	39. 94	50. 00			89. 94
1	Bailey, Capt. H. K.	Oct. 27		117. 95			117. 95
		1891.					
1	McKeever, Col. Chauncey	Apr. 17		96. 83			96. 83
30	Total		263. 97	1,450. 98	524. 63	9. 50	2,249. 08

QUARTERMASTER'S

DISBURSING OFFICER.							
			1891.				
3	Atwood, Maj. E. B.	June 30	\$11,846. 41	\$84,832. 09	\$103,276. 94	\$3,045. 66	\$203,001. 10
4	Barnett, Capt. Chas. R.	June 30			53,013. 16	3,448. 25	56,461. 41
			1890.				
3	Barrett, Capt. A.	Dec. 31	27,548. 55		134,699. 47	697. 33	162,945. 35
			1891.				
3	Belcher, Maj. J. H.	Mar. 27	49,253. 62		144,889. 81	349. 00	194,492. 43
3	Bingham, Col. J. D.	Apr. 16	15,066. 01	237,200. 37	1,782. 31	5. 57	254,084. 26
3	Bird, Capt. Charles	June 30	7,715. 08	8,812. 00	31,510. 88	17,674. 50	65,712. 46
3	Booth, Capt. C. A.	June 30	2,274. 06	32,968. 42	205,564. 43	188. 75	241,013. 66
3	Campbell, Capt. L. E.	May 15	50,366. 36		229,841. 42	242. 39	280,450. 17
			1890.				
1	Chandler, Lieut. Col. J. G.	Aug. 23	130,086. 03	579,998. 42	25,061. 93		735,146. 38
			1891.				
2	do.	June 29		199,846. 83	39,371. 59		239,218. 42
2	Clem, Capt. J. L.	Feb. 20	18,965. 06	52,785. 04		881. 03	72,631. 15
2	Dandy, Lieut. Col. G. B.	May 26	94,394. 97	320,098. 29	46,331. 27	12,187. 31	473,011. 84
2	Floyd, Capt. D. H.	June 13			222,743. 66	2,182. 53	224,926. 19
2	Forsythe, Maj. L. C.	June 25	14,641. 78		31,405. 39	2,139. 64	48,196. 81
3	Foster, Maj. C. W.	Apr. 4	53,639. 23	738,135. 80	7,195. 44	251. 70	799,222. 17
			1890.				
1	Furey, Maj. J. V.	Aug. 26	5,113. 25		116,547. 67	12,496. 04	134,056. 96
			1891.				
1	Furey, Maj. J. V.	June 11		438,820. 23	107,924. 78		546,744. 99
3	Hathaway, Capt. F. H.	May 9	4,547. 95		67,045. 26	8,964. 40	80,557. 61
2	Haynesworth, Capt. H. J.	Mar. 12	44. 77	3,518. 79	46,599. 97	694. 31	50,867. 84
1	Hodges, Col. H. C.	Apr. 3		335,205. 77		6. 15	335,211. 92
2	Hughes, Lieut. Col. W. B.	June 5	17,872. 19	756,381. 76	73,849. 49	1,455. 56	849,059. 00
			1890.				
1	Hull, Capt. G. A.	Oct. 2	732. 75	56,080. 77	88,977. 72	376. 73	145,167. 97
			1891.				
2	Humphrey, Capt. C. F.	June 6	21,490. 93		71,245. 26		92,736. 19
2	Hyde, Capt. J. McE.	June 30	4,708. 59	47,823. 23		2,137. 81	54,669. 63

MENT 4.

OF MONEY ACCOUNTS.

during the year ending June 30, 1891.

DEPARTMENT.

Expenditures.				Balance.	How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.		Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$266.58			\$266.58	\$66.69		\$66.69	
77.70			77.70	36.65		36.65	
172.75			172.75				
206.41			206.41	56.32		56.32	
92.88			92.88	47.54	\$47.54		
174.07			174.07	25.93		25.93	
143.87			143.87				
206.33			206.33	8.72		8.72	
103.50			103.50	169.48	169.48		
37.56			37.56	52.38	52.38		
40.25			40.25	49.69	49.69		
7.45			7.45	110.50		110.50	
9.48			9.48	87.35	87.35		
1,538.83			1,538.83	710.25	406.44	303.81	

DEPARTMENT.

\$89,394.88	\$109,024.01	\$3,045.76	\$301,465.55	\$1,535.55	\$1,508.55		\$27.00
53,388.42	84.70	2,863.25	56,326.37	125.04	125.04		
129,068.60	3,193.12	697.33	133,569.14	29,356.21	24,635.18	\$4,721.03	
177,190.79		231.75	177,422.54	17,069.89		17,069.89	
42,613.61	209,968.62	780.31	253,362.54	721.72	721.72		
59,577.13	64.24	541.37	60,182.74	5,529.72	5,390.20		149.52
177,690.08	49,248.20	243.34	227,181.62	13,832.04	13,832.04		
263,049.08		914.90	263,963.98	16,468.19	14,619.57	1,866.62	
514,924.17	141,106.97	388.01	656,419.15	78,727.23	78,727.23		
21,632.36	178,245.60	14.85	200,192.81	39,025.61	39,025.61		
60,551.72		4,726.88	65,278.60	7,352.55		7,352.55	
338,849.68	2,745.36	43,007.72	384,602.76	88,409.08	88,409.08		
109,247.28	66,944.44	2,113.53	178,305.25	46,620.94	10,531.10	36,089.84	
36,144.05	5,958.97	3,574.19	45,678.11	2,518.70	2,518.70		
304,882.58	422,908.25	27,475.71	755,266.54	43,955.63	42,556.76	1,398.87	
100,978.79	1,363.83	12,496.04	114,838.66	19,218.30	18,463.72		754.58
164,360.47	307,823.59		472,184.06	74,590.93	36,584.19	37,976.74	
59,659.10		9,717.11	69,376.21	11,181.40	2,835.69	8,345.71	
50,133.30	1.11	502.17	50,636.58	221.26	174.38		46.88
449,714.93	335,211.92	335,211.92	785,009.59	83,049.41	10,049.41	73,000.00	
23,768.35	308,208.64	8,066.02					
	123,274.14	376.73	147,419.22	748.75	748.75		
58,489.36	33,774.39	139.47	92,403.22	332.97		332.97	
46,746.60	2,585.49	264.15	49,596.30	5,073.33	5,073.33		

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

QUARTERMASTER'S

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
	DISBURSING OFFICER—continued.						
		1891.					
3	Ingalls, Capt. C. H.	Mar. 31	89, 677. 02		893, 661. 50	\$1, 708. 11	\$105, 046. 63
2	Jacobs, Capt. J. W.	Feb. 27	66, 826. 12	881, 559. 96		81. 00	148, 467. 08
3	Jones, Capt. F. B.	June 17		1, 239. 98	47, 715. 33		49, 005. 31
3	Kimball, Maj. A. S.	June 22	44, 521. 80	749, 304. 76	17, 093. 11	. 50	810, 920. 17
		1890.					
3	Kirk, Maj. E. B.	Dec. 31	35, 126. 75		244, 933. 77	5, 249. 79	285, 310. 31
		1891.					
3	Lee, Maj. J. G. C.	Mch. 26	31, 741. 30	331, 375. 57	2, 449. 56		365, 566. 43
3	Lord, Maj. J. H.	June 30		195, 284. 06	124, 849. 23	2, 023. 00	322, 156. 29
3	McCauley, Capt. C. A. H.	May 23	6, 568. 80	119, 367. 96	155, 545. 37	1, 458. 62	232, 940. 74
2	McGonnigle, Maj. A. J.	June 2	8, 007. 01		50, 419. 05	706. 17	59, 132. 23
3	Marshall, Capt. J. M.	May 13	2, 616. 30		40, 525. 81	3, 673. 34	47, 315. 45
		1890.					
2	Miller, Capt. C. P.	Nov. 29	102, 302. 35	211, 820. 72	2. 00	41. 50	374, 166. 57
		1891.					
2	Miller, Capt. W. H.	June 30		10, 170. 73	8, 214. 72	4, 277. 37	22, 662. 82
2	Moore, Lieut. Col. J. M.	Apr. 18	48, 849. 23	305, 322. 53	18, 616. 29	3, 778. 06	436, 566. 11
3	Perry, Col. A. J.	June 28		181, 460. 00	75, 776. 25		257, 236. 25
3	Pond, Capt. G. E.	June 5	41, 314. 15	73, 284. 74	18, 972. 61	5, 510. 48	144, 081. 98
2	Pope, Capt. J. W.	May 9	2, 302. 25	95, 335. 81			97, 638. 06
3	Pullman, Capt. J. W.	June 9	4, 376. 12	105. 00	44, 540. 88	1, 033. 71	50, 055. 71
2	Robinson, Lieut. Col. A. G.	June 13		41, 287. 12	148. 50		41, 435. 71
3	Rockwell, Maj. A. F.	June 10	44, 664. 38	612, 040. 69	98, 250. 79	2, 688. 10	757, 643. 96
1	Rogers, Capt. J. F.	Jan. 2			23, 271. 86	173. 56	23, 445. 42
1	Ruhlen, Capt. George	May 18		1, 179. 83			1, 179. 83
2	Sawtelle, Lieut. Col. C. G.	June 8		633, 951. 64	108, 355. 33		742, 296. 97
2	Scully, Maj. J. W.	Feb. 27	34, 160. 70	68, 962. 96	17, 914. 70	318. 79	121, 357. 15
2	Simpson, Capt. John	June 8	3, 035. 72		83, 249. 72	498. 62	86, 784. 06
3	Smith, Maj. G. C.	Apr. 27	5, 235. 74		124, 902. 92	360. 20	130, 498. 86
3	Summerhayes, Capt. J. W.	Apr. 23	17, 357. 43		222, 206. 21	3, 740. 37	243, 364. 01
3	Tompkins, Col. C. H.	June 27	81, 231. 26	770, 516. 44	744. 86		852, 492. 58
3	True, Capt. T. E.	June 30	1, 802. 17		387, 913. 85	1, 261. 36	390, 977. 38
3	Weeks, Lieut. Col. G. H.	Apr. 30	53, 889. 63	300, 270. 12	187, 864. 05	431. 37	632, 455. 77
		1891.					
2	Wheeler, Capt. D. D.	Apr. 25		138, 334. 48	668. 80		139, 033. 28
3	Williams, Capt. C. W.	June 27	7, 994. 20	22, 295. 78	23, 613. 48	3, 909. 55	57, 813. 01
135	Total		1, 243, 398. 04	8, 814, 485. 08	4, 250, 433. 31	113, 395. 62	14, 421, 712. 06
	AT POSTS.						
		1891.					
3	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	June 29			8, 062. 10	252. 15	8, 334. 25
2	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	Jan. 27	212. 94	1, 129. 50		360. 00	1, 702. 44
3	Angel Island, Cal.	June 29	404. 64	19, 895. 01		407. 05	20, 706. 70
3	Apache, Fort, Ariz.	June 11			19, 962. 46	2, 540. 79	22, 503. 25
2	Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.	Apr. 30	483. 29		11, 819. 21	3, 164. 08	15, 466. 58
2	Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	Mch. 4	242. 62	1, 189. 53		80. 96	1, 513. 11
2	Adams, Fort, R. I.	June 30	2, 557. 47		11, 753. 79	1, 790. 61	16, 101. 87
4	Barrancas, Fort, Fla.	July 6			17, 839. 07	322. 48	18, 161. 55
3	Bayard, Fort, N. Mex.	June 11	695. 55		8, 387. 07	3, 456. 73	12, 539. 35
2	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	July 13		269. 04	2, 897. 83	98. 19	3, 265. 06
3	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	June 29	2, 316. 90		4, 131. 40	350. 74	6, 799. 04
3	Bennett, Fort, S. Dak.	May 9	318. 75		2, 700. 78	393. 76	3, 413. 29
3	Bidwell, Fort, Cal.	June 29			1, 199. 72	130. 28	1, 330. 00
2	Buffalo, N. Y.	July 7			6, 766. 15	86. 71	6, 852. 86
4	Bliss, Fort, Tex.	May 19	51. 25		5, 258. 64	856. 31	6, 166. 30
3	Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	Apr. 12			4, 771. 14	726. 54	5, 497. 68
4	Bowie, Fort, Ariz.	June 16			6, 147. 18	1, 005. 24	7, 152. 42
3	Brady, Fort, Mich.	June 30		234. 24	3, 429. 73	475. 50	4, 139. 47
3	Brown, Fort, Tex.	May 2	270. 91		4, 078. 15	502. 83	4, 851. 89
3	Huford, Fort, N. Dak.	May 22		3, 566. 73	9, 744. 22	1, 331. 80	14, 642. 75
3	Canby, Fort, Wash.	Apr. 18			2, 002. 08	430. 16	2, 432. 22
4	Clark, Fort, Tex.	May 13	198. 40	4, 612. 58	7, 709. 82	4, 705. 55	17, 296. 35
		1890.					
1	Crawford, Fort, Colo.	July 31			1, 025. 28	116. 78	1, 142. 06
3	Custer, Fort, Mont.	May 11	2, 158. 09		40, 847. 79	4, 346. 20	47, 452. 08
5	Davis, Fort, Tex.	May 16	7. 45		8, 399. 10	2, 991. 64	11, 398. 19
3	Del Rio, Camp, Texas	June 5			812. 68	1, 453. 43	2, 266. 11
3	Douglas, Fort, Utah	June 17	317. 78		9, 258. 50	2, 586. 20	12, 164. 46
4	Du Chesne, Fort, Utah	June 24	34. 72		22, 788. 48	2, 553. 21	26, 376. 41
4	Eagle Pass, Camp, Tex.	May 11	15. 10	657. 75	1, 294. 30	564. 99	2, 532. 14
		1890.					
1	Elliott, Fort, Tex.	Aug. 10	140. 10		2, 231. 90	324. 18	2, 696. 18

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 383

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$91,318.91	\$366.61	\$349.93	\$92,035.45	\$13,011.18		\$13,011.18	
100,900.07	406.57	7,128.00	114,433.64	34,033.44	835,955.16		\$78.28
44,961.44	2,283.36		47,224.80	1,780.51		1,780.51	
8,883.92	704,701.06	1,309.62	714,894.60	96,025.57	72,709.71	23,315.86	
237,660.32	6,888.04	17,923.65	262,481.21	22,829.10	3,339.76	19,489.34	
14,347.68	313,027.06	2,677.18	330,051.92	35,514.51	4,288.01	31,226.50	
231,943.79	48,266.88	1,746.00	281,956.67	40,200.62	40,200.62		
158,726.86	20,634.31		179,361.17	103,579.57	103,579.57		
53,244.89	11.48	706.17	53,962.54	5,169.69	5,169.69		
33,700.94	233.43	3,879.45	37,813.82	9,501.63		9,501.63	
338,707.48	7,202.99	41.50	346,011.97	28,154.60	28,154.60		
16,935.28		4,277.37	21,212.65	1,450.17	1,450.17		
384,846.78	25,402.63	10,716.25	420,965.66	15,600.45	15,600.45		
32,021.54	162,770.41		194,791.95	62,444.31	62,444.31		7.66
118,537.77		5,543.79	124,081.56	20,000.42	19,859.91		140.51
80,218.48		1,135.94	90,354.42	7,283.64	6,891.90	391.74	
42,911.10	1,131.62	1,977.41	46,020.13	4,135.58	4,135.58		
32,662.26		148.59	32,810.84	8,624.87	8,624.87		
280,772.08	447,097.93	15,703.74	752,573.75	5,070.21	3,035.04		1,435.17
18,443.11	4,828.75	173.56	23,445.42				
973.93			973.93	205.90		205.90	
553,039.93	149,738.96	524.96	703,303.87	38,963.10	38,963.10		
77,781.26	17,914.70	1,775.44	97,471.40	23,885.75	23,885.75		
72,720.86	8,646.59	1,442.87	82,810.32	3,973.74		3,973.74	
86,551.74	6,383.33	221.74	93,156.81	37,342.05	37,342.05		
163,818.54	61,680.87	4,946.59	230,446.00	12,918.01	6,819.23	6,098.78	
57,544.93	690,998.13	103.45	748,646.51	103,846.07	103,846.07		
368,818.46		1,621.93	370,440.39	20,536.99		20,536.99	
193,349.78	341,903.76	443.50	536,697.04	96,758.73	78,509.40	18,159.33	
116,932.01	3,175.00	820.26	120,327.63	18,705.65	18,674.11		31.54
47,113.64	6,154.13	4,182.62	57,450.02	362.99	362.99		
7,516,835.15	5,233,573.29	213,722.11	12,964,130.55	1,457,581.50	1,119,064.64	335,845.72	2,671.14
7,874.30	5.16	289.59	8,169.05	165.20	165.20		
1,048.42		367.44	1,415.86	286.58		286.58	
19,946.51	179.88	407.06	20,533.42	173.28	173.28		
11,076.29	4,512.20	1,759.66	17,348.15	5,155.10	1,122.05	4,013.05	20.00
11,740.78	366.30	3,136.90	15,243.88	222.79	80.78		141.92
992.41		133.37	1,125.78	387.33	387.33		
15,588.32	232.36	281.19	16,101.87				
10,598.34	7,104.94	458.27	18,161.55				
7,834.89	2,546.80	1,839.05	12,320.74	218.61		100.28	118.33
3,103.27		98.19	3,201.46	63.60	63.60		
4,494.86	195.64	2,104.99	6,795.49	3.55	3.55		
2,935.78	152.52	298.24	3,386.54	26.75		26.75	
1,199.72		130.28	1,330.00				
5,777.85	968.30	86.71	6,852.86				
6,107.90	58.30		6,166.20				
4,344.95	168.91		4,513.86	216.88		216.88	
5,497.02	650.16	1,605.24	7,752.42				
3,603.97	94.50	381.00	4,079.47				
3,959.98	296.76	408.44	4,665.18	186.71	186.71		
13,135.99	56.21	1,331.80	14,523.70	119.06	119.06		
2,134.35	11.45	281.45	2,427.25	4.97	4.97		
11,746.73	437.75	4,816.22	17,000.70	285.65		285.65	
1,025.28		116.78	1,142.06				
40,059.91	2,283.93	4,347.96	46,691.80	700.28	520.28		240.00
10,538.48	9.60	842.51	11,388.59	9.60		9.60	
800.00	6.79	1,456.72	2,266.11				
9,063.61	351.20	2,588.20	12,033.01	131.47		131.47	
22,775.76	801.34	1,763.95	25,341.05	35.36		35.36	
1,906.82	338.46	261.21	2,506.49	25.65		18.90	6.75
2,236.95	459.23		2,696.18				

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

QUARTERMASTER'S

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
AT POSTS—continued.							
1	Columbia, Arsenal, Tenn.	1891. June 30		\$64.39			\$64.39
3	Frankford, Arsenal, Pa.	June 10	\$182.08	1,638.54	\$2,566.74	\$466.46	4,854.42
3	Gaston, Fort, Cal.	July 18		1,348.70	1,678.65	843.88	3,271.23
1	Gibson, Fort, I. T.	1890. Aug. 7	504.33		1,245.00	50.36	1,799.69
3	Grant, Fort, Ariz.	1891. June 12	211.26		9,046.60	1,801.63	11,057.49
4	Guthrie, Camp, O. T.	Jan. 24			3,015.47	262.95	3,278.42
4	Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.	June 30			34,673.28	1,434.67	36,107.95
6	Hancock, Fort, Tex.	May 20	30.21	811.05	1,941.42	294.67	3,077.35
3	Hot Springs, Ark.	June 6	2,712.08	17,748.81		78.77	20,539.66
3	Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.	June 11			10,221.94	1,637.31	12,059.25
4	Indianapolis, Arsenal, Ind.	Feb. 22	54.67	391.44		2.16	448.27
4	Jackson Barracks, La.	June 30	12,298.93		10,773.14	248.94	23,320.41
3	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Apr. 30		22,007.49	4,160.27	1,384.56	27,552.32
3	Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	June 9		1,400.00		210.72	1,610.72
3	Keogh, Fort, Mont.	Apr. 30	13.90	27,889.81	18,330.54	2,254.27	48,488.52
1	Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.	1890. Aug. 11			20,585.02	1,286.23	21,871.25
3	Lewis, Fort, Colo.	1891. June 1		1,938.06	4,738.37	624.52	7,300.95
2	Lincoln, A., Fort, N. Dak.	May 11	128.97		2,624.23	423.69	3,376.89
3	Logan, Fort, Colo.	June 12	75.50		5,935.38	1,834.93	7,845.81
2	Lowell, Fort, Ariz.	Jan. 9			4,255.11	967.96	5,223.07
3	Mackinac, Fort, Mich.	June 30			3,587.92	511.09	4,099.01
3	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	June 30	33.24		52,614.89	1,336.17	53,984.30
3	Marcy, Fort, N. Mex.	June 30			82,372.95	2,750.09	85,123.04
3	Mason, Fort, Cal.	June 29			3,974.95	398.28	4,373.23
3	McHenry, Fort, Md.	June 30	180.57		6,741.20	649.50	7,571.27
3	McIntosh, Fort, Tex.	Mar. 27	1,059.64		6,802.76	911.17	8,773.57
2	McKinney, Fort, Wyo.	June 20			8,913.79	323.84	9,237.63
2	McPherson, Fort, Ga.	July 14			4,531.10	323.55	4,854.65
3	Meade, Fort, S. Dak.	June 8	1,493.53		37,941.81	5,213.61	44,648.95
2	Missoula, Fort, Mont.	May 15			4,730.06	250.60	4,980.66
4	Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.	June 30			14,090.44	340.46	14,430.90
3	Myer, Fort, Va.	June 30	558.98		8,556.10	2,566.42	11,684.50
3	National Armory, Mass.	June 30	23.83	2,111.53	88.43	265.90	2,469.69
1	New Orleans, La.	1890. July 12			15,437.19		15,437.19
2	Newport Barracks, Ky.	1891. Feb. 21	44.05	51,899.60	34,587.48	211.41	86,742.54
3	do.	June 30			1,523.79	250.13	1,773.92
3	Niagara, Fort, N. Y.	June 30	6,563.33		7,976.93	651.14	15,191.40
4	Niobrara, Fort, Nebr.	June 30			14,510.06	4,063.31	18,573.37
2	Ogden, Utah.	Feb. 19	39.89		2,153.88	15.90	2,209.77
3	Oklahoma City, Okla.	May 28	9.00		1,612.27	109.77	1,731.04
3	Omaha, Fort, Nebr.	June 27			4,780.74	1,080.00	5,860.74
3	Ontario, Fort, N. Y.	June 30			4,854.14	287.82	5,141.96
1	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.	June 17			1,308.02	1.92	1,309.94
3	Pembina, Fort, N. Dak.	May 23			7,692.95	212.06	7,905.03
5	Pena Colorado, Camp, Tex.	May 15	3.00		1,922.84	543.09	2,468.93
3	Pilot Butte, Camp, Wyo.	June 15			932.82	330.00	1,262.82
3	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	June 30			3,148.28	327.91	3,476.19
3	Poplar River, Camp, Mont.	June 6			2,019.63	219.14	2,238.77
4	Porter, Fort, N. Y.	July 7	229.76		2,302.00	256.57	2,788.33
3	Preble, Fort, Me.	June 30	1,012.80		4,449.01	523.72	5,985.53
4	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	June 28			37,311.70	4,121.67	41,433.37
5	Randall, Fort, S. Dak.	June 15			4,539.99	429.50	4,969.49
3	Reno, Fort, Okla.	1890. May 28	517.21		33,721.27	4,810.53	39,049.01
1	Riley, Fort, Kans.	1891. Aug. 9	987.45		9,601.01	1,276.60	11,865.06
2	Ringgold, Fort, Tex.	Mar. 30	784.53		5,619.72	684.31	7,088.56
3	Robinson, Fort, Nebr.	June 16			15,261.74	2,080.15	17,341.89
3	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	May 23	531.98	3,611.08	252.43	381.66	4,777.17
3	Russell, Fort D. A., Wyo.	June 18			18,235.26	4,152.29	22,407.55
3	Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.	Apr. 27			6,250.33	1,543.74	7,794.07
3	San Carlos, Ariz.	June 11			9,601.98	1,615.52	11,217.50
3	San Diego Barracks, Cal.	June 21	39.82		4,905.68	259.56	5,205.06
3	Schuyler, Fort, N. Y.	June 30		5,000.00	24,166.08	1,149.39	30,315.37
2	Shawyer, Fort, Minn.	May 28			15,410.56	2,107.06	17,517.62
3	Shaw, Fort, Mont.	May 29	56.61		10,491.40	1,506.76	12,054.77
3	Sherman, Fort, Idaho.	Apr. 7			10,562.09	1,151.84	11,713.93

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 385

during the year ending June 30, 1891.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
836.14		828.25	864.39				
4,080.18	\$117.06	495.86	4,643.72	\$210.70	\$201.70		\$9.00
2,927.35		943.89	3,271.23				
1,897.69	402.00		1,799.69				
7,451.46	2,073.51	1,423.75	10,948.72	108.77	1.86	\$106.91	
2,621.67	93.90	262.95	3,278.42				
24,656.06	3.32	1,443.26	26,102.26	5.69	5.69		
2,815.85	262.00		3,077.35				
15,624.06	179.67	72.00	15,775.73	4,763.93	4,763.93		
9,397.97	1,108.15	1,402.14	11,878.26	180.99	86.65	94.34	
379.05	6.47		385.52	62.75		62.75	
9,396.73	13,870.07	212.36	23,169.16	151.25	122.57		\$8.68
18,273.64	4,160.27	1,299.02	23,737.93	3,814.39	3,723.85		\$9.54
1,124.72	143.22	68.50	1,341.44	275.28		275.28	
44,130.17	199.75	4,158.60	48,488.52				
17,914.92		1,286.23	19,201.15	2,670.10	680.19	1,989.91	
5,025.86		624.52	6,250.40	1,050.55	1,050.55		
2,452.52	87.92	421.19	2,911.63	465.26		400.28	64.98
6,640.58	246.74	1,831.93	8,719.25	126.56		126.56	
4,110.09	233.06	367.18	4,730.33	492.74		415.98	76.88
3,404.17		694.84	4,099.01				
50,318.13	2,756.83	294.83	53,369.79	614.51	575.06		\$9.46
68,069.52	14,283.43	2,750.00	85,123.04				
3,896.77	1.73	313.96	4,211.46	61.77	61.77		
6,568.36	323.41	649.50	7,571.27				
7,018.63		910.28	7,928.91	844.66	23.45	699.72	121.49
8,309.65		397.79	8,707.44	580.19		530.19	
2,644.22	1,149.35	761.06	4,854.65				
38,439.24	47.19	5,212.61	43,699.04	949.91	948.91		1.00
4,596.27		250.60	4,846.87	134.79		134.79	
24,045.58	343.24	17.33	24,406.15	24.75	24.75		
8,372.56	1,088.00	2,223.94	11,684.50				
2,111.16	88.43	290.10	2,489.69				
10,225.70	2.50		10,228.20	5,208.99	5,208.99		
68,505.33	135.85	14,057.46	77,698.64	9,043.90	9,043.90		
1,362.54	142.60	250.13	1,754.67	19.25	19.25		
14,020.29		667.07	14,687.36	504.04	482.68		21.36
12,973.51	1,536.56	4,063.31	18,573.37				
2,193.77	15.00		2,208.77				
1,596.97	39.54	79.23	1,715.74	15.30	15.30		
3,965.24	76.40	1,060.00	5,122.64	738.10		738.10	
4,745.07	19.02	224.81	5,048.90	93.06	84.96		8.10
1,270.94	1.92		1,272.86	37.08		37.08	
7,125.86	636.00	143.17	7,905.03				
1,868.19	183.90	400.84	2,452.93	16.00		16.00	
993.87		190.35	1,184.22	78.60		78.60	
3,180.53	307.04	88.32	3,476.19				
2,006.13		216.14	2,222.27	16.50		16.50	
2,508.50	163.74	108.99	2,781.23	7.10	7.10		
5,412.79	9.85	562.89	5,985.53				
37,057.75	1,663.31	2,455.36	41,179.42	253.95	253.95		
4,466.80	45.62	409.69	4,921.61	47.88		47.88	
33,813.54		4,430.47	38,249.01	800.00	800.00		
9,312.50	90.37	1,597.23	11,001.10	863.96		863.96	
6,596.87	326.39		6,922.96	165.60	51.74	58.75	55.11
16,407.79	962.00	1,321.18	18,690.97	300.92		300.42	.50
4,314.65		239.13	4,553.78	223.39		223.39	
18,244.04	2.00	4,152.29	22,398.33	9.22		9.22	
6,009.13	310.93	871.56	7,791.62	2.45		2.45	
7,468.02	1,500.00	1,615.52	10,583.54	633.96	58.61	575.35	
4,847.61	64.22	200.88	5,112.71	92.37		92.37	
21,558.09	6,010.38	355.80	27,924.87	2,392.51	2,172.13		220.38
15,039.06		2,107.66	17,146.72	371.50		371.50	
9,638.59	400.82	1,064.50	11,124.00	932.77		932.77	
10,404.36		1,151.84	11,556.20	187.73		187.73	

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

QUARTERMASTER'S

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
	AT POSTS—continued.						
		1891.					
4	Sheridan, Fort, Ill.	July 21	\$147.38	\$1,236.58	\$5,761.77	\$1,012.48	\$8,158.21
3	Sidney, Fort, Nebr.	June 16	6.86		3,990.91	1,142.34	5,140.11
3	Sill, Fort, Okla.	June 16			18,296.36	5,116.47	23,412.83
2	Snelling, Fort, ord. depot.	June 17			2,064.10	61.72	2,115.82
2	Spokane, Fort, Wash.	Apr. 8	8,286.01		6,540.28	966.21	16,792.48
2	Stanton, Fort, N. Mex.	June 15			8,877.48	671.11	9,548.57
4	St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	June 30			964.66	44.45	1,009.11
3	Sully, Fort, S. Dak.	May 17	114.18		5,078.11	250.84	5,441.13
2	Supply, Fort, Ind. T.	May 29	408.01		14,197.69	2,053.12	16,658.82
2	Thomas, Fort, Ariz.	Feb. 1			1,245.57	450.31	1,695.88
2	Thomas, Fort, Ky.	June 30			7,497.24	534.57	8,031.81
1	Totten, Fort, N. Dak.	June 22	15.86		1,289.38	192.39	1,497.63
1	Townsend, Fort, Wash.	Apr. 6	556.00		4,185.59	275.95	5,028.14
3	Trumbull, Fort, Conn.	June 30	909.07		3,191.98	653.32	4,557.95
2	Union, Fort, N. Mex.	Mar. 17	68.00		3,220.97	401.70	3,691.27
3	U. S. Powder Depot, N. J.	June 30	50.10	292.00	150.00	16.78	508.83
3	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Apr. 3			5,685.35	1,605.91	7,291.26
		1890.					
1	Wade, Camp, Okla.	July 31			98.37		98.37
		1891.					
4	Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.	June 30		11,744.38	3,737.63	972.18	16,454.14
4	Walla Walla, Fort, Wash.	July 10			17,749.29	2,270.75	20,020.04
3	Washakie, Fort, Wyo.	July 10	411.38		9,681.32	1,124.89	11,217.59
4	Washington Barracks, D. C.	June 30	2,538.36		21,138.76	2,394.72	26,071.84
3	Warren, Fort, Mass.	June 30	1,051.58		3,176.12	040.23	4,267.93
2	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Feb. 14	44.27	333.68	1,396.78	224.77	1,998.48
2	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Mar. 13	405.53	2,918.75		654.12	3,978.40
3	Wayne, Fort, Mich.	June 30		2,073.32	12,965.57	1,611.12	16,550.01
3	Whipple Barracks, A. ri.	June 16	322.94	653.15	9,759.19	2,452.95	13,188.23
2	Willets Point, N. Y.	Feb. 23	2,120.42	14,163.68		882.15	17,166.25
1	do	June 29		1,596.40	4,813.70	204.37	6,614.47
2	Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.	Mar. 27	101.07		31,368.43	2,173.08	33,642.55
1	do	June 15			23,703.40	431.35	24,134.75
4	Wood, Fort, N. Y.	June 30			14,839.39	63.57	14,902.96
3	Yates, Fort, N. Dak.	May 16	576.50		13,885.09	2,893.01	17,274.60
3	Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.	June 9	54.01		3,190.15	300.19	3,544.35
369	Total		58,887.68	204,426.82	1,176,797.95	141,348.96	1,581,451.36
504	Total Quartermaster's Department.		1,302,285.07	9,018,011.90	5,427,231.26	254,744.58	16,008,173.41

SUBSISTENCE

DISBURSING OFFICER.		1891.					
3	Alexander, Capt. W. L.	June 30	\$488.96	\$3,729.90	\$2,280.56	\$13,783.66	\$20,283.10
3	Barringer, Maj. J. W.	Mar. 31	22,001.49	140,000.00	446.32	52.27	162,500.08
3	Bell, Col. George	June 27	23,988.84	515,000.00	5,610.07	5,400.00	550,059.00
2	Bell, Maj. W. H.	June 1	9,888.71	131,000.00	19,345.98	1,898.94	162,133.63
3	Clague, Capt. J. J.	June 30	20,985.75	105,000.00	1,809.89	1.40	127,797.04
3	Cushing, Maj. S. T.	May 9	37,177.13	108,000.00	38,948.38	21.23	184,146.74
3	Elderkin, Maj. W. A.	June 19	35,040.29	3,000.00	75,894.89	478.04	114,413.22
3	Hawkins, Lieut. Col. J. P.	June 27	3,220.97	17,000.00			20,220.97
3	Hay, Capt. Chas.	May 15	9,227.61	53,000.00			62,227.61
3	Morgan, Lieut. Col. M. R.	Apr. 17	681.00	4,000.00			4,681.00
3	Nash, Maj. W. H.	Mar. 31	3,840.47	15,700.00	7,560.51		27,099.98
3	Nye, Capt. F. E.	June 30	24,580.99	66,000.00	672.99	\$0,813.64	122,067.62
4	Osgood, Capt. H. B.	June 8	443.03	5,100.00	3,157.78	3,339.08	12,039.89
2	Penrose, Maj. C. B.	June 2	6,539.21	65,800.00	196.75	27.31	72,563.27
3	Scott, Capt. D. M.	July 8		55,000.00	3,533.38	375.20	58,908.58
3	Sharpe, Capt. H. G.	Apr. 3	10,980.95	56,000.00		.24	66,981.19
2	Small, Lieut. Col. M. P.	Apr. 18	7,930.79	50,800.00		3.00	58,733.79
3	Sullivan, Lieut. Col. T. C.	June 9	9,374.56	125,000.00	57,041.86		191,416.41
		1890.					
1	Weston, Capt. J. F.	July 12	9,535.23	137,000.00	124.39	573.25	147,232.87
		1891.					
4	Willard, Capt. Wells.	May 31	10,997.35	5,000.00	43,228.06	2,133.82	61,359.23
3	Wilson, Maj. Thos.	Apr. 18	16,801.53	307,000.00	1,990.77	2,866.08	328,658.38
3	Woodruff, Capt. C. A.	June 27	29,125.42	122,000.00	16,478.20	3,962.70	171,566.32
2	Tompkins, Col. C. H.	June 27		18,000.00	606.00		18,606.00
64	Total		292,940.29	2,108,139.90	278,915.80	65,779.90	2,745,765.89

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 387

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$6,901.11	\$124.03	\$1,124.32	\$8,149.46	\$8.75	\$8.75		
3,980.21	532.60	619.65	5,132.46	7.65		\$7.65	
17,526.85	80.49	4,252.73	21,860.07	1,552.76	689.02		\$863.74
1,932.00		61.72	1,993.72	122.10		122.10	
10,734.79	3,529.28	510.05	14,774.12	1,018.36		1,018.36	
3,960.89	1,791.60	671.11	6,423.60	2,824.97		2,824.97	
829.39	96.00	83.12	1,009.11				
4,596.51	114.19	164.58	4,875.28	565.85		565.85	
14,385.85	57.21	1,580.70	16,023.76	638.66	31.14		607.52
1,203.12		441.74	1,644.86	51.02	24.13	26.89	
7,236.52		534.57	7,771.09	260.72	260.72		
1,292.56	206.07		1,497.62				
4,672.19		275.95	4,948.14	80.00		80.00	
3,885.78	125.25	346.92	4,357.95				
2,901.25	158.54	261.81	3,321.60	359.67	279.72	50.50	29.45
300.92	191.18	16.73	508.83				
5,175.43		1,429.54	6,604.97	636.29		459.92	176.37
96.37			96.37				
15,371.53	497.86	553.44	16,422.83	31.31	31.31		
16,461.25	2,019.98	1,538.81	20,020.04				
7,696.00	273.84	1,137.08	9,076.92	2,140.67		2,111.02	29.65
20,653.12	4,217.92	127.04	25,348.08	723.76	640.60		83.16
4,066.78	675.48	426.67	4,867.93				
1,715.67		259.77	1,975.34	23.14	23.14		
2,968.39		911.99	3,875.38	103.02		103.02	
14,323.63	330.64	1,611.10	16,270.37	379.64	379.62		.02
10,342.06	918.06	1,582.64	12,842.80	345.43	78.02	267.41	
11,943.22		1,316.73	13,259.95	3,906.30	3,906.30		
2,644.36		398.27	3,042.63	3,571.84	3,571.84		
10,740.80	1,394.66	2,206.11	14,404.57	19,237.98	3,584.88	15,643.15	
3,102.25		687.77	3,790.02	20,344.73	2,279.48	18,065.25	
14,818.64	25.75	63.57	14,902.96				
12,617.50	1,008.76	1,456.12	15,082.37	1,562.23		1,348.48	243.75
3,152.71	120.51	256.13	3,529.35	15.00		15.00	
1,242,211.94	96,176.37	133,467.21	1,471,855.52	109,605.84	49,088.96	57,223.75	3,293.14
8,750,047.09	5,329,749.66	347,189.32	14,435,986.07	1,567,187.34	1,168,153.59	393,069.47	5,964.28

DEPARTMENT.

\$20,183.13	\$99.97	\$10,637.86	\$30,283.10	\$11,250.80	\$11,250.80		
129,199.91	11,501.51	20,903.59	151,339.28	22,104.07	21,886.23		\$217.84
487,008.31	25,233.94	225.50	527,954.93	21,591.24		\$21,591.24	
115,063.55	20,490.08		140,542.39	4,023.69	4,023.69		
103,283.27	48,461.55		123,773.35	18,542.46		18,542.46	
117,142.73	5,334.00	16,126.37	166,604.28	34,280.88		34,280.44	11.44
58,671.97	17,063.79		80,132.34	19,995.97	225.00		
2,942.18	960.00	7,419.66	53,168.02	9,059.59		9,059.59	
44,736.37	775.00		3,576.10	1,104.90	1,104.90		
2,801.10	8,545.03		21,236.75	5,854.23		5,854.23	
12,691.72	8,645.00	10,546.80	106,242.78	15,824.84	15,308.87		515.97
87,051.96	614.62		11,539.91	499.98		496.02	3.96
10,925.29	7,145.00	86.36	72,063.67	479.60	479.60		
64,852.32	12,438.64	3.81	58,906.58				
46,466.18	8,604.82		60,820.97	6,160.22		6,160.22	
52,216.15	56,193.46	663.66	58,733.79				
3,540.33	7,696.95		165,191.35	26,225.06		26,210.07	14.99
156,830.74							
132,965.01	7,524.51		140,489.52	6,743.35	6,743.35		
15,731.56	45,627.69		61,359.25				
301,242.75	16,010.39		317,253.14	11,405.19	11,372.43		32.76
164,855.03	4,975.02		169,830.05	1,726.27	1,726.27		
455.00	17,823.00		18,278.00	327.00	327.00		
2,130,938.53	350,886.40	66,512.59	2,548,337.52	197,428.37	74,448.14	122,183.27	796.96

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

SUBSISTENCE

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
	AT POSTS.						
		1891.					
2	Adams, Fort, R. I.	June 30	\$165.80		\$4,900.94	\$4,887.22	\$9,963.96
2	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	June 29			2,019.82	4,177.98	6,197.80
2	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	Jan. 27	826.13		2,570.00	888.94	4,285.07
2	Angel Island, Cal.	June 29	443.22		1,840.78	3,901.97	5,185.97
2	Apache Fort, Ariz.	June 12			3,284.61	9,208.29	12,553.89
2	Assiniboine, Fort. Mont.	Apr. 30			1,019.98	12,256.06	13,276.01
2	Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	Mar. 4	172.18		970.00	650.16	1,792.34
2	Barrancas, Fla.	June 30			3,441.08	3,085.19	6,526.27
2	Bayard, Fort, N. Mex.	June 11	191.06		1,022.54	9,897.07	11,090.66
2	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Apr. 10			789.12	884.16	1,703.61
2	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	June 29	50.33		333.33	705.78	3,235.61
2	Bennett, Fort, S. D.	May 9	433.46		206.91	2,625.24	1,272.17
2	Bidwell, Fort, Cal.	June 29			397.09	875.08	7,127.45
2	Bliss, Fort, Tex.	May 17	773.95		2,260.73	4,102.47	3,623.06
2	Boise Barracks, Idaho.	Apr. 12			211.24	3,411.82	5,759.46
2	Bowie, Fort, Ariz.	June 16			775.12	4,984.34	4,191.74
2	Brady, Fort, Mich.	June 30			1,830.00	2,361.74	3,736.89
2	Brown, Fort, Tex.	May 2	623.62		408.18	2,705.00	8,094.86
2	Buford, Fort, N. Dak.	May 18			631.49	8,063.37	2,757.43
2	Canby, Fort, Wash.	Apr. 18			575.16	2,182.27	18,037.48
2	Clark, Fort, Tex.	May 13	1,186.71		1,192.50	10,658.27	34,063.92
2	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	Feb. 20	2,833.96	\$26,800.00	29.65	5,030.31	13,594.82
2	Columbus, Fort, N. Y.	June 30	590.15		613.35	12,391.82	155.55
2	Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.	June 30			155.55		
	1890.						
1	Crawford, Fort, Colo.	Aug. 11	188.97			1,287.62	22,036.60
1	Custer, Fort, Mont.	May 11	1,677.46		989.72	19,369.42	23,912.14
1	Davis Island, N. Y.	June 30	1,199.91	16,200.00	114.93	6,397.80	17,064.06
1	Davis, Fort, Tex.	June 30	1,707.63		1,369.54	13,997.49	1,946.78
1	Del Rio, Camp, Tex.	June 5			507.44	839.34	13,479.67
1	Douglas, Fort, Utah.	June 18	898.49		1,049.01	11,532.17	16,881.98
1	Du Chesne, Fort, Utah.	June 30	1,097.49		2,510.68	13,273.81	2,739.41
1	Eagle Pass, Camp, Tex.	May 11	97.30		134.58	2,507.44	
1	Elliott, Fort, Tex.	Aug. 10	850.47			2,517.80	3,368.27
1	Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	June 10	99.62		1,605.31	950.37	2,655.30
1	Gaston, Fort, Cal.	Apr. 1			774.00	1,390.69	2,164.69
1	Gibson, Fort, Ind. T.	Aug. 7	145.38		86.00	669.98	851.25
1	Grant, Fort, Ariz.	June 11	95.57		1,741.84	14,389.00	16,227.01
1	Guthrie, Camp, Okla.	June 22	154.82		100.00	1,515.37	1,770.19
1	Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.	June 30			5,822.56	3,507.52	9,390.05
1	Hancock, Fort, Tex.	June 30	10.66		323.36	2,475.14	2,809.16
1	Hot Springs, Ark.	June 6	134.20	300.00	200.00	2.49	636.69
1	Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.	June 10				12,660.18	12,660.18
1	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	Feb. 22	188.36		620.00	296.92	1,055.28
1	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Apr. 30			5,676.25	800.78	6,537.01
1	Jackson Barracks, La.	June 30	22.71		1,718.86	840.95	2,582.52
1	Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	June 9			600.00	400.46	1,000.46
1	Keogh, Fort, Mont.	May 11			395.27	11,328.06	11,723.33
1	Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.	May 9	2,119.78		4,829.47	15,455.96	23,405.21
1	Lewis, Fort, Colo.	May 31			273.85	3,801.99	3,575.84
1	Lincoln, Fort A, N. Dak.	May 11			91.61	1,077.24	1,168.85
1	Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	Aug. 9	167.46		371.77	347.96	887.19
1	Logan, Fort, Colo.	June 12	145.94		2,148.00	9,212.35	11,506.29
1	Lowell, Fort, Ariz.	Jan. 7			36.83	3,869.51	3,936.34
1	Mackinac, Fort, Mich.	June 30			2,901.91	1,465.18	4,367.09
1	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	June 30	600.58		9,353.17	5,563.86	15,517.61
1	Marcy, Fort, N. Mex.	June 30	124.29			3,184.37	3,308.66
1	Mason, Fort, Cal.	June 29	79.44		1,224.05	612.37	1,846.84
1	McHenry, Fort, Md.	June 30	132.22		4,856.15	1,496.51	6,337.07
1	McIntosh, Fort, Tex.	Mar. 28			459.92	3,479.56	4,071.70
1	McKinney, Fort, Wyo.	June 19			1,165.42	5,671.65	1,562.99
1	McPherson, Fort, Ga.	Apr. 27			905.20	667.49	12,008.39
1	Meade, Fort, S. Dak.	May 31			3,078.37	9,530.02	8,665.55
1	Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	May 9			10.07	8,645.48	

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 389

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Expenditures.				How distributed.			
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$9,349.13	\$604.83		\$9,953.96				
5,754.70	51.99		5,806.69	\$391.11	\$200.00		\$191.11
3,605.67	211.32		3,876.99	408.08	365.57		42.51
4,954.18	909.80		5,863.98	321.99	175.17		146.82
2,551.81	9,076.00		11,627.81	926.08			926.08
5,118.85	6,907.71		12,026.56	1,249.45			1,249.45
1,645.98	8.63		1,654.61	138.03	138.03		
5,345.16	1,181.04		6,526.20				
6,387.15	4,070.22		10,457.37	633.29			633.29
929.41			929.41	107.70	107.70		
1,509.82	10.92		1,520.74	182.87	141.74		41.13
1,743.38	1,276.02		3,019.40	246.21			246.21
832.19	323.47		1,155.66	116.51			116.51
5,846.00	1,281.45		7,127.45				
1,944.86	1,311.24		3,256.10	366.96		\$350.00	16.96
2,023.36	3,736.10		5,759.46				
3,951.77	239.97		4,191.74				
1,170.54	2,072.41		3,242.95	493.94			493.94
6,296.74	2,129.76		8,396.50	298.36			298.36
2,280.02	179.25		2,459.27	298.16		161.90	136.26
5,192.13	7,569.32		12,761.45	276.03			276.03
31,148.45	1,678.23		32,826.68	1,867.24		1,727.04	140.20
12,579.42	1,015.40		13,594.82				
149.60	5.95		155.55				
854.28	504.81		1,359.09	117.50			117.50
8,290.34	13,429.09		21,719.43	317.17			317.17
22,034.85	1,877.29		23,912.14				
7,769.04	9,295.62		17,064.66				
384.74	962.04		1,346.78				
12,243.80	894.41		13,138.21	341.46		314.16	27.30
9,587.56	7,294.42		16,881.98				
1,313.74	1,230.66		2,544.40	195.01			195.01
1,073.39	1,957.06		3,030.45	337.82			337.82
2,373.98	74.43		2,448.41	206.89	175.93		30.96
2,018.13			2,018.13	146.56	139.68		6.88
769.90	52.40		822.30	28.95			28.95
6,384.29	8,959.61		15,343.90	883.11			883.11
1,379.38	390.81		1,770.19				
8,662.14	667.94		9,330.08				
1,401.71	1,407.45		2,809.16				
480.64	56.20		536.84	99.85	50.00		49.85
5,253.52	6,927.22		12,180.74	479.44			479.44
882.36	59.06		941.42	113.86	75.90	37.96	
5,690.24	132.50		5,792.74	744.27	631.52		112.75
2,350.03	220.18	\$12.31	2,582.52				
847.17			847.17	153.29		153.29	
8,256.36	3,157.04		11,413.40	309.92			309.92
18,047.01	2,804.03	30.35	20,881.39	1,523.82		1,356.21	167.61
2,219.71	1,308.71		3,528.42	47.42			47.42
1,105.35			1,105.35	63.50			63.50
685.40	50.20		735.60	151.59		151.59	
10,201.99	266.57		10,468.56	1,037.73		822.00	215.73
1,396.52	1,873.34		3,259.86	676.48			676.48
4,278.91	88.18		4,367.09				
14,861.64	655.97		15,517.61				
1,959.86	1,344.80		3,308.66				
1,244.21	436.35		1,680.56	165.98	131.73		34.25
6,135.50	296.51		6,434.10				
2,208.44	460.16	.22	3,668.82	402.88		229.25	173.63
5,890.23	1,015.33		6,375.56	461.51			461.51
1,047.24	400.00		1,447.24	115.45	58.71		56.74
7,939.63	4,668.76		12,608.39				
2,701.48	5,954.07		8,655.55				

390 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made SUBSISTENCE

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
AT POSTS—continued.							
		1891.					
3	Missoula, Fort, Mont.	May 23			8218.22	86,000.18	86,827.40
	Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.	June 30			9,703.68	4,426.08	14,129.76
	Myer, Fort, Va.	June 30	\$123.24		1,949.78	3,566.99	5,639.99
	National Armory, Mass.	June 30	37.49	\$234.00	435.57	417.38	1,124.44
	Newport Barracks, Ky.	June 30	254.88		5,985.62	1,020.45	7,989.95
3	Niagara, Fort, N. Y.	June 30	203.01		4,906.51	2,672.29	7,871.81
3	Niobrara, Fort, Nebr.	June 18			1,348.41	4,406.98	5,817.39
2	Oklahoma City, Okla.	May 28	55.73		409.63	960.97	1,416.33
2	Omaha, Fort, Nebr.	June 27			1,371.98	3,086.80	4,458.78
4	Ontario, Fort, N. Y.	June 30			1,833.66	945.50	2,579.25
4	Pembina, Ft., N. Dak.	May 31			12.98	1,715.56	1,728.54
5	Pena Colorado, Camp, Tex.	May 15	1,277.60		430.45	3,008.19	4,716.24
3	Pilot Butte, Camp, Wyo.	June 15	164.42		217.27	1,878.96	2,260.65
3	Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.	June 30			1,332.72	1,208.03	2,528.75
3	Poplar River, Camp, Mont.	June 6			580.17	1,809.62	2,389.79
3	Porter, Ft., N. Y.	June 30	806.44	1,900.00	188.30	651.95	3,045.69
1	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.	June 17			5,960.66	966.80	6,908.46
4	Preble, Ft., Me.	June 30	99.89		1,706.00	1,146.62	2,951.51
	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	June 28			2,193.81	9,726.74	11,920.55
3	Riley, Ft., Kans.	June 6	541.46		6,064.45	8,180.28	14,806.19
3	Ringgold, Ft., Tex.	Mar. 30	828.39		563.80	4,364.16	5,778.25
3	Robinson, Ft., Nebr.	June 17			706.08	5,462.39	6,168.47
3	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	May 27	304.40		2,620.00	1,722.58	4,646.98
3	Russell, Ft., D. A., Wyo.	June 18			1,490.25	7,423.42	8,913.67
5	Reno, Ft., Okla.	May 28	630.69		3,634.40	10,720.36	14,995.45
4	Randall, Ft., S. Dak.	June 15			873.01	3,085.62	3,958.63
4	San Carlos, Ariz.	Apr. 27			2,463.74	18,813.11	21,276.85
3	San Diego Bks., Cal.	June 21	185.07		765.76	4,964.48	5,730.26
3	Schuyler, Ft., N. Y.	June 30			100.00	2,078.39	2,361.46
3	Shaw, Ft., Mont.	May 29	112.25		891.09	3,890.47	4,781.56
4	Sheridan, Ft., Ill.	June 11			7.57	7,085.16	7,214.96
3	Sherman, Ft., Idaho.	Apr. 7			723.50	2,066.86	2,810.35
3	Sidney, Ft., Nebr.	June 15	289.58		2,385.28	6,539.79	8,925.07
3	Sill, Ft., Okla.	June 15			892.15	4,074.14	5,255.87
2	Snelling, Ft., Minn.	May 8			2,066.82	10,231.90	12,298.81
2	Spokane, Ft., Wash.	Feb. 6	479.89		23.35	7,540.49	7,563.84
2	Stanton, Ft., N. Mex.	June 30			172.46	4,451.88	5,104.23
4	St. Francis Bks., Fla.	June 30				5,543.66	5,543.66
3	Sully, Ft., S. Dak.	May 17	275.04		1,341.78	502.98	1,844.76
3	Supply, Ft., Ind. T.	May 29	343.46		545.08	1,945.84	2,766.91
		1890.			14.88	9,065.31	9,423.65
1	Thomas, Ft., Ariz.	Oct. 20			851.22	96.46	947.68
2	Thomas, Ft., Ky.	June 30			3,969.68	1,560.41	5,550.09
1	Totten, Ft., N. Dak.	July 22	465.51			938.47	1,403.98
3	Townsend, Ft., Wash.	Apr. 6	123.06		409.75	1,630.57	2,168.37
3	Trumbull, Ft., Conn.	June 30	138.18		2,215.05	1,408.20	3,761.43
2	Union, Ft., N. Mex.	Mar. 18	99.06		224.28	3,645.30	3,972.28
3	Vancouver Bks., Wash.	Apr. 3	304.58		613.89	12,044.49	12,962.96
4	Wadsworth, Ft., N. Y.	June 30			2,646.30	4,618.92	7,265.22
4	Walla Walla, Ft., Wash.	Apr. 2			1,872.32	5,444.53	7,316.85
3	Warren, Ft., Mass.	June 30	44.86		2,972.45	1,194.11	4,211.42
3	Washakie, Ft., Wyo.	July 10				5,887.62	5,887.62
2	Washington Bks., D. C.	June 30	152.85		7,342.46	6,683.87	14,179.18
4	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Feb. 14	158.21		600.00	844.87	1,603.08
2	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Mch. 13	232.25		530.00	1,709.77	2,462.02
3	Wayne, Fort Mich.	June 30			11,344.80	3,398.77	14,713.57
3	West Point, N. Y.	June 30			3,504.63	9,055.55	12,560.18
4	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	June 30	210.91		62.53	13,510.60	13,784.04
3	Willels Point, N. Y.	June 29	888.77		8,414.08	4,326.65	13,529.43
3	Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.	June 15			1,514.76	10,364.15	11,968.91
4	Wood, Fort, N. Y.	June 30			1,413.79	966.39	2,372.18
3	Yates, Fort, N. Dak.	May 16	960.79		1,066.82	6,014.30	8,031.91
4	Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.	June 30	627.15		331.74	3,387.29	4,346.18
374	Total		31,092.45	45,494.00	210,524.46	585,927.02	872,977.93
438	Total Commissary-General's Department.		324,032.74	2,153,563.90	489,440.26	651,706.92	3,618,743.82

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 391

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
86,083.25	8218.22		96,301.47	8525.98			8525.93
13,032.06	1,048.78	\$109.57	14,190.39				
5,262.52	377.47		5,639.99				
1,020.16	104.28		1,124.44				
7,076.79	213.16		7,889.95				
7,187.94	568.87		7,871.81				
5,309.02	200.00	100.00	5,509.02	218.37			218.37
1,180.49	95.45		1,275.94	140.39			140.39
4,186.64			4,186.64	272.09		8272.09	
2,774.05	105.20		2,879.25				
1,597.16	131.38		1,728.54				
1,465.30	1,956.66		3,421.96	1,294.28		959.52	394.76
1,706.59	159.82		1,866.41	334.24		190.92	143.32
2,468.78	57.97		2,526.75				
1,340.89	953.43		2,294.32	95.47			95.47
2,805.00	240.00		3,045.00				
6,507.14			6,507.14	402.32		147.97	254.35
2,861.97	89.54		2,951.51				
10,702.05	226.00		10,928.05	982.50	\$905.00		77.50
12,832.37	1,468.52	1.55	14,297.44	508.75		406.58	108.17
1,358.91	4,384.24		5,743.15	33.20			33.20
5,169.77	784.38		5,954.15	234.27			234.27
4,066.83	31.37	.26	4,127.46	519.52	519.52		
7,800.33			7,800.33	1,592.34		1,287.18	305.16
7,330.97	6,391.48		14,722.45	263.00			263.00
1,852.70	2,080.91		3,433.61	474.92			474.92
11,099.16	7,437.84		18,537.00	2,729.85		2,729.85	
2,124.75	3,182.85		5,307.60	422.66			422.66
1,690.58	271.01		1,961.59	399.87			399.87
4,267.78	513.78		4,781.56				
3,637.66	3,414.98		7,052.66	162.32			162.32
2,333.31	477.04		2,810.35				
8,851.75	135.00		8,486.75	438.32		174.65	263.67
4,817.80	248.74		5,066.54	189.33		64.75	124.58
4,831.65	6,212.24		11,043.89	1,254.92			1,254.92
6,453.05	634.23		7,087.28	476.56			476.56
3,827.44	784.95		4,612.39	491.84		491.84	
1,952.64	3,561.02		5,543.66				
1,582.49	262.27		1,844.76				
1,539.83	907.21		2,447.04	318.87			318.87
5,575.27	3,410.89		8,986.16	437.49			437.49
12.80			12.80	934.88			934.88
5,260.13	289.71	.25	5,550.09				
1,074.23	231.19		1,305.42	98.56			98.56
1,087.05	124.46		2,111.51	56.86			56.86
3,628.84	132.50		3,761.43				
3,152.62	530.65		3,683.27	295.96		100.00	195.96
12,054.96	894.53		12,949.49	13.47			13.47
5,973.05	1,292.17		7,265.22				
6,833.63			6,833.63	483.22		160.50	322.72
4,130.50	80.92		4,211.42				
2,630.20	2,956.49		5,586.69	300.93			300.93
12,982.12	1,197.06		14,179.18				
1,347.85	125.27		1,473.12	129.96	129.96		
1,945.82	182.96		2,128.80	333.22		333.22	
13,965.17	728.40		14,713.57				
12,373.09	187.09		12,560.18				
4,829.36	8,854.68		13,784.04				
11,811.69	913.00		12,724.69	804.74	742.50		62.24
4,835.59	6,793.15		11,628.74	240.17			240.17
2,335.11	87.07		2,372.18				
4,569.99	3,316.24		7,886.23	145.08			145.08
2,871.08	1,475.09		4,346.18				
625,466.47	210,760.21	254.51	836,483.19	36,494.74	4,698.66	12,621.47	19,184.61
2,756,407.00	561,646.61	66,767.10	3,384,820.71	235,923.11	79,136.80	134,804.74	19,981.57

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

MEDICAL

Time.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
	DISBURSING OFFICER.						
3	Beall, Capt. G. T.	1891. April 18	\$5,856.72	\$80,000.00	-----	\$132.44	\$85,989.16
1	Irwin, Lt. Col. B. J. D.	1890. Oct. 2	10,251.50	5,000.00	-----	-----	15,251.50
2	Smart, Maj. Chas.	1891. June 30	21,746.19	561,225.00	-----	40.00	583,011.19
3	Stevens, Lt. R. R.	June 6	1,860.14	7,400.00	-----	-----	9,260.14
3	Vollum, Col. E. P.	June 28	-----	80,000.00	\$21,907.86	772.86	102,680.72
2	Sternberg, Lt. Col. G. M.	June 27	-----	10,000.00	6,314.39	-----	16,314.39
14	Total	-----	39,714.55	743,625.00	22,222.25	945.30	812,507.10

PAYMASTER-GEN

	DISBURSING OFFICER.						
3	Arthur, Maj. William	1891. June 5	-----	-----	\$195,000.00	\$19,073.00	\$214,073.00
2	Baird, Maj. G. W.	May 14	-----	\$210,000.00	44,403.13	18,472.69	272,875.82
2	Baker, Maj. J. P.	June 8	\$6,488.21	-----	437,007.45	27,355.63	470,911.29
3	Bash, Maj. D. N.	May 15	17,554.37	294,000.00	91,552.64	29,623.36	432,730.37
3	Bates, Maj. A. E.	June 27	-----	-----	750,527.20	16,124.03	766,651.23
3	Canby, Maj. J. P.	May 27	33,200.10	212,000.00	28,425.89	4,955.61	278,581.60
3	Candee, Maj. G. W.	April 18	17,115.96	538,000.00	60,619.33	17,408.08	633,143.37
3	Carey, Maj. A. B.	June 30	22,516.72	273,000.00	190,103.02	15,606.92	501,226.66
3	Comegys, Maj. W. H.	Feb. 18	24,648.06	92,000.00	180,012.37	26,800.20	323,460.63
3	Coxe, Maj. F. M.	June 23	27,287.22	617,000.00	15,520.90	15,222.08	675,010.15
2	Creary, Maj. W. E.	Feb. 18	9,980.54	199,000.00	796.00	16,919.72	226,696.26
3	Dodge, Maj. F. S.	April 15	-----	184,000.00	21,704.43	8,757.09	164,461.52
2	Eckels, Maj. W. H.	Feb. 27	13,315.10	118,000.00	229,956.18	21,519.00	382,790.88
3	Gibson, Lieut. Col. W. R.	June 30	-----	430,908.68	497,337.61	5,236.18	933,482.47
3	Glenn, Maj. G. E.	June 17	-----	1,070,000.00	9,230.08	19,781.10	1,099,011.18
1	Keefe, Maj. J. B.	1890. Sept. 23	1,061.90	126,000.00	19,000.00	7,460.97	153,522.87
3	Keefe, Maj. J. B.	1891. June 27	-----	75,558.52	165,254.31	8,035.86	248,848.69
3	Larned, Maj. D. R.	June 8	230,906.74	1,334,368.60	214,812.65	1,603.18	1,781,691.17
3	McClure, Maj. Chas.	June 5	10,097.13	170,000.00	187,457.64	36,812.74	404,367.51
3	Maynadier, Maj. W. M.	June 13	15,904.69	367,000.00	15,206.23	35,835.43	433,946.35
3	Muhlenberg, Maj. J. C.	Mar. 25	12,825.73	236,000.00	49,457.81	20,780.96	319,074.50
3	Pooler, Maj. D. C.	April 23	3,415.82	-----	145,506.33	12,406.02	161,330.17
3	Roche, Maj. J. R.	June 25	15,952.91	161,000.00	86,180.48	22,617.73	285,751.15
3	Robinson, Maj. G. F.	June 26	3,472.12	10,000.00	203,607.95	16,696.85	233,776.92
3	Rucker, Col. W. A.	April 4	35,077.59	882,000.00	135,036.87	234.11	1,052,248.57
3	Smith, Maj. G. R.	May 9	22,403.07	556,000.00	344,393.58	44,756.91	967,553.56
3	Smith, Col. Rodney	June 27	70,348.39	2,708,000.00	225,159.93	11,475.11	3,012,961.43
3	Sniffen, Maj. C. C.	April 23	33,065.18	62,000.00	52,502.11	10,853.81	158,451.10
3	Stanton, Lieut. Col. T. H.	June 17	24,027.01	1,198,500.00	43,906.74	39,712.50	1,306,146.25
3	Terrill, Lieut. Col. C. M.	April 23	72,591.64	791,000.00	104,103.16	15,252.18	982,946.98
3	Towar, Maj. A. S.	Jan. 14	1,364.17	64,000.00	138,075.20	16,545.12	219,984.49
3	Tucker, Maj. J. F.	May 22	76,066.34	1,161,000.00	322,436.92	21,446.69	1,580,949.95
3	Wham, Maj. C. H.	June 14	40,831.99	96,000.00	194,784.74	24,803.19	355,419.92
3	Whipple, Maj. C. H.	June 26	-----	-----	485,083.34	17,796.86	502,880.20
3	Willard, Maj. J. P.	June 23	37,058.73	338,000.00	39,675.63	7,483.49	720,217.85
3	Wilson, Maj. C. I.	April 28	13,333.54	236,000.00	332,971.66	25,197.61	607,492.81
3	Witcher, Maj. J. S.	July 1	-----	132,000.00	73,436.29	10,973.33	216,414.62
98	Total	-----	891,918.97	15,188,385.80	6,330,315.80	671,614.87	23,092,185.44

ENGINEER

	DISBURSING OFFICER.						
2	Abbot, Capt. F. V.	1891. Mar. 5	\$29,092.95	\$228,096.00	\$2,000.00	\$10.00	\$259,198.95
2	Adams, Maj. M. B.	June 3	46,661.29	90,908.72	-----	4,505.85	142,075.86
4	Allen, Maj. C. J.	July 9	36,734.77	174,138.34	-----	964.64	211,837.75
3	Barlow, Lieut. Col. J. W.	June 30	18,503.53	296,188.00	-----	-----	314,691.53
3	Benyard, Lieut. Col. W. H.	June 29	12,985.77	127,800.00	1,084.55	-----	141,870.32

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 393

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

DEPARTMENT.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$73,963.41	\$2,317.00	-----	\$76,280.41	\$0,708.75	\$0,708.75	-----	-----
8,266.23	-----	-----	8,266.23	6,965.22	6,965.22	-----	-----
558,074.71	-----	\$6,927.51	565,002.22	18,008.97	18,008.97	-----	-----
8,638.04	5.13	-----	8,643.17	616.97	-----	\$616.97	-----
64,851.06	24,548.27	-----	89,399.33	13,281.39	13,281.39	-----	-----
9,706.58	-----	3,242.85	12,949.43	3,364.96	3,364.96	-----	-----
723,500.08	26,870.40	10,170.36	760,540.84	51,966.36	51,349.29	616.97	-----

ERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

\$180,569.11	\$15,000.00	\$5,725.05	\$201,294.76	\$12,778.24	\$5,107.91	\$7,670.33	-----
251,805.04	5,000.00	6,986.18	263,851.22	9,024.60	6,442.17	2,582.43	-----
434,736.42	11,023.88	11,867.57	458,267.87	12,643.42	3,939.11	8,704.31	-----
356,250.55	46,527.14	7,925.73	410,703.42	22,026.95	7,629.81	14,397.14	-----
612,050.13	132,650.76	6,251.36	751,561.25	15,069.98	15,069.98	-----	-----
177,064.91	80,912.10	8,901.14	266,877.15	19,714.45	9,598.65	10,115.80	-----
589,865.85	35,913.43	7,374.09	633,143.37	-----	-----	-----	-----
452,150.35	22,009.61	5,693.24	480,453.20	20,773.46	20,773.46	-----	-----
276,892.79	23,782.18	9,908.16	310,583.13	12,877.50	1,232.39	10,945.20	\$651.91
434,006.94	206,860.21	6,889.83	647,756.98	27,254.17	27,254.17	-----	-----
306,704.87	-----	7,087.27	213,772.14	12,924.12	7,469.94	5,454.18	-----
144,373.15	1,000.00	5,025.22	150,398.37	14,063.15	13,851.38	180.24	31.53
292,879.62	58,258.92	6,089.72	357,228.26	25,662.62	17,207.68	8,354.94	-----
380,320.21	519,429.67	630.61	890,380.49	53,101.98	53,101.98	-----	-----
664,539.66	389,494.15	6,961.45	1,077,995.26	21,015.92	4,734.88	16,281.04	-----
132,792.87	172.45	-----	132,965.32	20,587.55	19,908.06	622.57	25.92
223,682.49	1,049.84	2,939.47	227,671.30	21,177.39	21,177.39	-----	-----
1,313,806.79	157,675.19	65,912.18	1,537,394.16	244,397.01	244,397.01	-----	-----
336,227.81	43,522.53	6,070.81	386,221.15	18,146.36	1,925.82	16,220.54	-----
394,063.83	1,509.00	14,730.07	410,294.50	23,661.85	2,467.17	20,194.68	-----
230,579.08	32,753.44	4,054.30	267,386.80	21,697.70	19,368.17	2,329.53	109.96
136,022.36	5,935.31	1,861.54	143,819.21	18,010.96	5,302.70	12,708.26	-----
258,150.82	15,523.31	5,229.38	279,015.01	6,716.14	6,716.14	-----	-----
219,994.88	2,000.00	5,011.60	227,006.48	6,770.44	6,770.44	-----	-----
222,808.42	785,886.46	322.54	1,009,016.42	43,332.15	43,332.15	-----	-----
332,125.45	56,296.27	20,182.11	398,603.83	58,943.73	8,618.06	50,325.66	-----
1,092,204.07	1,892,029.85	6,750.81	2,990,984.73	21,996.70	21,996.70	-----	-----
144,023.40	9,755.45	655.94	154,434.49	4,011.61	2,972.58	1,039.03	-----
599,437.65	660,023.39	12,136.18	1,271,596.17	34,580.08	21,349.65	13,230.43	-----
537,002.71	426,152.90	-----	963,155.61	19,791.37	11,068.14	8,723.23	-----
106,315.56	10,704.90	4,000.76	121,021.22	8,063.27	1,512.23	6,551.04	839.74
1,138,968.05	340,074.31	13,105.08	1,492,165.44	88,734.51	88,734.51	-----	-----
248,316.79	56,327.07	7,410.71	312,054.57	44,365.30	3,807.02	40,558.28	-----
469,082.69	5,000.00	4,444.51	478,527.20	24,355.00	24,355.00	-----	-----
295,001.94	396,394.32	3,573.81	693,970.07	26,247.73	2,223.68	24,024.10	-----
417,073.05	178,623.21	11,791.55	607,492.81	-----	-----	-----	-----
185,956.39	7,741.31	3,438.28	197,135.93	19,278.66	675.41	18,603.25	-----
15,108,596.68	6,630,012.56	289,900.05	22,028,499.29	1,053,686.15	753,831.55	298,205.52	1,649.06

DEPARTMENT.

\$315,450.25	\$2,000.00	\$195.72	\$317,645.97	\$41,552.98	\$41,180.05	\$372.93	-----
71,976.32	39,254.60	4,598.17	115,829.09	26,247.77	26,247.77	-----	-----
200,452.32	1,646.57	180.42	202,282.31	9,545.44	9,545.44	-----	-----
245,262.22	21,511.88	-----	267,773.58	45,917.95	21,306.70	24,711.25	-----
76,901.11	-----	158.73	77,054.83	64,395.49	64,395.49	-----	-----

Abstract of inspections of money accounts made

ENGINEER DEPART

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
	DISBURSING OFFICER—continued.						
		1891.					
2	Bixby, Capt. W. H.	Mar. 7	\$64,197.28	\$132,846.00	\$36,304.56	\$185.83	\$223,433.65
2	Black, Capt. W. M.	Mar. 1	83,838.33	92,978.52	.....	192.00	177,008.85
1	Carter, Capt. O. M.	Mar. 3	15,487.77	192,255.78	.....	.....	207,743.55
3	Casey, Capt. T. L.	June 27	10,901.13	56,067.00	.....	89	68,969.02
2	Craighill, Col. W. P.	June 2	36,736.88	512,997.87	.....	.....	549,734.75
2	Damrell, Maj. A. N.	June 24	62,822.11	253,902.40	.....	271.94	317,056.45
2	Davis, Maj. C. E. L. B.	June 31	39,194.80	193,512.73	.....	1,937.38	234,644.91
2	Ernst, Col. O. H.	Mar. 30	12,029.66	193,420.12	.....	.....	205,449.78
		1890.					
1	Elliott, Lt. Col. G. H.	Nov. 30	22,977.07	78,843.83	.....	.....	101,820.90
		1891.					
2	Fieberger, Lt. J. G.	Mar. 9	9,861.56	6,388.00	.....	.....	16,249.56
2	Fisk, Capt. W. L.	June 15	18,754.38	115,296.65	8,832.19	.....	142,883.22
3	Gillispie, Lieut. Col. G. L.	June 29	107,672.00	880,255.52	.....	.....	987,927.52
		1890.					
1	Haines, Lieut. Col. P. C.	Dec. 13	35,508.28	47,190.16	.....	134.15	82,832.59
		1891.					
3	Handbury, Maj. T. H.	Apr. 4	44,476.21	545,523.78	.....	.....	589,999.99
3	Heuer, Maj. W. H.	June 26	53,542.88	214,018.10	25.00	1.25	267,587.23
3	Houston, Col. D. C.	June 28	24,065.89	105,080.57	.....	74.71	129,251.17
3	Jones, Maj. W. A.	June 13	7,567.83	69,059.00	.....	10	76,626.93
2	King, Lieut. Col. W. R.	June 29	6,614.11	341,894.22	.....	274.80	348,783.13
2	Kingman, Capt. D. C.	Mar. 11	21,570.25	243,000.00	45,254.60	14	309,824.99
2	Livermore, Maj. W. R.	June 30	12,900.88	226,313.26	195.28	801.10	250,210.52
2	Lockwood, Maj. D. W.	Feb. 21	86,101.36	235,504.81	.....	1,120.65	322,726.82
2	Ludlow, Maj. Wm.	Jan. 24	75,545.48	116,458.48	.....	45.65	192,049.61
3	McKenzie, Maj. A.	May 23	31,869.20	249,467.71	.....	145.11	281,482.08
		1890.					
3	Maguire, Capt. E.	Dec. 31	.....	94,981.00	32,275.84	860.86	128,117.70
		1891.					
3	Mansfield, Lieut. Col. S. M.	June 30	21,152.28	397,381.84	.....	.....	418,534.12
3	Marshall, Capt. W. L.	Apr. 27	11,188.77	140,150.26	.....	.....	151,339.03
2	Mendell, Col. G. H.	June 30	57,309.39	178,175.88	.....	30	235,585.57
2	Merrill, Lieut. Col. W. E.	Feb. 21	78,209.80	433,907.08	.....	3,232.81	515,349.69
2	Miller, Maj. A. M.	Apr. 23	26,892.43	304,831.00	.....	2,797.79	334,021.22
2	Miller, Lieut. John	June 13	.....	474,134.08	25,972.28	.....	500,106.34
2	Overman, Maj. L. C.	Jan. 26	35,325.97	77,397.83	.....	1.20	112,535.00
2	Palfrey, Capt. C. F.	Apr. 18	.....	115,125.00	8,034.66	.....	123,159.66
2	Poe, Col. O. M.	Jan. 22	135,942.67	478,999.36	.....	1,813.38	616,055.41
2	Powell, Capt. C. F.	May 12	11,763.56	77,550.00	394.80	55.06	89,763.41
2	Price, Capt. P. M.	June 27	18,637.58	179,104.25	.....	81.78	197,833.59
3	Quinn, Maj. J. B.	June 13	11,801.56	66,228.87	23,352.37	.....	101,382.80
3	Raymond, Maj. C. W.	June 9	.....	477,478.00	31,045.69	.....	508,523.69
3	Roesler, Capt. S. W.	June 13	.....	878,028.32	42,368.71	.....	920,397.03
3	Ruffner, Maj. E. H.	May 27	5,749.46	83,697.00	.....	45.52	89,491.98
3	Sanford, Lieut. J. C.	Apr. 23	.....	85,750.00	6,309.61	.....	92,059.61
3	Smith, Lieut. Col. J. A.	June 15	45,724.47	147,704.66	.....	.....	193,429.13
1	Smith, Maj. W. F.	June 8	34,481.85	38,150.00	.....	.....	72,631.85
2	Stickney, Maj. A.	Mar. 10	.....	75,090.04	43,587.53	.....	118,677.57
3	Suter, Lieut. Col. C. R.	Apr. 23	27,657.07	226,855.21	29.53	10.00	254,541.81
3	Symons, Capt. T. W.	Apr. 7	8,561.52	212,982.17	1,009.16	72.60	223,625.45
3	Taber, Capt. H. S.	June 6	16,069.74	160,124.78	3,500.00	.....	179,694.52
1	Turtle, Capt. Thos.	June 30	.....	94,280.70	.....	9.60	94,290.30
3	Willard, Capt. J. H.	June 20	11,080.34	128,579.25	.....	1,733.74	141,393.33
3	Townsend, Capt. McD. C.	June 13	.....	209,000.00	351,103.42	.....	560,103.42
1	Patrick, Lieut. M. M.	Mar. 7	.....	8,425.00	37,494.44	89.52	46,008.96
137	Total	.....	1,564,542.09	12,033,787.15	600,064.40	21,400.32	14,339,853.96

ORDNANCE

DISBURSING OFFICER.		1891.				
3	Arnold, Maj. J., jr.	June 30	\$98.52	\$156,722.11	.....	\$156,820.63
2	Ayers, Capt. J. O.	June 10	280.20	1,176.00	.....	1,456.20
		1890.				
1	Babbitt, Maj. L. S.	July 18	1,580.23	2,789.49	.....	4,369.72
		1891.				
1	Benét, Lieut. J. W.	Jan. 20	.....	51,712.73	\$30,912.03	82,715.76
3	Bryant, Capt. C.	June 9	.....	2,486.42	828.30	4,369.72

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 395

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

MENT—Continued.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$141,134.31	\$37,494.44	\$72.33	\$178,701.08	\$44,732.57	\$44,732.57		
89,363.87		192.00	89,556.87	87,452.98	87,452.98		
130,034.97			130,034.97	77,708.58	60,845.89	\$16,852.69	
51,150.17			51,150.17	17,808.85	17,808.85		
274,134.32		1,382.25	275,516.57	274,218.18	274,218.18		
255,118.37	268.99	11.17	255,398.53	61,657.92	61,657.92		
189,771.65		1,937.38	191,709.03	42,935.88		42,935.88	
194,809.75		3,717.87	198,527.62	6,922.16	6,922.16		
52,270.88	4,665.52		56,942.40	44,878.50	44,878.50		
11,406.97			11,406.97	4,842.59	4,842.59		
75,381.42	24,004.44	234.88	99,620.74	43,262.48		43,262.48	
878,942.10		5,211.96	884,154.06	103,773.46	103,473.46		
65,266.30		2,261.68	67,527.98	15,304.61	15,304.61		
498,616.45	1,009.16	97.37	499,722.98	90,277.01	40,190.22	50,086.79	
156,738.45		25.00	156,763.45	110,823.78	110,823.78		
133,890.51		897.16	134,717.67	54,538.50	54,533.50		
54,553.99			54,553.99	12,072.94		12,072.94	
304,331.45		36.80	304,368.25	44,414.88	44,414.88		
241,839.35	43,937.05		285,776.38	24,048.61	4,920.56		
111,248.42	44,469.23	1,100.55	156,818.23	93,334.29	92,381.78	19,128.05	
228,720.30		1,037.48	229,757.78	32,969.04	32,969.04	442.54	
155,155.72		88.70	155,244.42	36,795.19			
228,940.61		145.11	229,085.72	52,396.30	51,746.30		\$650.00
75,305.93		824.70	76,130.63	51,987.07	10,516.24	41,470.83	
353,157.05			353,157.05	65,377.07	65,377.07		
125,799.51			125,799.51	25,539.52	25,339.52		200.00
178,844.43	1,084.55		180,715.19	54,670.38	54,670.38		
475,409.85		3,220.65	478,630.50	36,719.19	29,129.30	6,622.96	965.93
297,908.45	8,484.61	144.01	276,537.07	57,484.15	56,334.15		1,150.00
427,950.25			427,950.25	72,156.09	72,141.09		15.00
98,275.25			98,275.25	14,259.75	14,259.75		
104,233.55			104,233.55	18,926.11	18,844.50		81.61
539,273.84		4,813.38	544,087.22	71,978.19	44,680.22	27,297.97	
53,565.04	8,034.66	55.05	61,654.75	28,108.66	27,974.17	54.49	80.00
157,090.42		120.08	157,210.50	40,613.09	39,663.73		919.36
56,768.78	8,661.54	21.21	65,451.53	35,931.27	35,831.27		100.00
415,933.79		2,378.76	418,312.55	90,211.34	90,211.34		
538,661.48	317,790.22		856,451.70	68,945.33	23,461.56	39,824.16	659.61
62,063.60			62,063.60	27,428.38	5,746.23	21,682.15	
82,292.14	1,500.00		83,792.14	8,267.47			
149,493.40		158.21	149,651.61	43,777.52	37,545.29	6,232.23	
30,524.92			30,524.92	42,106.93	42,106.93		
96,661.84	6,000.00		104,661.84	14,015.73	4,414.39	9,601.34	
232,486.36	4,814.86		237,301.22	17,250.59	16,650.59		600.00
152,108.35	900.00	79.60	153,087.95	69,537.50	33,973.84	35,563.66	
146,795.51	3,500.00	87.95	150,383.46	29,311.06	13,345.77	15,965.29	
89,620.25		9.00	89,629.25	4,660.45	4,660.45		
124,370.32		35.92	124,406.24	16,987.09	16,737.09		250.00
282,110.11		23,140.55	310,250.66	249,852.76	209,135.48	38,947.65	1,769.63
19,804.40	26,204.56		46,008.96				
10,842,324.35	607,239.38	64,503.63	11,514,067.34	2,815,796.62	2,356,206.20	452,138.28	7,442.14

DEPARTMENT.

\$127,849.11			\$127,849.11	\$28,971.52	\$26,648.86	\$2,322.66
1,453.74		\$21.50	1,475.24	1.46		1.46
4,369.72	\$23.00		4,392.72			
46,223.97		91.00	46,314.97	36,400.79	36,400.79	
3,395.42	519.30	18.00	3,927.72	409.06		409.00

Abstract of inspections of money accounts

ORDNANCE DEPART

Times.	Inspections.			Receipts.			
	Disbursing officer.	Date inspected to—	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
	DISBURSING OFFICERS—continued.						
2	Butler, Capt. J. G.	1890. Nov. 11	\$1,653.53	\$4,751.22	-----	-----	\$6,404.75
1	do.	1891. Mar. 4	721.66	7,500.00	-----	-----	8,221.66
1	Clark, Capt. C. H.	Apr. 8	154.70	1,300.00	-----	-----	1,367.10
3	Cornley, Maj. C.	Feb. 22	809.96	4,739.77	632.40	-----	7,332.04
1	Greer, Capt. J. E.	June 30	-----	824.63	1.38	81,722.32	826.01
4	Grealish, Capt. M. J.	May 23	19,270.06	690,498.36	-----	12,959.80	722,729.22
4	Heath, Capt. Frank	June 29	90,012.03	555,442.32	12,824.17	137.17	658,415.69
2	Hobbs, Lieut. F. E.	June 12	1,085.61	3,019.12	-----	-----	4,104.73
1	Kress, Maj. J. A.	Apr. 30	-----	2,538.09	743.06	265.07	3,546.21
1	Lyle, Capt. D. A.	June 11	-----	426.26	113.63	-----	539.87
3	Marye, Maj. W. A.	May 31	478.33	9,338.45	1,328.00	84.50	10,701.04
2	McGinniss, Maj. J. R.	Mar. 9	-----	5,625.00	-----	-----	6,103.33
2	McNally, Capt. V.	May 26	1,304.44	216,566.16	-----	10,781.88	228,652.48
2	Mordecai, Lieut. Col. A.	June 27 1891.	-----	16,421.28	12,812.81	-----	29,234.09
2	Morgan, Capt. A. S. M.	Jan. 27 1890.	663.13	7,477.87	-----	77.20	8,228.20
1	Pittman, Capt. J.	Sept. 22	201.10	300.00	-----	23.65	524.75
1	Reilly, Maj. J. W.	Aug. 11 1891.	10,569.52	1,241.32	-----	137.98	11,978.82
2	Reilly, Maj. J. W.	June 30	-----	1,490.37	6,123.36	-----	7,613.72
3	Rexford, Maj. W. H.	June 30	94,959.22	599,783.88	-----	35,330.79	730,073.87
2	Rockwell, Capt. J., jr.	July 13	-----	29,450.40	8,797.06	1,146.24	39,393.70
2	Shaler, Capt. C.	June 20	-----	53,099.55	10,231.01	-----	63,330.56
1	Taylor, Capt. D. M.	May 25	-----	3,000.00	10,617.31	-----	3,617.21
3	Varney, Capt. A. L.	June 30 1890.	26,788.87	185,816.64	2,556.09	1,196.06	216,326.66
2	Whipple, Capt. C. W.	Dec. 4	-----	-----	-----	36.44	36.44
1	Phippe, Maj. F. H.	Sept. 22 1891.	19,424.60	1,750.00	-----	-----	21,174.60
2	Gerlach, Capt. Wm.	June 17 1890.	-----	600.00	101.10	20.15	721.25
2	Baker, Capt. F.	Oct. 31	-----	69,467.28	27,842.30	93.96	97,403.53
64	Total	-----	270,185.70	2,688,283.69	115,833.88	64,110.79	3,138,314.06

MISCEL

DISBURSING OFFICER.							
		1890.					
1	Coppinger, Lieut. Col. J. J.	Sept. 25	\$3,233.57	\$36,900.00	-----	80.48	\$40,194.05
1	Craig, Capt. Robert	Nov. 29 1891.	71,218.18	230,140.26	-----	2,968.39	295,346.83
3	Greene, Lieut. Frank	June 19	783.74	-----	80.48	3,901.46	4,691.68
2	Miller, Capt. W. H.	June 30	-----	122,961.15	46,655.56	40.46	169,647.17
		1890.					
1	Parker, Maj. R. C.	Nov. 5	78,063.18	215,388.09	621.30	64,909.93	359,002.50
2	Pope, Capt. J. W.	May 9 1891.	6,323.76	78,880.00	-----	11.20	85,194.96
1	Williams, Capt. C. W.	Oct. 20 1891.	24,243.42	102,529.65	-----	-----	126,773.07
3	Wood, Lieut. Col. H. C.	June 27	-----	71,000.00	7,974.90	-----	78,974.90
2	Wotherspoon, Lieut. W. W.	June 30	-----	5,675.00	-----	-----	5,675.00
3	U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Ft. Leavenworth.	May 9	-----	1,500.00	2,773.10	-----	4,273.10
19	Total	-----	183,945.85	849,269.15	63,711.34	73,851.92	1,169,778.26

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 397

made during the year ending June 30, 1891.

MENT—continued.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States.	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$5,271.23			\$5,271.23	\$81,133.52	\$1,133.52		
6,085.88			6,085.88	2,135.78	2,135.78		
1,134.42	833.30		1,168.22	218.88		8218.88	
4,781.75	966.32	8726.00	6,504.07	827.97		827.97	
768.74			768.74	57.27	57.27		
581,020.06	3,196.69	1,290.57	585,507.32	137,221.90	97,334.28	29,887.62	
569,045.06	77,199.00	137.17	646,381.23	12,034.47	12,017.28		\$17.19
3,727.76			3,727.76	376.97	376.97		
2,436.09		266.07	2,701.16	845.05	845.05		
422.25			422.25	117.62	117.62		
8,988.75	1,712.29		10,701.04				
5,014.12	175.00	5.56	5,194.68	908.65	908.65		
172,345.92		10,776.97	183,122.89	45,529.59	45,524.09		5.50
17,265.55	1,000.00	1,066.51	19,332.06	9,882.03	9,459.98		422.05
6,458.54		77.30	6,535.74	1,702.46		1,702.46	
408.30		23.65	426.95	97.80		97.80	
11,119.18		137.98	11,257.16	721.66	721.66		
6,117.97			6,117.97	1,495.75	1,495.75		
620,918.99		39,539.79	656,249.78	78,824.09	78,824.09		
37,464.27	226.90	850.34	38,541.51	753.19	753.19		
46,413.79	13,896.77		60,310.56				
2,476.25		443.80	2,920.05	697.16	697.16		
145,853.92		47.00	145,900.92	70,945.74	70,945.74		
	31.72	4.72	36.44				
17,852.96			17,852.96	3,791.65	3,791.65		
602.20		20.15	622.35	98.90		98.90	
66,400.05	30,912.08	91.45	97,403.58				
2,525,690.94	129,981.82	51,440.43	2,707,113.19	431,200.87	385,189.38	45,566.75	444.74

LANEONS.

\$66,440.75			\$66,440.75	\$3,753.30	\$3,753.30		
219,878.83		\$241.74	220,120.57	75,226.26	75,226.26		
3,139.84		1,548.73	4,688.57	3.11			\$3.11
119,694.67		23.85	119,718.52	49,928.65	49,928.65		
282,738.06	\$621.30	2,611.00	286,374.36	72,623.14	41,881.46	\$30,347.88	398.80
58,306.04		4,876.55	63,071.59	22,523.37		22,523.37	
57,823.04		4,140.41	61,963.45	64,809.62	64,809.62		
66,721.66			66,721.66	10,253.24	10,253.24		
2,994.31			2,994.31	2,660.69	2,660.69		
605.99	2,778.10		3,474.09	804.01		804.01	
850,522.19	3,399.40	13,246.28	867,167.87	302,610.39	248,533.22	53,675.26	401.91

Abstract of inspections of money account made

RECAPIT

Times.	Inspections.		Receipts			
	DEPARTMENTS.	Balance last report.	Treasury.	Transfers.	Sales and other sources.	Total.
30	Adjutant-General's.....	\$268.97	\$1,450.98	\$524.63	\$0.50	\$2,249.08
504	Quartermaster's.....	1,302,285.67	9,018,911.90	5,427,231.26	254,744.58	16,008,173.41
438	Subsistence.....	324,032.74	2,153,563.90	489,440.26	661,706.92	3,618,743.82
14	Medical.....	39,714.55	743,625.00	28,222.25	945.30	812,507.10
98	Paymaster-General's.....	891,918.97	15,188,335.80	6,330,315.80	671,614.87	23,062,186.44
137	Engineer.....	1,584,542.09	12,033,787.15	690,064.40	21,480.32	14,329,853.96
64	Ordnance.....	270,135.70	2,098,233.69	115,838.88	64,110.79	3,138,314.06
19	Miscellaneous.....	183,945.85	849,269.15	63,711.34	72,851.92	1,169,778.26
1,304	Total.....	4,596,839.54	42,677,177.57	13,145,343.82	1,737,444.20	62,156,805.13

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 399

during the year ending June 30, 1891—Continued.

ULATION.

Expenditures.					How distributed.		
Disbursements.	Transfers.	Credit Treasurer United States. *	Total.	Balance.	Subtreasuries.	National banks.	Cash.
\$1,538.83			\$1,538.83	\$710.25	\$406.44	\$303.81	
8,759,047.09	\$5,329,749.66	\$347,189.32	14,435,986.07	1,567,187.34	1,168,153.59	393,069.47	\$5,964.28
2,756,407.00	561,646.61	66,767.10	3,384,820.71	233,923.11	79,136.80	134,804.74	19,981.57
723,500.08	26,870.40	10,170.36	760,540.84	51,966.26	51,349.29	616.97	
15,108,586.68	6,630,012.56	289,900.05	22,028,499.29	1,053,686.15	753,831.55	298,205.52	1,649.08
10,842,324.35	607,239.36	64,503.63	11,514,067.34	2,815,786.62	2,356,206.20	452,138.28	7,442.14
2,525,690.94	129,981.82	51,440.43	2,707,113.19	431,200.87	385,189.38	45,566.75	444.74
850,522.19	3,399.40	13,246.28	867,167.87	302,610.39	248,533.22	53,675.26	401.91
41,567,617.16	13,288,899.81	843,217.17	55,699,734.14	6,457,070.99	5,042,806.47	1,378,380.80	35,883.72

SUPPLEMENT 5.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION REPORTS OF POST COMMANDERS.

Officers and men at garrisoned posts. Of the 360 organizations 353 appeared under arms at the inspection, representing a force of 1,591 officers and 20,224 enlisted men. Of the 7 not inspected, 1 was on duty at the Lower Basin in the Yellowstone National Park, 4 were absent from their station on detached duty engaged in artillery practice, and 2 were changing stations. Adding to this the troops stationed at the recruiting depots, Willets Point, and the ordnance depots and arsenals, a total force of 1,668 officers and 22,554 enlisted men is accounted for. In the eight military departments there were actually present under arms at the inspections, 859 officers of all grades and 14,110 enlisted men, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 63 officers and 112 men. A statement showing the per cent of the entire force under arms at the inspections by posts and departments for 1890 and 1891 has been prepared and is presented in the tabulated statement. A comparison between the two years shows for 1891 a decrease of 1.7 per cent in the number of officers and of 0.1 per cent in that of enlisted men. By departments an increase is noted in those of the Missouri, Dakota, and California for officers, and in those of Dakota, Texas, and California for enlisted men.

Length of service. More than one-half of all enlisted men were reported as serving in their first enlistment; one-fifth in their second enlistment; less than one-twelfth in their third enlistment; and almost one-ninth have served more than three enlistments. The average length of service of the enlisted men in the eight military departments is 6.12 years, showing a decrease of 0.60 years as compared with the previous report. The greatest average, 7.74, is reported from the Department of Arizona, the least, 5, from that of Dakota; at the recruiting depots the average is slightly over 2.5 years, and at Willets Point it exceeds 11 years. A consideration of these reduces the average for the entire Army, so far as reported, to 5.91 years. The smallest average for any one post is reported in the Department of Dakota, being less than 2 years.

Height. The extremes in height reported from the various departments differ by 2 feet, the tallest enlisted man being in the Department of Arizona, measuring 64 feet, while the smallest with only 44 feet, is reported in two departments, those of the East and the Platte. The extremes reported for the preceding year were 6 feet 44 inches for the tallest and 4 feet 9 inches for the smallest soldier.

The average height of the enlisted men for the eight departments is nearly the same as that reported last year, being 67.19 inches against 67.22 noted in the preceding report. The greatest average is noted in the Department of the East, where it exceeds the departmental average by 0.15 of an inch, and the least in the Department of the Missouri, where it is found to be 0.25 of an inch below the departmental average.

At the recruiting depots the average height is reported as 66.58 inches, and at Willets Point 67.36 inches, giving an average for the entire Army of 67.13.

Weight. With respect to weight a difference of 182 pounds is reported in the extremes, the heaviest soldier, 280 pounds, being in the Department of the Missouri, the lightest, weighing 98 pounds, in the Department of Dakota. The extremes noted in the preceding report were greater by one.

The average weight in the eight departments is found to be 153.87 pounds, or an increase of 0.43 of a pound over that reported previously. This average is exceeded in the Departments of Dakota, California, Columbia, and Arizona, while the remaining departments show less than the average. The Department of California leads with an average of 159.78 pounds, and the Department of Texas is least with an average of only 149.66.

At the recruiting depots an average of only 147.20 pounds is reported, while at Willets Point 158.67 prevails, the whole giving an average of 153.40 pounds for the entire Army.

Age. The average age of the soldier for the entire Army is found to be 29.81 years, and for the departments 30.07 years, showing a decrease of nearly 0.25 as compared with the average age reported last year. An average of 25.96 prevails at the recruiting depots, but at Willets Point and in the various departments a much greater average is noted, that at Willets Point being 35.18.

The greatest departmental average is 31.11, in the Department of Texas; the least 29.09, in the Department of Dakota. Quite a disparity is noted in the individual ages of the soldiers, the oldest being 65, in the Departments of the Missouri, Texas, and California, and the youngest 16, in the Departments of Dakota and Texas.

The total number of sharpshooters reported is 955. Of these Sharpshooters and 276 serve in the Department of the Platte; 171, Missouri; 120, marksmen. East; 107, Columbia; 100, Dakota; 87, Texas; 61, Arizona; 16, California; 16 at the recruiting depots, and 1 at Willets Point. The departments show a decrease in the number of sharpshooters as compared with the report of the preceding year, there being 1,140 in 1890 and 938 in 1891. But this decrease is offset by the increase in the number of marksmen, a total of 4,518 being reported from the eight departments against 4,369 last year. The total number of marksmen for the whole Army is 4,623, distributed as follows:

Department of the Platte.....	1, 259
Department of the Missouri.....	817
Department of Dakota.....	634
Department of Arizona.....	486
Department of the East.....	406
Department of the Columbia.....	390
Department of Texas.....	382
Department of California.....	144
Recruiting depots.....	82
Willets Point.....	23

The number of distinguished marksmen reported this year is 94, or a loss of 8, as compared with the number reported last year. The ratio of distinguished marksmen to sharpshooters is as 1 to 10, and to marksmen as 1 to 49. Last year these ratios were as 1 to 11 and 1 to 43 respectively. The ratio of sharpshooters to marksmen this year is as 1 to nearly 5; last year it was reported as 1 to 4.

Certificates of merit and medals. Last year the names of all enlisted men holding certificates of merit or medals as reported by post commanders were mentioned in the report, but as this subject now finds a place in the official Army Register they need not be named here. The number reported as having a certificate of merit is 18, and of those having medals 82, showing an increase of 2 and 18 respectively over the number of men noted in the preceding report.

Badges. By a joint resolution of Congress approved September 25, 1890, officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States were granted permission to wear badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. Inquiry into this matter revealed the fact that there are at present 916 persons in the Army entitled to wear such badges. Of these, 44 pertain to the Revolutionary war, 21 to the war of 1812, 11 to the Mexican war, and 840 to the war of the rebellion.

Desertions. A marked decrease in the number of desertions, as compared with that of the preceding year, is noted, being but 1,098 against 1,756 in the various military departments, or about 5.4 per cent of the total number of men stated to be present and absent; a decrease of over 3 per cent in the number reported last year. Including the desertions reported from the recruiting depots and Willets Point, the number is swelled to 1,311.

As the greater number of desertions unquestionably occur from men who have hardly passed beyond the stage of recruit, a comparison of the per cent of desertions to the number of recruits received for 1890 and 1891 may not be uninteresting. A statement showing the conditions in this respect for the fiscal years 1890 and 1891, at every post and department, has been presented in the table. From this statement it is seen that the per cent of desertions to recruits received shows a marked decrease in every department as compared with the preceding

year. For the eight departments the per cent for 1891 is 20.60, while for 1890 it was 38.91.

Beneficent laws and administration, especially the act of Congress "to prevent desertions from the Army, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1890, have materially improved the condition of the soldier and aided in establishing general contentment, and have doubtless done much toward decreasing the number of desertions.

Under the authority of the above act and the provisions of General Orders, No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, 634 enlisted men purchased their discharge from the Army. These were distributed by departments as follows:

East	75
Missouri	112
Platte	100
Dakota	168
Texas	52
Arizona	57
California	29
Columbia	36

At the recruiting depots there were 4 and at Willets Point 1 who purchased their discharge.

The number of men who received their discharge by way of favor under the same law was 394, as follows:

Department of the East	38
Missouri	67
Platte	66
Dakota	53
Texas	24
Arizona	60
California	23
Columbia	46
Recruiting depots	6
Willets Point	11

Inquiry into this subject shows that at the several posts there are 1,030 wives and 1,807 children of enlisted men, or about 10 wives and 17 children to each post.

Over 12 per cent of the total number of enlisted men reported present and absent, or 2,782, have taken advantage of the privilege of depositing part of their pay with paymasters at 4 per cent interest. The sum thus deposited reaches a total, so far as reported, of \$592,989.63, or an average of over \$213 per man. As compared with the results of the previous year there is a decrease in the number of depositors as well as in the average sum deposited by each.

May I again invite consideration of the unnecessary high amount required of depositors. The system has been restricted in the good it will do by practically excluding recruits from its benefits. It is recommended that deposits of one dollar or more be received. In England still smaller sums are accepted.

The amount paid the enlisted men on their discharge from the Army during the past year, representing the "final statements" and "clothing savings," is reported as \$1,015,527.02. Of this sum, \$241,500.38 represents the saving in clothing.

Of the 97 garrisoned posts, 14 are reported as insufficiently garrisoned, 2 desire additional companies, 1 has room for another company, and 1 reports insufficient strength in case of Indian troubles, while 2 are reported as crowded and 3 make no report on this subject.

Armament and supplies are generally considered sufficient in kind and quantity, except at 14 posts. Of these, 12 report their armament as unsatisfactory, insufficient, or obsolete, 1 requires school furniture, and 1 reports the supplies of the quartermaster's department occasionally short, while 1 post reports too much ordnance on hand and another makes no report.

With the exception of 5 posts, all are in possession of maps of the post and generally of the country in its immediate vicinity, but there are about 40 posts at which no copy of the title deed or order establishing it is kept on file, and 1 post commander reports a suit now pending for the unlawful occupation of the site.

The dates of the first establishment of the various posts are given in the table. The oldest posts are located in the Department of the East, a few of which date back to the war of the Revolution. At 7 posts the date of first establishment is reported as not known.

Altitudes. The altitudes of the posts vary considerably. In the Department of Arizona they range (with the exception of San Diego Barracks, Cal., at sea level) from 2,456 to 7,038 feet, and in the Department of the Platte heights varying from 1,024 to 8,500 feet are reported. But 1 post omitted to give information on this matter, and at another the height was not known. With the exception of 10 posts their location is stated to be generally satisfactory as far as post commanders are concerned.

Area. The area of the military reservations in the Department of the East ranges from 5 to 2,805 acres; in the Department of the Missouri from 6 to 40,320; Platte, from 25 to 92,160; Dakota, from 576 to 234,800; Texas, from 62.94 to 4,000; Arizona, from 2.75 to 83,200; California, from 19 to 2,450; and Columbia, 588.20 to 640. At 57 posts, or slightly over one-half of the entire number of garrisoned posts, the reservations comprise no woodland.

Health. The posts are generally considered healthy, except 1 in the Department of the East, and 4 only fairly so; 1 is reported malarious, 1 unhealthy at certain times, and another healthy only under certain conditions.

Local resources. The local facilities for obtaining water, grass, fuel, etc., were reported good or excellent at 55 posts, at 2 as fairly good, and at 6 there are no facilities at all; while at the remaining posts the facilities are limited or entirely absent as to either one or the other—grass, water, or fuel.

Best season for sending supplies. Quite a variation is noted in the reports relative to the best season for sending supplies, and the seasons considered most suitable are often diametrically opposed to each other. In the Department of the East 18 post commanders express no preference; 3 consider winter the least suitable; 2 prefer summer and fall; 1 summer, and another winter. In the Department of the Missouri 1 prefers winter, 1 summer, 2 from May to November, and the remaining have no choice in the matter. In the Department of the Platte 4 show no preference, and the remaining post commanders take exception to the winter season. In the Department of Dakota the same conditions prevail, 4 expressing no choice, while the others prefer the warmer seasons, especially in articles liable to frost. In the Department of Texas the winter months are preferred by 5 post commanders, while the others express no preference or object to the winter season. In the remaining 3 departments—Arizona, California, and Columbia—there is generally no choice in the matter, except that at 10 posts the winter season is considered the least suitable, while at 1 post it is preferred.

Roads. The condition of the roads in the vicinity of the military posts is generally reported good in summer, but unsatisfactory in winter, especially in our western country, where snow and slush frequently render them impassable. More than 84 post commanders report the neighboring roads good or at least fair in summer; while for the winter season the same is reported from less than 54 posts.

Arms, accouterments, and tents. A summary of the reports received shows that at the various posts there are 24,692 rifles and carbines; 8,782 pistols; 8,337 sabers and swords; 23,734 complete sets of accouterments; 1,200 unserviceable accouterments; 1,251 wall tents; 21,898 shelter tents; and 4,479 "A" and other tents.

Dress parades and drills. Dress parades and battalion drills at the larger posts vary from 1 per week, or even less, to 5 per week. Company and troop drills average generally 5 per week, and at a few posts nearly 2 per day; while at the recruiting depots 3 per day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, are noted.

The greatest number of drills by any one organization during the past year is reported as 703 in the Department of the East. In the other departments it is as follows:

California	637
Platte	450
Dakota	394
Arizona	365
Missouri	361
Columbia	300
Texas	282

The lowest maximum number is as follows:

East	100
Missouri	50
Platte	150
Dakota	65
Texas	64
Arizona	96
California	53
Columbia	75

Saber and bayonet exercises are reported at 76 posts, the maximum numbers for the different organizations in the various departments ranging as follows:

East	13 to 162
Missouri	8 to 88
Platte	15 to 97
Dakota	10 to 59
Texas	19 to 70
Arizona	5 to 120
California	22 to 100
Columbia	35 to 135

Fire drills. With respect to fire drills there seems to be no uniform system in vogue in the Army, and the number of drills varies from one (or none) per annum to one per week. At 18 posts no such drills were had during the entire year, at but a few posts, mainly in the Department of the East, they were had weekly, while by far the greater number of posts average not more than one per month, and the reports from many show only an occasional exercise in this drill. Under these conditions the fire call may not be recognized by a majority of the men. At some of the posts sounding the assembly followed by a repeated note has sometimes been resorted to.

The fire apparatus, although in good condition with one or two exceptions, seems inadequate at several posts, and at 4 posts none at all has been reported.

Camp instruction. The commands at nearly every post have at some time or other been exercised in heavy marching order; only twenty exceptions were noted, mostly in the Department of the East. While lack of exercise in this direction may not impair the efficiency of the soldier it is evident that life in camp for purposes of instruction has not received that equal attention throughout the Army its importance deserves, some organizations having much of it and some but little. Of the 97 garrisoned posts in the various military departments there are 25 whose garrisons are reported as not having been in camp for instruction.

Marches. In the matter of marches made by the troops within the year the reports are quite satisfactory. From street parades and short practice marches they varied to marches of several hundred miles in the field under actual campaign conditions. Every command in the Departments of the Platte, Dakota, Texas, and Arizona is reported as having made one or more marches, while in the Departments of the East, Missouri, California, and Columbia twenty exceptions are noted, over half of them occurring in the Department of the East. A detailed account of the marches as far as the limited space would permit has been given in the tabulation.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to note the time taken in which troops can form for a march and for a campaign. Fifty-seven post commanders estimate that the troops can form for a march in thirty minutes or less, and 34 that they require over thirty minutes for that purpose. For a campaign, two hours or less are given by 38, and over that time by 46 post commanders. The extremes differ greatly: for a march from a few minutes to six hours, and for a campaign from thirty minutes to over twelve hours.

Gymnastic exercises. The means and facilities given enlisted men for physical training consist in baseball, football, Indian clubs, dumbbells, boxing gloves, trapeze, horizontal bars, parallel bars, hunting, etc. These exercises are compulsory only at 3 posts; at the remaining posts they are left to the inclination or fancy of the men. At 15 posts the men have improvised gymnasia, being an increase of 2 over the number reported last year. At 79 posts the men either indulge in various outdoor games, gymnastic exercises, and other athletic sports calculated to keep the body active and pliable, or are encouraged to do so, showing a gain of 19. At the three recruiting depots satisfactory gym-

nasias with various appliances are in existence, and here all recruits receive gymnastic instruction, which is compulsory. Greater interest in this direction seems to be developing in the Army.

Drill-room. With the exception of 13 post commanders, 4 of whom made no report on the subject, every one feels the need of either drill room, shooting gallery, gymnasium, or riding hall, or all of them. The necessity for any or all of these conveniences needs no explanation, and the weight of the opinions of so many officers speaks strongly in their favor. From an analysis of the reports received it seems that gymnasias are desired at 85 posts, shooting galleries at 64, drill rooms at 65, riding halls at 48, while a few posts desire first of all the construction of barracks and other necessary buildings.

Garrison schools. The buildings used for school purposes were reported in good condition and suitable at 37 posts; fair or insufficient at 12; too small at 2; not suitable or poor at 18; at 8 posts a room only is available; at 2 the chapel is used and 19 report no building, while 3 say nothing on the subject.

At nearly one-half of the posts some instruction in the post school was given by commissioned officers. The average attendance of soldiers is rather less than reported last year, being 1,832 against 2,052. A decrease in the average attendance of children is also noted, having been reduced from 754 to 685 this year. The light for the schoolroom is generally reported sufficient except at 13 posts.

A school of officers for the study of military subjects has generally been maintained during the winter months as required by paragraph 217, Army Regulations. However, at 18 posts no such school was held and at 1 the command was reported in the field. Four post commanders report the officers' school maintained during the entire year, 3 make no report on the subject, and 1 reports the time of maintaining the school as unknown. At 25 posts essays were read, reports of reconnoissance made or lectures given; 8 posts make no report in the matter, 2 report no record, and at 64 posts instructions of this nature were not given.

The non-commissioned officers' school has been maintained at nearly every post except at 4, from which none were reported, and from 4 others there are no data on the subject, while the troops of 2 posts were reported in the field. The instruction was generally given by company commanders or subalterns and consisted of tactics, regulations, guard manual, firing regulations, outpost duty, and kindred subjects.

Concerning the relative efficiency of company or battalion tactical school, 54 post commanders prefer the former, 14 the latter, and 6 believe that a judicious combination of the two would produce the greatest efficiency. The remaining post commanders either refrain from a decision in the matter or make no report. A comparison with the reports received last year shows a gradual tendency toward the battalion tactical school, and the latter introduced within the year at Willetts Point is reported as giving excellent results. In connection with garrison schools the questions of grading non-commissioned officers, and post schools and of imparting to the brightest enlisted men the best possible instruction beneficial in the performance of their military duties were considered and the views of many post commanders were expressed on the subject.

Nights in bed. The amount of duty performed by the soldier is to a certain extent measured by the number of nights intervening between tours of guard duty. A summary of the reports received in this respect shows the greatest range in the Department of the East, where the men had from one to twenty-nine nights in bed; and the least range was in the Department of California, where the men had from one to fourteen nights in bed. Dakota and Columbia are the only two departments in which the least number of nights in bed reported exceeds one. The fewest number of nights in bed in the various departments are as follows: East, 7 posts report four, 8 posts three, 7 posts two, and 3 posts one; Missouri, six at 1 post, three at 2, two at 5, and one at 2; Platte, five at 4 posts, four at 1, three at 3, two at 2, and one at 3; Dakota, three at 5 posts, and two at 9; Texas, three at 2, two at 6, and one at 1 post; Arizona, five at 1, three at 3, two at 4, and one at 2 posts; California, four at 1, three at 3, two at 4, and one at 1 post; Columbia, four at 1, three at 5, and two at 1 post.

For the Army there were 12 posts at which the fewest number of nights in bed is given as one, at 38 as two, at 31 as three, at 10 as four, at 5 as five, and at only 1 as six.

Clerks. The number of enlisted men employed as clerks in the adjutant's office at the various military posts amounts to 179, or nearly two for each post, the greatest number for any one post being 6. In the

Department of the East there are 37; Missouri, 19; Platte, 21; Dakota, 25; Texas, 14; Arizona, 17; California, 12; Columbia, 14; and at the recruiting depots and Willets Point, 14.

Water supply. The water supply at 14 posts is reported inadequate. At one it is inadequate in winter and at another for some purposes, while in still another it failed three times in six years. One post proposes to enlarge its system of water supply and one states that the adequacy of water is yet to be determined. It would therefore seem that there are 19 posts at which the water supply is considered either inadequate or partially so. The quality of water is not at all posts as good as desirable, 6 reporting inferior, poor, or bad water, and 9 hard or alkaline. The methods of obtaining water depend upon the surrounding circumstances. The greater number of posts now procure water from adjoining cities, rivers, or other permanent bodies of water, but some get it from artesian wells, springs, or cisterns, and at several posts the old and unsatisfactory system still prevails of hauling the water by wagon and storing it in barrels convenient to quarters and barracks.

Bathing and swimming. Perhaps there is nothing in the Army which shows more improvement under recent Quartermasters-General than the bathing arrangements at the various posts, nearly everyone now reporting either bath tubs, bath rooms, or bath houses. One post reports nine bath tubs but no water; another very poor bath tubs; a third imperfect arrangements for bathing, and a fourth an insufficient number of bath tubs; while at several posts the bath houses are supplied with hot and cold water, and at 3 posts advantage is taken of neighboring hot springs.

The enlisted men at all posts except two are required to bathe, generally at least once in each week. Facilities for swimming are good at quite a number of posts situated near rivers or other bodies of water, though at a few they are reported dangerous. It may be safely stated that over one-third of the enlisted men can swim, though the reports on this subject are not complete. At the various posts in the Department of the East the number ranges from 40 at Jackson Barracks and Fort Ontario to 260 at Fort Monroe. In the Department of the Missouri from 22 at Camp Oklahoma to 462 at Fort Riley. In the Department of the Platte from 40 at Fort Lewis to 368 at Fort Niobrara. In the Department of Dakota from 35 at Fort Bennett to 340 at Fort Assiniboine. In the Department of Texas from 33 at Fort Brown to 133 at Fort McIntosh. In the Department of Arizona from 42 at San Diego Barracks to 295 at Fort Wingate. In the Department of California from 10 at Fort Bidwell to 260 at the Presidio of San Francisco and in the Department of the Columbia from 56 at Boise Barracks to 248 at Vancouver Barracks.

The personal habits, temperance, cleanliness, and bearing of the men are reported generally very good.

Drainage and sewage. The systems of drainage may be either surface, or artificial, consisting of sewer pipes, open brick drains, etc., or both combined. Forty-three posts fall under the first class, 34 under the second, and 15 report both natural and artificial drainage, while 2 report a good system without indicating the kind, and several report no system.

Officers' quarters. At 50 posts some or all of the officers are reported as having more than the legal allowance of quarters, at 6, less, and at 1 post one officer is reported without quarters. At the last report the conditions were about the same. The legal allowance of quarters, especially for the married officer, is not considered adequate, and if each post had its full complement of officers a crowded and unpleasant condition of affairs would ensue. At 26 posts at least the quarters are reported insufficient or inadequate; at 12 they are reported poor, in bad condition, or needing repairs; at 1 the foundations are sinking and the houses cracking, and another is entirely without officers' quarters. Ten posts report no bathing facilities in officers' quarters and 5 others state them to be poor or insufficient.

Barracks. From 81 posts it is reported that each company has a barrack, while at 14 posts such is not the case, and from several posts there is no report on the subject. These barracks are reported adequate at 44 posts and inadequate to a greater or less extent at 50 posts.

The condition and police of the dormitories, kitchens, messrooms, storerooms, bath rooms, and water-closets are generally reported satisfactory, good, or excellent.

The floor space per man in the dormitories ranges in the various departments as follows: East, 23.3 to 120; Missouri, 29.9 to 93; Platte, 36 to 104; Dakota, 37 to 100; Texas, 36 to 91; Arizona, 33 to 351; California, 49 to 410; and Columbia,

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34 to 100. These figures have not yet been compared with those furnished other bureaus of the War Department.

Ventilation is generally effected by various methods, such as doors, windows, transoms, roof, ridge and ceiling ventilators, chimneys, air shafts, trap doors, flues, embrasures, forced drafts, air boxes, tubes, conduits, fireplaces, etc., and seems to be satisfactory except at 2 posts, where it is reported poor or very bad.

By far the greater number of the dormitories are heated by stoves and at but 14 posts the more modern method of heating by steam or furnace is noted. They are lighted almost everywhere by lamps; at a few posts gas has been obtained and at 1 candles are still used. At 1 post it is said electricity was offered but declined, and electric lights are in use at an arsenal.

Thirty-two posts report that no chairs are required and 9 fail to say anything on the subject. The remaining posts need more or less chairs.

Company Animals. At 25 posts more or less company animals are reported, consisting of cows, calves, pigs, turkeys, and chickens. Quite an industry seems to have developed in this matter at a few posts, and perhaps the Department of Columbia leads.

Company tailors and shoemakers. At 44 military posts the company tailors are soldiers, at 10 they are citizens, and at 38 there are both citizen and enlisted tailors. At Davids Island a shop is reported in which enlisted men receive instruction in this useful art, and several officers suggest that the Government assume the duty of making the clothing fit the men. Now they sometimes pay nearly as much for subsequent fitting as they are charged for the original article.

The prices charged by company tailors for making the various articles of uniform vary in the several departments so far as reported as follows:

Departments, etc.	Overcoats.	Dress coats.	Blouses.	Trousers.
East	\$1.50 to \$8.00	\$1.25 to \$6.00	\$0.75 to \$3.00	\$0.75 to \$3.00
Missouri	2.25 5.50	2.50 5.00	1.00 3.00	.75 2.00
Platte	2.15 6.00	2.00 6.00	1.00 5.00	1.00 2.50
Dakota	3.50 6.00	2.50 5.00	1.50 3.00	1.00 2.50
Texas	5.00	2.50 5.00	1.50 2.50	1.25 2.50
Arizona	2.00 6.50	2.25 4.00	1.50 3.50	1.00 3.00
California	1.75 3.00	2.00 5.00	.75 2.50	1.00 2.00
Columbia	2.50 4.00	2.00 3.00	1.50 2.25	1.00 2.00
Recruiting depots and Willets Point .....	.50 3.00	2.40 3.50	1.00 2.50	1.00 1.75

Fifty-eight posts are reported as having company shoemakers and 42 as having none. So far as reported the prices for mending both soles and heels vary in the departments as follows:

East	\$0.75 to \$1.25
Missouri, Platte, and California	1.00 to 1.25
Dakota, Arizona, and Columbia	1.00 to 1.50
Texas	1.00

Money spent for altering clothes. That the clothing issued to the enlisted men is not satisfactory so far as fit is concerned is indicated by the amount of money spent by each man during the past year for altering clothes. From 33 posts there is no information on this subject at hand. Of the remaining posts the amount reported varies from \$1 to \$25 each. There are no less than 51 posts at which the amount of money so spent averages \$5 or more for each man, and at 17 it averages \$10 or more per man. For the departments the average per man exceeds \$8, giving a total of over \$161,792.

Mess. Owing to the conditions and facilities prevailing at the various posts the company mess generally obtains, though the post mess is reported at 6 posts. There are 66 post commanders who prefer the company mess, 8 the post mess, and 25 either give indefinite information on the subject or none at all, while at 2 posts there is a division as to choice. At the 6 posts where post mess prevails 3 are reported satisfactory and most economical, while 2 prefer the company mess.

The Government issues are generally satisfactory and adequate. Though a pound of vegetables is rather less than a man can eat in a day, the satisfaction is still pronounced that it was added to the army ration by the act of Congress

approved June 16, 1890. There are only 9 posts reporting an insufficiency in vegetables, and the number of posts at which more or less money was subscribed by enlisted men to improve the mess has been reduced from 20 at the last report to 10 at the present.

The meat ration is generally reported good, though at 10 posts it is reported as only fair, while at 11 it is stated to be poor. It consists generally of beef, such as the neighboring country affords, and pork and bacon, but at several posts mutton, veal, liver, corned beef, and fish are also served.

The food actually served is generally reported exceptionally satisfactory in quantity, quality, and variety. Insufficiency of beef is noted at only 2 posts and of potatoes and onions at only 1 post. The food is reported suitable for the season with but 5 exceptions, and the character of the cooking varies from fair at a few posts to good or excellent, depending upon the skill of the individual cooks.

With the additional pounds of vegetables, the profits from the canteen, and the authorized post gardens the quantity of food has greatly increased, and old burdens have been removed from the ration, like purchasing inedible table furniture. Within the garrisons company commanders have been relieved from many cares and can now devote themselves wholly to the perfect military instruction of their men. It is evident that only the highest results can hereafter be satisfactory to anyone; results such as might make a company remarked throughout a department under the old system and tactics must now be fairly expected of all.

This department employs some 561 civilians at the posts as clerks, engineers, wagonmasters, wheelwrights, teamsters, blacksmiths, etc., distributed as follows:

Quartermaster's Department.	
East	35
Missouri	108
Platte	79
Dakota	194
Texas	19
Arizona	64
California	21
Columbia	26
Recruiting depots	15

The pay roll of this regiment of men amounts to say \$30,565.55, or an average of about \$54 each per month, exclusive of the cost of the ration issued and quarters allowed to a great many of these employes.

The clothing, camp and garrison equipage is generally reported highly satisfactory and adequate, an occasional exception being noted in the matter of tentage, gloves, stockings, and garrison equipage. Insufficiency is reported at the sewing of clothing, and particularly about shoes. An excess is reported at 3 posts and a deficiency at 10.

The allowance of fuel and forage is generally considered sufficient, there being but 10 posts at which an increase in fuel is desired and but 2 or 3 at which the forage or bedding for the animals is deemed insufficient; at 4 posts less corn and more oats are desired. But in the matter of lights, 31 posts report an insufficiency. The present burner, while considered the most economical, gives unsatisfactory illumination, and a decided preference for the Rochester burner has been expressed by post commanders. This subject is now under consideration by the proper authorities, and experimental burners have been issued with a view to remedy the evil complained of. But even the present burner is a great improvement over the old system, when the cheerfulness of the barracks during the long winter evenings depended upon the dim light of the candle.

Some complaint has been received that recent orders might keep the responsible officer doing nothing but counting stores most of his time. The greatest shortages have occurred in fuel and forage, and under paragraphs 1159 to 1162, Army Regulations, the amount of fuel and forage on hand at each post has been verified once each month.

The number of quartermaster's animals, wagons of various description, and boats reported by post commanders is as follows: One hundred and fifty draft horses, 3,419 draft mules, 577 pack mules, 114 saddle animals, 431 carts, 453 escort wagons, 204 spring wagons, 116 police carts, 103 ambulances, 568 other vehicles, 74 boats, and 4 steam tugs.

An immobile or sedentary army is an expensive and worthless machine. Ours must be an army capable of campaigns and maneuvering to serve its purpose fully. Every civilized army nowadays has annual maneuvers.

There are reported in the departments the following :

Departments, etc.	Draft horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Saddle animals.	Carts.	Escort wagons.	Spring wagons.	Police carts.	Hospital ambulances.	Other vehicles.	Boats.	Steam tugs.
East	80	92	-----	2	92	47	44	30	20	23	33	3
Missouri	12	507	-----	4	47	55	22	9	12	28	3	---
Platte	-----	886	230	43	35	70	23	13	20	146	3	---
Dakota	12	861	47	23	69	138	38	25	16	98	11	---
Texas	-----	256	-----	2	35	30	22	17	8	30	3	---
Arizona	-----	447	231	9	43	46	23	9	12	80	2	---
California	5	150	30	13	49	20	9	5	4	32	8	---
Columbia	19	197	9	8	23	27	10	8	3	48	5	---
Recruiting depots	11	23	-----	-----	21	12	6	-----	2	5	6	1
Willea Point	11	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	2	-----	1	2	-----	---
Total	150	3,419	577	114	431	453	294	116	108	508	74	4

Shoes and boots. At fully one-half the posts the Government shoe and boot is considered unsatisfactory, and at several the opinions in this respect are divided. The qualities of this article as set forth by post commanders are presented in the table. They are in many cases diametrically opposed; but from a perusal of the reports it appears that a field for improvement is still open in this direction.

The prison issue stands in better repute so far as reported by post commanders than the contract shoe.

Subsistence department.

There is but one post in the Department of Arizona at which the employment of a civilian is reported. The compensation is nominal, being but \$8 per month.

The increase in the number of articles for sale has given the greatest gratification, though the establishment of the canteen has prevented the aggregate value of sales being unduly increased. The list of supplies kept for sale is satisfactory at nearly every post, there being but 15 at which objections in one or more directions are made, and at 18 posts the stores are not considered as fresh as desired or can be expected. But improvements are believed to be progressing in this respect. There are complaints that under the restrictions imposed full benefit can not be derived from list "B."

The prices and qualities obtaining in this department generally compare favorably with those of merchants and canteens, but the following exceptions are noted: Higher at 10 posts; higher and of inferior quality at 3; lower, but of inferior quality, at 2; and of inferior quality at but 1 post. This variation seems to be due to the fluctuations in the markets at the various points.

Officers and enlisted men are said to have, under the regulations as you amended them, fairly equal opportunities for purchase and similar terms for payment at all but 3 posts. The monthly sales to officers amount to \$22,363.41, and to enlisted men to \$22,783.06. At 17 posts enlisted men made purchases on credit to a limited extent, the entire amount of money involved being only \$1,567.20. Sales on credit seem to be rather discouraged, though allowed by law.

Hospitals. The number of beds reported in the hospitals at the various posts and depots are as follows: Department of the East, 306, or an average of 12 per post; Department of the Missouri, 181, or an average of 18 per post; Department of the Platte, 255, or an average of nearly 20 per post; Department of Dakota, 259, or an average of 18 per post; Department of Texas, 185, or an average of nearly 20 per post; Department of Arizona, 196, or an average of over 19 per post; Department of California, 134, or an average of 19 per post; Department of the Columbia, 96, or an average of about 14 per post; and at the recruiting depots, 127, or an average of 42 beds for each depot.

The beds are all reported in good or serviceable conditions, and at many posts in excellent condition.

Possibly the supplies in no department seem more superabundant and ready to meet every probable emergency than in this.

Considerable difference is noted in the cubic air space per bed. The following are the ranges: Department of the East, 840 to 3,094; Department of the Missouri, 448 to 1,774; Department of the Platte, 845.57 to 1,505; Depart-

ment of Dakota, 717.50 to 2,350; Department of Texas, 650 to 2,800; Department of Arizona, 690 to 1,600; Department of California, 858 to 1,650; Department of the Columbia, 1,215 to 2,500, and recruiting depots, 950 to 1,157.14. The floor space per bed is reported greatest at a hospital in the Department of the East, amounting to 221 square feet, and least in the Department of Texas, 58 square feet.

At 35 posts a hospital garden is reported, the smallest in the Department of Texas, with one-eighth of an acre, and the largest in the Department of the Platte, with 5 acres. Hospital animals are kept at over half the number of posts.

Guardhouses. From the reports received it seems that this structure has not received the attention its importance deserves. No less than 34 post commanders report an entirely or partially unsatisfactory guardhouses, as follows: 3 bad, 16 not suitable, 8 too small or insecure, and 7 fair only. Ventilation is said to be fair in 10, and poor or even bad in 14. One-half of the guardhouses are infested more or less with vermin, and at many others as constructed it requires a constant expenditure of labor and material to keep the plague out. Heat is generally derived from stoves and light from the regulation lamps. At 5 posts the place is heated by steam, at 2 by hot air, and at 4 by means of fireplaces or grate fires, while 1 post has no artificial heat. In the matter of lights, 3 guardhouses enjoy gaslight, while one still clings to the candle.

General Orders No. 4, Headquarters of the Army, 1891, require that all prisoners be supplied with bedding and iron bunks so far as practicable. From the reports it is seen that this order is generally complied with except where the required bedding or bunks were not on hand, one of the recruiting depots reporting an insufficient number of bunks even for the men in quarters. At 3 posts the space in prison rooms was reported too limited to admit bunks.

Gardens. Two-thirds of the entire number of posts report a post garden, 13 a company garden, and 18 are entirely without a garden. The number of men employed to cultivate these gardens is reported this year as 330, including those at the recruiting depots and at Willets Point, a reduction of over 100 as compared with the number of men so employed during the preceding year. A comparison of the money value of the produce this year and last year is not practicable, owing to incomplete data in the matter.

Cemeteries. The cemeteries at the various posts seem to have been well cared for; they are generally reported well sodded, neatly kept, and properly fenced, except perhaps at a few Western posts, where the soil will not produce a good sod, or where the fence consists of barbed wire. The change in the condition of these cemeteries has been very great in the last decade, and is a decided and decorous improvement.

Religious services. The reports from posts at which a chaplain is stationed show that church service is held regularly every Sunday and at some also on other evenings of the week. The attendance is greatest on Sundays, and a majority of posts report an average of 50 or over. At 1 post the regularity of church service was interfered with on account of sickness of the chaplain, and the post commander of another states that the chaplain assigned to his post had never joined.

Canteens. That the canteen is an unqualified success is seen from the column in the tabulated statement showing the net profit per man. At 77 posts the existence of a canteen is reported, and it seems not improbable that before long every post will have such a convenience. The number of men required to run these institutions is reported as 278, or an average of 3 to 4 for each canteen. Various improvements have been suggested by post commanders, and these as well as the articles bringing the least profit have been tabulated.

The reports are generally incomplete in this respect. There are only 67 posts from which the money value of the property condemned during the past year has been reported, and many of these were only able to give information pertaining to certain classes of property; while at other posts the records were insufficient to give even an approximate figure. Yet the meager data on the subject show that the value of the property condemned, as far as known, amounts to \$256,039.08. It seems that more careful methods are diminishing the laxity and unnecessary expense which has sometimes prevailed, and if the effort is sustained and full data collected, a considerable and constant saving to the Government can be wisely effected.

Funds. The various funds reported aggregate \$99,235.32, and are classified as follows: Band, \$15,646.62; bakery, \$928.97; company, \$64,432.06; mess, \$1,621.58; hospital, \$10,240.28, and slush, \$6,365.81. The

latter exceeds that of the previous year by \$1,890.53, and is noted at 30 posts. The mess fund at 1 post is reported as having a deficit. This year the total funds reported on hand exceed those reported last year by nearly one-third. This is no doubt due, at least in part, to the benefits derived from canteens.

This matter has been greatly changed by General Orders No. 78, current series, since these reports were prepared.

Mounted troops. This year special instructions were issued with a view to determine the type of horse in both the cavalry and artillery arms of the service. Although the same information was obtained last year, it was evident from a scrutiny of the reports that the measurements had not been made according to uniform methods in all cases. The data secured this year are given in the tabulated statement.

Cavalry horses. The extremes in age differ by 30, the oldest being 33 years and the youngest but 3. The average age for the entire arm is 9.85, the greatest average age at any one post being 12.50, the least 6.67. The average height is found to be 61.24 inches, the greatest average 63, the lowest 60. The average girth is 73.11 inches, the greatest average reported being 88, and the least 68.50 at any one post. The average weight is found to be 1,016.2 pounds for the entire arm, but the post averages range from 900 to 1,100 pounds. The heaviest horse is reported as weighing 1,375 pounds and the lightest 700 pounds, showing a difference of 675. The average length is found to be 81.40 inches from croup to poll.

Artillery horses. The average age is found to be 9.63, ranging at the various posts at which light batteries are stationed from 8 to 12.16. The oldest horse is reported to be 21, and the youngest 4 years. The average height is slightly over that of the cavalry horse, being 61.73 inches. Individually the tallest horse is noted as 66, and the smallest as 53 inches in height. The average girth is also slightly above that of the cavalry horse, being 73.92. Post averages range from 72 to 77.5. The largest is reported to be 89, and the smallest 67 inches. The average weight of the artillery horse exceeds that of the cavalry horse by about 100 pounds, being 1,115.96. The heaviest is reported as weighing 1,500, and the lightest as weighing 900 pounds. The average length is found to be 81.14 inches, post averages ranging from 72.5 to 85. The longest measured 96, and the shortest 69 inches.

Color. The actual color of the horses in the various troops is not in all cases that designated for the troop. At least one-fourth of the troops have horses of various colors or shades. Of the post commanders reporting on the subject, 34 express preference for troop uniformity of color, 2 for regimental uniformity of color, and 1 has no preference. At quite a number of posts it seems many horses have been exchanged and some condemned in trying to obtain uniformity. It is generally conceded that some organizations may not take equal pride in their horses when colors are mixed as when uniform, especially when traditions and campaigns have connected their reputations with their color.

Training. At 37 posts the horses are reported familiar with firing, at 7 fairly or mostly so, and at 2 they are not. At 19 posts they are gaited to obey commands, at 22 others fairly or partially so, and at 4 not at all, while from 1 post no report has been received on the subject. Familiarity of men and horses with trumpet calls is reported to a greater or less extent from all posts at which cavalry or light artillery are stationed except 2, but the absence of familiarity with night firing is noticeable, there being only 5 posts at which it is reported. Familiarity with turning out unexpectedly at night exists at only 11 posts, and at 2 others the men only are reported familiar therewith, while at the remaining posts a more or less unsatisfactory condition is reported in this respect. As a general rule horses are not taught to lie down or to swim with their riders.

System of shoeing. The system of shoeing in use is generally that prescribed by the Regulations, but at a number of posts no uniform system seems to prevail, and one post commander reports the troop horses unshod.

Stables. At 18 posts, one or more of the stables are reported inadequate, and at 13 posts the repair and condition of these structures are reported as far from what they should be. Drainage and ventilation are reported poor or bad in one or more of the stables at 6 posts, and only fair at 8 others. There are 3 posts at which fires are not prohibited in the stables. The grooming, feeding, and watering of troop horses is superintended at every post by a commissioned officer.

SUPPLEMENT

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders, made under paragraph Office,

Posts (by departments).	Commanded by—	Organizations.	Returns.	
			Present.	
			Officers.	Enlisted men.
EAST.				
Fort Adams, R. I.	Col. J. Mendenhall, 2d Art.	Batteries C, G, H, 2d Art.; B, 4th Art.	16	233
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.	Batteries A, M, 4th Art.	6	123
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Maj. Wm. L. Haskin, 1st Art.	Batteries B, H, M, 1st Art.	9	148
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Col. L. L. Langdon, 1st Art.	Batteries A, G, I, K, 1st Art.	16	227
Jackson Barracks, La.	Lt. Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf.	Cos. B, H, 5th Inf.	2	88
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Col. I. D. De Russy, 11th Inf.	Cos. A, B, D, F, G, H, 11th Inf.	13	256
Fort McHenry, Md.	Capt. E. C. Knowler, 3d Art.	Battery D, 3d Art.	3	63
Fort McPherson, Ga.	Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.	Batteries C, D, E, G, I, K, L, 4th Art.	14	389
Fort Monroe, Va.	Lt. Col. R. T. Frank, 2d Art.	Batteries F, 1st Art.; I, 2d Art.; B, M, 3d Art.; H, 4th Art.; G, 5th Art.	34	333
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Maj. E. C. Woodruff, 5th Inf.	Cos. C, G, 5th Inf.; I, 12th Inf.	8	178
Fort Myer, Va.	Maj. Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav.	Troop A, 1st Cav.; H, 8th Cav.; K, 9th Cav.	9	192
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Maj. Wm. M. Wherry, 21st Inf.	Co. E, 6th Inf.	3	60
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Lt. Col. E. G. Bush, 11th Inf.	Cos. C, E, 11th Inf.	6	121
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Capt. J. W. Powell, jr., 6th Inf.	Co. C, 6th Inf.	3	28
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.	Co. H, 6th Inf.	4	63
Fort Porter, N. Y.	Maj. Wm. J. Lyster, 6th Inf.	Cos. B, D, 6th Inf.	4	105
Fort Preble, Me.	Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art.	Battery E, 2d Art.	4	61
Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.	Col. N. W. Osborne, 5th Inf.	Cos. D, E, 5th Inf.	4	107
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.	Batteries K, M, 2d Art.	8	96
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf.	Cos. F, G, 6th Inf.	6	124
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Maj. F. L. Guenther, 2d Art.	Battery L, 2d Art.	6	64
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Lt. Col. R. Lodor, 1st Art.	Batteries C, D, L, 1st Art.	10	165
Fort Warren, Mass.	Maj. Wm. Sinclair, 2d Art.	Batteries B, D, 2d Art.	6	101
Washington Barracks, D. C.	Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.	Batteries A, C, E, L, 3d Art.	12	249
Fort Wood, N. Y.	Lt. F. D. Webster, 6th Inf.	Co. A, 6th Inf.	1	58
For department. ....	.....	.....	207	8,632
MISSOURI.				
Fort Brady, Mich.	Capt. Geo. F. Towle, 19th Inf.	Cos. B, F, 19th Inf.	7	111
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf.	Cos. H, 7th Inf.; A, F, 10th Inf.; E, G, 12th Inf.; F, 13th Inf.; H, 14th Inf.; Troops I, 1st Cav.; F, 2d Cav.; I, 5th Cav.; C, 9th Cav.; Battery F, 2d Art.	32	661
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Maj. E. M. Coates, 19th Inf.	Cos. C, D, 19th Inf.	5	103
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	Capt. D. F. Stiles, 10th Inf.	Co. G, 10th Inf.	2	45
Fort Reno, Okla.	Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav.	Troops B, C, E, G, K, 5th Cav.; Co. G, 18th Inf.	13	245
Fort Riley, Kans.	Col. J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav.	Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, I, K, 7th Cav.; Battery A, 2d Art.; E, 1st Art.; F, 4th Art.	26	568
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.	Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 15th Inf.	25	357

MENT 6.

954, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders No. 33, Adjutant-General's 1890.

Returns.				Percent of force under arms at inspection.				Enlistments—men in—				Enlisted men.			
Under arms at inspection.		Present and absent.		Officers.		Enlisted men.		First.	Second.	Third.	Over third.	Average service.	Height in inches.		
Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.						Largest.	Smallest.	Average.
13	191	23	244	59.1	42.9	73.3	54.8	172	30	13	27	Years. 4.91	74.25	62.50	67.02
4	94	13	127	30.8	41.7	74.0	79.2	89	19	7	12	3.75	74	64	67
9	93	15	158	60.0	50.0	58.9	55.5	83	34	12	29	6.53	73.25	63	67.70
15	199	26	244	57.7	62.5	81.6	80.0	113	81	21	29	7.00	73	61	66.90
2	63	6	93	33.3	75.0	67.7	50.0	36	30	11	17	9.30	72	64	67.70
13	233	29	372	44.8	50.0	62.6	62.1	196	99	36	43	6.66	72.50	61.50	66.56
3	57	6	65	50.0	70.0	87.7	70.0	36	11	2	16	6.92	72.70	64.50	67.25
15	241	36	414	42.9	56.5	58.2	70.2	304	44	26	42	4.14	73.75	62	67.20
-----	-----	44	347	-----	79.5	-----	83.0	250	28	26	38	5.34	74.20	63	67.75
8	170	12	183	66.7	71.4	92.9	92.9	133	22	9	19	2.50	73	64	67
9	149	11	200	81.8	100.0	74.5	76.3	104	48	12	33	7.60	72	63.40	67
3	50	4	62	75.0	40.0	80.6	60.8	33	13	6	10	10.00	74	64	67.48
5	117	8	123	62.5	75.0	95.1	87.3	73	29	8	12	5.41	72.50	61.75	67
1	6	4	61	25.0	75.0	9.8	93.3	42	8	3	8	6.18	74	63	68.01
4	49	5	64	80.0	66.7	76.6	87.5	27	9	13	15	6.93	71	64	67.62
4	98	7	106	57.1	50.0	90.7	83.7	59	18	13	18	7.67	73.50	64	68.31
4	45	5	64	80.0	80.0	70.2	96.0	40	5	5	14	7.16	73.50	63.75	67.19
4	80	9	117	44.4	50.0	68.4	64.2	56	39	12	11	6.48	73	62.50	67.45
8	90	11	100	72.7	63.6	90.0	88.2	52	15	11	19	6.53	72.75	62.75	67.01
6	96	10	130	60.0	-----	75.4	-----	68	32	9	21	7.02	74	54	67.76
6	54	6	65	100.0	85.7	83.1	100.0	37	11	5	12	5.67	72	63	67.84
9	135	16	176	56.2	37.5	78.7	76.0	102	33	12	29	6.56	74	63.25	67.45
6	85	9	106	66.7	54.5	80.2	89.6	66	21	10	9	6.94	71.70	64	67.68
12	169	26	258	48.0	57.9	66.5	91.7	156	48	19	29	4.50	73	63.50	67
1	50	3	60	33.3	66.7	80.3	100.0	28	19	5	8	6.67	73	61	67.25
164	2,616	341	3,941	55.2	61.0	72.8	75.7	2,351	746	304	520	5.94	74.25	54	67.34
6	86	7	117	85.7	83.3	73.5	78.7	43	35	23	16	8.16	72.25	63.75	67.14
31	496	41	687	75.6	56.4	72.1	69.9	446	129	52	59	6.25	74	62	66.89
5	89	8	107	62.5	66.7	83.2	87.1	47	27	14	19	7.67	73	63.25	67.69
2	41	3	45	66.7	66.7	91.1	81.1	32	8	1	4	5.00	71	64	67.50
12	139	26	358	48.0	61.9	38.8	68.8	242	74	21	21	6.04	74	63.25	67.41
23	422	37	628	62.2	58.7	67.2	73.8	517	60	21	30	4.12	73	61.50	67
24	323	32	396	75.0	87.5	81.6	90.2	241	94	19	37	6.00	73	63	66

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts by (departments).	Commanded by—	Organizations.	Returns.	
			Present.	
			Officers.	Enlisted men.
MISSOURI—Continued.				
Fort Sill, Okla.....	Lt. Col. C. H. Carleton, 7th Cav.	Troops D, H, 5th Cav.; F, H, 7th Cav.; Cos. A, C, D, 13th Inf.	14	294
Fort Supply, Ind. T....	Col. M. Bryant, 18th Inf.....	Troops A, F, 5th Cav.; Cos. B, E, H, I, 13th Inf.	16	248
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.....	Cos. A, E, G, H, 19th Inf..	5	75
For department.....			145	2,727
PLATTE.				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	Lt. Col. Geo. K. Brady, 17th Inf.	Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 17th Inf.	27	369
Fort Douglas, Utah....	Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th Inf.....	Cos. B, D, E, G, H, 16th Inf.; B, D, F, H, 21st Inf.	21	417
Fort Du Chesne, Utah..	Maj. J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav..	Troops B, H, 9th Cav.; Cos. A, C, F, I, 16th Inf.	14	224
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.	Co. E, 10th Inf.	3	50
Fort Logan, Colo.....	Capt. Wm. Quinton, 7th Inf.....	Cos. B, C, D, E, F, G, 7th Inf.	19	269
Fort McKinney, Wyo....	Col. J. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.....	Troops C, D, H, 8th Cav.; Cos. A, E, H, 8th Inf.	19	300
Fort Niobrara, Nebr....	Capt. Chas. Porter, 8th Inf.....	Troops A, E, F, G, K, L, 8th Cav.; Cos. B, G, 8th Inf.	14	449
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.....	Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, 2d Inf.	18	440
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo	Lt. Col. A. S. Burt, 7th Inf.....	Co. A, 7th Inf.	3	52
Fort Robinson, Nebr....	Lt. Col. A. T. Smith, 8th Inf.....	Troops A, D, E, F, G, I, 9th Cav.; Cos. C, D, 8th Inf.	14	444
For Sidney, Nebr.....	Col. J. S. Conrad, 21st Inf.....	Cos. A, C, E, 21st Inf.....	12	156
Fort Washakie, Wyo....	Maj. E. R. Kellogg, 8th Inf.....	Troop B, 6th Cav.; Cos. F, I, 8th Inf.	6	153
Fort Randall, S. Dak...	Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf.....	Co. G, 21st Inf.....	3	48
For department.....			173	3,373
DAKOTA.				
Fort Abraham Lincoln..	Maj. W. H. Powell, 22d Inf.....	Cos. F, 12th Inf.; A, 22d Inf.	7	86
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Lt. Col. John C. Bates, 20th Inf.	Troops C, F, H, 1st Cav.; Cos. A, B, D, E, G, H, 20th Inf.	23	445
Fort Bennett, S. Dak...	Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf.....	Troop L, 3d Cav.; Cos. I, 3d Inf.; A, 12th Inf.	3	72
Fort Buford, N. Dak....	Capt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.....	Troop E, 8th Cav.; Cos. F, 20th Inf.; E, 22d Inf.	8	138
Fort Custer, Mont.....	Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.....	Troops B, D, G, K, L, 1st Cav.; Cos. A, D, 25th Inf.	17	314
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d Inf.....	Troops K, L, 8th Cav.; Cos. B, C, D, F, H, 22d Inf.	15	285
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.....	Troops A, B, C, D, I, 8th Cav.	11	272
Fort Missoula, Mont....	Maj. E. Miles, 25th Inf.....	Cos. F, G, H, 25th Inf.....	9	177
Camp Poplar River, Mont.	Capt. L. Wheaton, 20th Inf.....	Cos. C, I, 20th Inf.....	3	66
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Lt. Col. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf.	Cos. B, C, E, 25th Inf.....		
Fort Snelling, Minn....	Col. E. C. Mason, 3d Inf.....	Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 3d Inf.	26	377
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	Maj. J. A. P. Hampson, 12th Inf.	Cos. B, C, D, 12th Inf.; I, 3d Inf.	8	118
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	Lt. Col. W. F. Drum, 12th Inf.	Cos. H, 12th Inf.; G, I, 22d Inf.; Troops F, G, 8th Cav.	7	208
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav.	Troop I, 6th Cav.....	3	49
For department.....			140	2,607

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Returns.				Percent of force under arms at inspection.				Enlistments—men in—				Enlisted men			
Under arms at inspection.		Present and absent.		Officers.		Enlisted men.		First.	Second.	Third.	Over third.	Average service.	Height in inches.		
Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.						Largest.	Smallest.	Average.
13	183	27	350	48.1	61.5	52.8	76.0	212	48	15	28	Years. 5.11	75	63.25	67.90
16	226	26	264	61.5	47.1	85.6	68.5	177	50	18	19	5.53	74	59	66.98
5	70	22	250	22.7	50.0	28.0	78.4	68	100	39	43	9.90	74	63	67
137	2,074	228	3,202	60.1	58.6	64.8	74.2	2,025	625	223	276	5.28	75	59	66.94
27	340	35	387	77.1	64.5	87.9	85.2	252	65	30	40	5.36	74	63.75	67.93
18	342	31	444	58.1	61.5	77.0	76.2	208	129	44	65	7.02	74	54.25	67.04
12	202	21	268	57.1	61.9	75.4	75.9	144	56	30	38	7.19	73.33	62.50	67.01
3	48	3	51	100.0	31.2	94.1	76.2	35	6	4	6	5.14	71	64	66
15	231	30	286	50.0	76.0	80.8	89.9	174	67	16	29	6.70	74	62	66.75
19	235	28	321	73.1	70.0	73.2	86.4	218	55	17	31	5.58	74	54	67
13	409	30	471	43.3	69.0	86.8	82.0	309	97	20	45	5.12	74.50	63	67.94
18	386	34	496	52.9	62.2	77.8	84.2	205	112	50	69	6.93	75	60	67.25
3	40	4	57	75.0	71.4	70.2	68.5	32	13	1	11	-----	73	64	66.14
13	369	30	514	43.3	68.7	71.8	83.9	241	92	62	67	7.50	73	60.30	67
10	135	19	173	52.6	73.7	78.0	84.9	121	19	8	25	1.60	72.50	64	67.04
6	137	10	165	60.0	-----	83.0	-----	131	23	3	8	3.58	74	62	67.75
3	42	3	49	100.0	71.4	85.7	77.9	30	5	10	4	5.83	74	63.25	67.50
160	2,916	276	3,682	58.0	64.2	79.2	81.5	2,100	739	295	438	6.05	75	54	67.25
7	73	8	89	87.5	87.5	82.0	88.3	60	14	4	11	6.17	73	62	66.78
20	380	37	460	54.1	61.5	78.3	77.4	346	62	19	33	5.25	74	61	66.76
3	44	3	75	100.0	100.0	58.7	100.0	56	7	5	7	5.03	73.25	60.75	67.28
6	115	11	141	54.5	60.0	81.6	72.1	100	17	3	9	3.00	73.50	64	67
15	248	27	307	55.6	41.2	67.6	47.9	274	45	14	30	4.44	74.75	63.50	67.62
14	228	21	314	66.7	27.6	72.6	82.9	237	39	13	25	4.41	75	60.75	67.52
11	212	20	285	55.0	42.9	74.4	77.5	211	38	17	18	5.17	72	62.25	67.08
9	167	18	181	50.0	41.2	92.3	46.2	83	48	25	29	8.25	73.50	62	67.31
3	66	6	71	50.0	100.0	93.0	95.3	62	4	1	4	1.46	71.75	62	67.60
9	113	11	145	81.8	53.3	77.9	83.9	104	20	7	6	-----	73.50	63.75	66.78
22	293	33	421	66.7	50.0	69.6	64.4	278	75	30	39	5.58	75	62.50	67.44
8	95	15	140	53.3	61.5	67.9	82.2	115	10	8	0	3.82	71.50	61.75	67.02
6	183	13	227	46.2	63.6	80.6	76.6	168	26	16	17	4.22	73	62.75	67.25
3	43	3	56	100.0	100.0	76.8	77.0	37	10	5	4	6.33	70	64	66.30
136	2,240	226	2,972	60.2	54.4	75.4	69.6	2,131	415	167	238	5.00	75	60.75	67.19

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Commanded by—	Organizations.	Returns.	
			Present.	
			Officers.	Enlisted men.
TEXAS.				
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Maj. J. Henton, 23d Inf.	Cos. B, D, 23d Inf.	5	95
Fort Brown, Tex.	Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav.	Troop B, 3d Cav.	3	55
Fort Clark, Tex.	Col. H. M. Lazelle, 18th Inf.	Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 18th Inf.	15	302
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.	Capt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cav.	Troop A, 3d Cav.	3	52
Fort Hancock, Tex.	Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, 3d Cav.	Troop F, 3d Cav.	3	58
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Col. A. P. Morrow, 3d Cav.	Troop G, 3d Cav.; Cos. C, G, 23d Inf.	9	159
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.	Lt. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav.	Troop E, 3d Cav.	2	41
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav.	Troop C, 3d Cav.; Co. A, 5th Inf.	4	67
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d Inf.	Troops D, H, I, K, 3d Cav.; Bat. F, 3d Art.; Cos. A, E, F, H, 23d Inf.	28	481
For department			72	1,310
ARIZONA.				
Fort Apache, Ariz.	Lt. Col. D. Perry, 10th Cav.	Troops B, E, H, I, 10th Cav.; Co. I, 10th Inf.	9	163
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Col. Z. R. Bliss, 24th Inf.	Troops C, D, 10th Cav.; Cos. A, D, F, 24th Inf.	21	242
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	Maj. Thos. McGregor, 2d Cav.	Troops E, K, 2d Cav.	5	93
Fort Grant, Ariz.	Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav.	Troops A, F, G, 10th Cav.; Cos. B, C, 24th Inf.	14	263
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Lt. Col. D. S. Gordon, 2d Cav.	Troops B, I, 2d Cav.; Cos. D, G, 9th Inf.	16	185
San Carlos, Ariz.	Capt. L. Johnson, 24th Inf.	Troops A, 2d Cav.; K, 10th Cav.; Cos. G, H, 24th Inf.	7	195
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	Lt. Col. G. M. Brayton, 9th Inf.	Co. E, 9th Inf.	3	58
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	Col. R. H. Offley, 10th Inf.	Troop G, 2d Cav.; Co. B, 10th Inf.	11	123
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, 8th Inf.	Cos. A, B, C, F, K, I, 9th Inf.	13	295
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Maj. J. Jackson, 2d Cav.	Troops C, D, H, L, 2d Cav.; Cos. C, D, H, 10th Inf.	15	255
For department			114	1,872
CALIFORNIA.				
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Maj. A. C. Wildrick, 5th Art.	Batteries A, I, 5th Art.	6	101
Angel Island, Cal.	Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.	Cos. A, B, E, G, H, 1st Inf.	10	221
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Lt. Col. J. S. Casey, 1st Inf.	Cos. C, D, 1st Inf.	6	91
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Lt. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf.	Detachment 4th Cav.; and I, 1st Inf.	2	14
Fort Gaston, Cal.	Capt. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Inf.	Co. F, 1st Inf.	2	45
Fort Mason, Cal.	Capt. S. A. Day, 5th Art.	Battery M, 5th Art.	5	60
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Lt. Col. Wm. M. Graham, 5th Art.	Troop B, 4th Cav.; Batteries B, C, D, F, H, K, 5th Art.	27	399
Sequoia National Park, Cal.	Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav.	Troop K, 4th Cav.	1	38
Yosemite National Park, Cal.	Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav.	Troop I, 4th Cav.	2	56
For department			61	1,025
COLUMBIA.				
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	Lt. Col. H. E. Noyes, 5th Cav.	Troop F, 4th Cav.; Co. C, 4th Inf.	6	107
Fort Canby, Wash.	Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art.	Batteries E, L, 5th Art.	4	87
Fort Sherman, Idaho.	Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf.	Troops G, L, 4th Cav.; Cos. D, E, F, H, 4th Inf.	16	270
Fort Spokane, Wash.	Lt. Col. F. Mears, 4th Inf.	Cos. A, B, G, I, 4th Inf.	11	157
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf.	Co. A, 14th Inf.	5	69

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Returns.				Percent of force under arms at inspection.				Enlistments—men in—				Enlisted men			
Under arms at inspection.		Present and absent.		Officers.		Enlisted men.		First.	Second.	Third.	Over third.	Average service.	Height in inches.		
Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.						Largest.	Smallest.	Average.
4	66	6	102	66.7	88.9	64.7	84.6	64	18	9	11	Years. 5.73	73	64	67.59
3	45	3	66	100.0	66.7	68.2	67.3	39	16	5	6	3.25	71.12	64	67.57
15	243	33	326	45.5	-----	74.5	-----	176	83	28	41	7.24	75	61.25	69.32
3	40	5	57	60.0	100.0	70.2	71.9	38	10	5	4	4.38	71	64	67
3	45	3	60	100.0	66.7	75.0	71.1	38	11	4	7	5.99	73.75	64	67.08
9	119	20	171	45.0	41.7	69.6	34.9	97	38	15	21	7.07	73	62	66.25
2	34	3	61	66.7	33.3	55.7	70.8	34	14	8	5	6.00	70.75	64	67.25
-----	-----	6	96	-----	72.7	-----	71.3	58	27	6	5	5.31	74	64	67.04
22	386	41	521	53.7	56.1	73.9	76.7	321	106	37	58	6.83	74	61	67.20
61	977	120	1,400	53.5	63.2	71.6	70.7	805	322	117	158	6.52	75	61	67.14
4	73	19	272	21.1	50.0	26.8	65.0	150	44	18	35	8.40	74	61.5	66.40
15	174	29	314	51.7	50.0	55.4	50.4	92	93	55	70	9.74	73	60.75	66.89
4	84	9	121	44.4	33.3	69.4	60.0	65	39	6	11	7.30	72.50	64	66.93
11	208	25	331	44.0	39.1	62.8	71.0	155	86	39	51	8.70	74.50	61.25	67.16
15	166	18	198	83.3	60.0	83.4	72.4	60	79	22	37	8.77	72.25	63	67.71
5	145	14	224	85.7	57.1	64.7	67.0	81	80	31	31	8.13	78	61	67.24
3	41	4	68	75.0	100.0	65.1	84.3	13	29	5	12	8.96	74	65	67.90
11	108	14	129	78.6	66.7	83.7	77.0	58	37	16	18	7.91	72.50	61	67.70
12	231	26	298	46.2	66.7	77.5	75.8	159	71	26	42	5.97	74	60.50	67.22
13	231	31	375	41.9	46.4	61.6	76.8	224	99	19	34	5.25	76.50	61.50	67.28
93	1,461	189	2,325	49.2	54.2	62.8	69.3	1,057	657	237	341	7.74	78.00	60.50	67.15
4	76	9	106	44.4	54.5	71.7	70.0	55	28	11	12	7.64	74	63	68.56
9	199	18	243	50.0	8.3	81.9	8.8	153	49	19	22	5.25	73	63.50	66.86
6	74	8	96	75.0	20.0	77.1	6.1	63	17	7	9	4.67	73	63	66.38
-----	-----	3	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	4	2	3	8.17	72.25	64	67.62
2	37	3	48	66.7	50.0	77.1	27.7	30	7	4	7	6.26	75.75	64	68.28
5	47	6	60	83.3	57.1	78.3	67.9	30	7	16	7	6.57	72.50	64	68.07
23	302	44	537	52.3	28.9	56.2	22.0	222	91	45	56	8.00	75	62	67.50
-----	-----	3	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	16	4	8	2.50	70	64	66
2	50	3	60	66.7	-----	83.3	-----	37	14	4	5	5.90	72	62	66.87
51	785	97	1,227	56.0	31.5	68.3	24.4	630	233	112	129	6.65	75.75	62	67.33
6	99	8	121	75.0	62.5	81.8	68.3	68	34	6	13	7.07	72	63	66.63
3	67	7	95	42.9	62.5	70.5	88.1	69	16	5	5	7.12	73	61	67.75
13	215	29	295	44.8	59.1	72.9	77.0	136	84	33	42	7.33	72.75	62	67.48
9	122	16	168	56.2	40.0	72.6	74.5	72	64	8	21	7.79	75	63	66.50
4	56	6	61	66.7	100.0	91.8	72.2	17	22	4	18	9.94	72.25	63	67.08

420 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Commanded by—	Organizations.	Returns.	
			Present.	
			Officers.	Enlisted men.
COLUMBIA—continued.				
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf ..	Troop E, 4th Cav.; Cos. B, C, D, E, F, G, 14th Inf ..	20	390
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Maj. M. Cooney, 4th Cav.	Troops A, C, D, H, 4th Cav.	11	241
For department			73	1,311
For departments			985	17,857
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	Lt. Col. Wm. H. Jordan, 19th Inf.	A, B, C, D, and detachment, G. S. R.	15	605.
David's Island, N. Y. H.	Lt. Col. D. Parker, 13th Inf	A, B, C, D of Instr. and depot detach.	12	587
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Maj. R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav ...	A, B, C, D of instr. and col. and depot detach.	12	308
For depots			39	1,560
Willets Point, N. Y. H.	Lt. Col. W. R. King, C. of E.	A, B, C, Engineer Battalion.	18	319
Fort Snelling ordnance depot, Minn.	Capt. Wm. Gerlach, 3d Inf.	Detachments of 3d, 12th 20th, and 22d Inf.	1	8
Vancouver Barracks ordnance depot, Wash.	Capt. Chas. H. Clark, Ord. Dept.		1	
St. Louis powder depot, Mo.	Maj. J. A. Kress, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	1	17
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept. ...	Ord. detachment.	2	29
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	Maj. J. G. Butler, Ord. Dept. ...	Ord. detachment.	1	21
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Lt. Col. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	2	46
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	Capt. F. Baker, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	3	28
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	Maj. C. Comly, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	1	23
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.	Maj. J. R. McGinness, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	1	8
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Lt. Col. W. A. Marye, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	3	21
For ordnance			16	201
For Army			1,058	19,937
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Capt. M. W. Lyon, Ord. Dept. ...	Ord. detachment.	3	60
New York Arsenal, N. Y.	Col. A. Mordecai, Ord. Dept.		1	
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Lt. Col. F. H. Parker, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	5	49
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	Maj. C. Bryant, Ord. Dept.	Ord. detachment.	1	12
San Antonio Arsenal, Tex.	Maj. C. E. Dutton, Ord. Dept.		1	

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Returns.				Percent of force under arms at inspection.				Enlistments—men in—				Enlisted men.			
Under arms at inspection.		Present and absent.		Officers.		Enlisted men.		First.	Second.	Third.	Over third.	Average service.	Height in inches.		
Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.						Largest.	Smallest.	Average.
15	317	33	424	45.5	62.1	74.8	71.5	181	143	39	61	Years. 8.00	73	61	67.10
7	165	15	251	46.7	52.6	66.7	82.2	159	64	16	12	5.10	72	64	66.95
57	1,041	114	1,415	50.0	59.8	73.6	78.5	702	427	111	172	7.33	75	61	67.06
359	14,110	1,591	20,224	56.0	57.7	71.6	71.7	11,921	4,164	1,566	2,272	6.12	73	54	67.19
13	284	15	691	-----	-----	-----	-----	507	73	22	38	2.35	75	61	66.44
11	390	13	665	-----	-----	-----	-----	471	100	55	39	2.47	75	63.25	66.71
12	-----	13	430	-----	-----	-----	-----	302	71	32	25	3.16	71	64	66.62
36	614	41	1,786	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,280	244	109	102	2.59	75	61	66.58
15	233	19	333	-----	-----	-----	-----	146	95	81	61	11.15	74.50	62.25	67.36
1	8	1	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	1	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	2	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	1	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	2	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	4	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	23	1	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	1	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	3	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	31	17	211	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
912	14,988	1,668	22,554	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,347	4,503	1,706	2,435	5.91	73	54	67.13
-----	-----	3	67	} Received too late for use in report.											
-----	-----	1	-----												
-----	-----	5	49												
-----	-----	1	13												

422 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Enlisted men.						Number of—			Recruits.			
	Weight in pounds.			Age—years.			Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Distinguished marksmen.	Number required.	Received within year.		
	Largest.	Smallest.	Average.	Oldest.	Youngest.	Average.							
EAST.													
Fort Adams, R. I.	221	123	162	53	18	30.53	3	37	1	29	112		
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	206	120	158	61	19	27	1	1	0	4	71		
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	200	124	156.50	54.5	19.5	32.66	2	6	1	24	84		
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	225	105	157	61	18	31	1	1	1	25	132		
Jackson Barracks, La.	192	128	160	53	20	36.60	19	32	1	31	10		
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	205	125	151.95	60.5	18	29.53	6	35	2	19	123		
Fort McHenry, Md.	220	129	152.90	46.1	19.3	29.27	9	0	0	3	238		
Fort McPherson, Ga.	215	119	156.45	56	18	29.62	7	37	1	25	121		
Fort Monroe, Va.	225	110	151	64	17.7	27.70	7	37	1	21	116		
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	206	117	149	52	18	31	8	23	1	31	18		
Fort Myer, Va.	215	115	150	49	21	28.30	6	71	0	31	18		
Newport Barracks, Ky.	178	134	154.40	49	21	31.70	2	6	0	4	14		
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	210	118	154.60	53	18.2	29.50	0	6	0	2	33		
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	219	115	148.34	53	19	27.30	0	6	0	7	17		
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	200	140	159.10	53	20	32.80	0	9	0	2	7		
Fort Porter, N. Y.	210	130	149.90	51	18.4	32.20	0	9	0	19	18		
Fort Preble, Me.	208	126	151.45	52	20	30.19	0	0	0	1	30		
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	200	127	153.94	54	18	32.17	8	34	3	27	21		
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	223	115	158.95	52	19	31.63	19	15	1	24	38		
Fort Thomas, Ky.	220	115	158.95	52	19	30.50	8	41	2	18	67		
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	180	125	152.26	49	19	31.50	1	1	1	1	43		
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	210	117	151	56	18.7	31.20	19	18	2	7	118		
Fort Warren, Mass.	200	125	151.83	55.25	18.25	27.78	6	13	1	18	44		
Washington Barracks, D. C.	210	115	146	51.7	17.6	28.50	0	0	0	19	141		
Fort Wood, N. Y.	202	120	162.30	55	22	37.20	4	13	5	15			
For department.	225	105	153.53	64	17.6	30.23	120	406	15	396	1,653		
MISSOURI.													
Fort Brady, Mich.	208	116	156	53	20	32.16	8	20	11	38			
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	280	107	152.14	54	17.08	29.25	18	194	5	53	156		
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	219.5	120	157.80	54	20.80	31.75	10	10	2	19	40		
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	190	130	156	47.5	20	27	1	8	13	9			
Fort Reno, Okla.	215	110	151	56	19	28.56	49	124	3	47	63		
Fort Riley, Kans.	210	112	153.60	52	19.50	26.78	20	136	0	55	219		
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	205	125	156	65	19	31	11	87	2	106	60		
Fort Sill, Okla.	227	125	154.37	62	21	28.26	54	107	4	64	47		
Fort Supply, I. T.	200	120	151.83	55.25	18.25	27.78	8	92	111	61			
Fort Wayne, Mich.	214	111	154	55	17	33	2	39	1	13	34		
For department.	280	107	153.52	65	17	29.13	171	817	17	492	727		
PLATTE.													
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	210	125	157	51	18	29.41	21	122	2	109	82		
Fort Douglass, Utah.	220	119	151	62	20	31	30	159	1	107	64		
Fort Duchesne, Utah.	215	125	157.85	56	20	31.07	14	106	46	33			
Fort Lewis, Colo.	204	122	154	50	20	30	1	9	6	11			
Fort Logan, Colo.	225	102	153.07	54	18	29.20	31	170	3	99	52		
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	203	120	148	55	19	27	14	88	5	73	47		
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	263	120	148.33	60	18	29.25	26	129	2	21	164		
Fort Omaha, Nebr.	257	123	158.68	56.5	21	33.65	80	183	2	68	84		
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.	185	130	149.40	45	18	33.51	5	14	5	22	5		
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	232	119	155.02	52	17.67	29.80	26	143	4	12	65		
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	214	118	154.50	54	21	32.08	23	76	32	65			
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	195	125	156	61	19	28.67	2	40	18	70			
Fort Randall, S. Dak.	214	118	154.50	54	21	32.08	23	76	32	65			
For department.	208	102	153.65	62	17.67	30.24	276	1,259	19	605	774		
DAKOTA.													
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak.	227	118	156.10	60	21	29.33	4	29	2	38	14		
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	250	119	156.10	60	17	29.33	6	107	1	103	206		

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Quality.	Desertions last year.	Per cent of desertions to recruits received.		Deposited with paymaster.		On last year's discharges.		Nights in bed.	
		1891.	1890.	Number of men.	Total amount.	Total final statements.	Total clothing savings.	Most.	Fewest.
Fair to good	31	27.7	61	16	\$11,980.00	\$11,466.97	\$3,799.63	7-9	2-4
Fair	8	11.3	55.5	14	5,040.00	4,040.47	545.11	7	3
Good	13	15.5	35.7	13	14,834.00	4,732.37	1,182.56	6-8	2-4
do	25	18.9	90.9	18	4,050.00	7,892.02	2,143.11	7-9	1-6
do	15	150	6.5	9	8,006.00	3,143.58	1,037.45	5	3
do	15	12.2	42.3	24	8,453.25	10,821.12	3,710.17	12-17	4-6
Very good	1	3.6	12.5	8	1,387.00	3,918.05	1,058.33	9-18	3
Good	34	14.7	20.9	33	4,522.00	6,708.44	3,031.08	10-20	1-7
Fair to good	15	12.4	28.7	35	3,898.00	19,786.00	3,506.09	10	4
Good	6	5.2	42.9	3	325.00	1,426.59		7-8	2
do	5	17.8	38.5	25	4,365.00	6,708.78	2,384.26	7-10	3-5
do	2	14.3	0	4	622.00	2,278.78	838.32	7	4
Good	7	21.2	34.9	11	1,060.00	1,321.72	249.26	10-11	3
do	1	5.9	175	4	270.00	1,455.69	513.82	9	3
do	1	14.3	22.2	9	945.00		374.13	6	2
Good	8	44.4	18.7	9	2,120.00	2,967.84	1,244.37	8	4-6
do	3	10	20	11	2,176.00	3,024.09	752.41	6	2
do	2	9.5	55.5	9	5,185.00	4,796.73	1,830.78	5-7	1-2
do	9	23.7	33.3	20	4,529.00	3,200.33	1,774.10	13	4
do	13	19.4		9	2,900.00	5,561.95	4,052.36	7	3
Fair	5	11.6	0	4	1,090.00	1,164.00	676.40	11	4
Good	14	11.9	24.4	16	10,505.00	5,275.22	1,488.97	10-14	3-4
Fair	4	9.1	40.9	4	5,500.00	267.27	257.47	10	2
Fair to good; some bad.	12	8.5	27.9	14	7,350.00	10,763.18	2,970.06	7-16	2-5
Very good	4	26.7	66.7	7	1,158.00	3,963.86	996.17	7	4
-----	253	15.31	36.19	329	107,269.25	126,665.00	40,416.32	29	1
Good	3	7.9	100	11	3,538.00	3,933.15	1,548.46	11-12	3
Fair to good	33	21.2	31.5	65	13,780.83	24,628.34	7,969.39	8-16	1-5
Good	3	7.5	15.8	10	1,645.00	5,779.09	1,497.41	12	6
do	4	44.4	22.6	10	2,833.00	5,464.50	1,324.09	6	2
Fair to good	29	46	23.3	85	6,528.00	13,487.71	4,652.63	7-10	2-3
Good	40	18.3	39	45	5,970.00	24,971.14	6,168.76	7-13	1-5
Fair to good	37	61.7		41	10,527.00	15,775.00	3,559.00	10-15	2-5
Fair to very good	10	21.3	43.4	32	6,381.51	8,616.31	3,153.24	6-9	2-5
Good	9	14.8	14	54	11,993.32	15,097.28	4,588.42	6-10	2-5
Fair to good	8	23.5	20.5	21	7,780.75	6,267.71	2,319.49	17-18	3-5
-----	176	24.21	32.94	324	71,026.91	124,020.23	36,780.89	18	1
Fair to good	31	37.8	49.3	47	6,460.00	17,730.77	3,980.02	9-12	2-4
do	23	35.9	18.2	68	10,712.00	13,465.00		10-11	5-6
Good; some excellent, some worthless.	1	3	14	80	11,028.50	10,962.68	7,149.66	9-11	3-5
do	1	9.1	116.2	11	2,820.00	758.94	287.96	9	5
Good to excellent	24	46.2	32.3	45	5,760.00	11,815.11	2,832.07	10-15	3-7
Fair to good	12	26.5	15.4	36	10,869.00	15,223.86	3,828.75	6-9	2-7
do	19	11.6	27.6	78	15,970.25	14,633.88	4,425.18	9-16	1-6
Generally good	24	23.6	31	31	5,756.00	17,884.63	4,840.50	14-16	5-6
Good	6	27.3	110	2	50.00	1,694.67	577.26	8	1
Poor to good	14	21.5	44.2	73	13,017.31	9,496.64		8-11	5-7
Satisfactory	13	20	30.8	47	12,387.00	6,011.89	1,647.83	9-10	3-4
Good	3	4.3	16.7	20	3,500.00	3,203.00	1,006.00	6	1-2
do	3	20	24.4	12	6,449.00	1,827.52	567.55	9	4
-----	174	22.48	38.27	550	104,747.06	124,708.59	31,142.73	16	1
Fair to good	9	64.3	33.3	20	7,201.37	4,845.45	1,296.51	9-10	2
Fair to good; some bad, some worthless.	54	48.2	71.1	88	20,751.75	22,134.48	5,780.06	8-18	2-6

424 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders.

Posts (by departments).	Enlisted men.						Number of—			Recruits.			
	Weight in pounds.			Age—years.			Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Distinguished marksmen.	Number required.	Received within year.		
	Largest.	Smallest.	Average.	Oldest.	Youngest.	Average.							
DAKOTA—continued.													
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.	202	107	152.80	53	18	32.80	3	80		109	36		
Fort Buford, N. Dak.	202	130	154	54	16	27.33	20	53	3	50	34		
Fort Custer, Mont.	200.25	131.62	157.12	56	19	29.50	11	70		98	94		
Fort Keogh, Mont.	206	110	152.84	55	18	30.13	7	64	1	80	79		
Fort Meade, S. Dak.	197	114	150.10	54	18	28.17	38	126	1	36	75		
Fort Missoula, Mont.	245	124	162.30	55	30.67	33.40	3	42		16	16		
Camp Poplar River, Mont.	196	98	151.94	49	20	25.25				46	29		
Fort Shaw, Mont.	208	120	151.62	48.75	21.17	27.99	3	14		36	70		
Fort Snelling, Minn.	220	115	155.11	55	17	28.58		59		75	124		
Fort Sully, S. Dak.	190	127	155.01	56	21	28.11	1	6	1	47	35		
Fort Yates, N. Dak.	210	126	151.90	59	20.17	27.57	4	28	0	77	70		
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	190	125	153.00	44	21.30	29.20		6		9	14		
For department.	250	98	154.57	60	16	29.09	100	634	9	790	880		
TEXAS.													
Fort Bliss, Tex.	210	123	154.27	65	21.17	37.67	8	23		24	23		
Fort Brown, Tex.	185	115	142.36	60	30	28	7	21		0	9		
Fort Clark, Tex.	215	110	148.00	58	16	30.07	19	142	1	173	20		
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.	201	127	147.81	45	21	28.02	1	30	1	8	12		
Fort Hancock, Tex.	220	123	143.13	54.25	21.50	29.06	12	14	1	3	8		
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	195	119.50	147.50	54	20.08	31.00	20	48	2	36	36		
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.	197	130	151.19	45	18	28.61	1	14		1	11		
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	195	123	149.68	50	21	29.87	15	39	1	22	13		
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	205	115	151.82	56	19	31.91	4	61	0	47	143		
For department.	220	110	149.66	65	16	31.11	87	382	6	314	276		
ARIZONA.													
Fort Apache, Ariz.	204	120	158.4	49	21	31.40	5	33		4	2		
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	202	121	153.67	53	21	32.57	9	50	1	23	48		
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	188	122	149.33	48.42	19	30.04	5	25	1	5	2		
Fort Grant, Ariz.	235	114	158.03	64	21	32.18	5	02	2	15	12		
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	211	122	154.50	54	17	31.77	3	45	3	48	26		
San Carlos, Ariz.	247	120	158.47	51	19	31.37	12	57	1	7	9		
San Diego, Cal.	199	129	154	51.50	24.60	33.09	4	26		28	11		
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	200	123	142.85	50	18	28.97	7	35	1	17	6		
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	208	106	154.20	53	17	30.30	7	90	2	79	141		
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	210	112	149.42	54	18	29.01	4	68		61	74		
For department.	262	105	153.90	64	17	30.78	61	486	11	287	341		
CALIFORNIA.													
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	211	130	168.40	48	20	33.30	0	0	0	21	27		
Angel Island, Cal.	254	118.5	154.07	57	18.58	27.62	2	37	2	76	92		
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	215	118	148	48	19.50	31.50		10		31	49		
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	190	146	158.17	44	22	32.01							
Fort Gaston, Cal.	230	128	154.28	50	22.17	30.25	1	12	1	16	8		
Fort Mason, Cal.	190	127	164.25	58.75	21	37	0	0	0	5	26		
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	223	118	163.00	65	18	31	9	40		40	89		
Sequoia National Park, Cal.	205	130		45	21	28	2	32					
Yosemite National Park, Cal.				48	23	29.50	2	13		0	12		
For department.	254	118	159.78	65	18	30.62	16	144	3	189	303		
COLUMBIA.													
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	203	132	155	52	19	30.25	8	53	1	8	33		
Fort Canby, Wash.	199	121	157	53	18	27			1	21	49		
Fort Sherman, Idaho.	220	110	151	53	17	30.54	11	55	4	27	80		
Fort Spokane, Wash.	232	120	150.75	55	19	32.75	6	76	1	78	27		
Fort Townsend, Wash.	204	138	164.11	52	20	32.90	22	30	1	5	10		

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Quality.	Desertions last year.	Per cent of recruits received.		Deposited with paymaster.		On last year's discharges.		Nights in bed.	
		1891.	1890.	Number of men.	Total amount.	Total final state-ments.	Total clothing savings.	Most.	Few-est.
Good	3	10	25	19	3,033.64	1,625.77	223.07	16	3
Fair to good	6	17.6	37.8	20	6,358.00	8,433.89	3,038.08	7-16	2
do	4	4.8	13.3	62	11,921.06	16,953.53	5,423.39	10-27	2-3
do	18	22.8	66.7	62	9,137.00	2,399.94	776.16	9-15	2-5
Fair	18	24	35.5	58	16,480.00	14,854.20	7,153.96	8-10	2-4
Poor to fair	12	12.5	42.9	34	3,311.00	9,480.78	2,450.59	9-23	3-5
Fair	1	3.4	30.6	12	1,247.00	2,247.94	649.61	15	3
Average; some fair.	7	10.0	10.0	15	1,651.75	6,814.80	2,661.88	9-20	2-5
Good	23	18.5	38.1	50	13,581.00	15,608.34	5,533.64	7-12	2-6
Fair to good	17	48.6	48.9	27	5,030.00	7,583.87	1,393.80	6	2-3
do	19	27.1	56.0	32	4,536.00	8,711.76	3,764.86	8	2-3
Very good to excellent.	4	28.6	60.0	4	1,075.00	7,485.29	1,721.49	4	2
	185	21.02	43.98	508	105,327.56	129,180.04	41,876.10	27	2
Good	5	21.7	28.9	18	3,068.59	4,970.37	882.10	9-11	2
do	*0	0.0	26.7	12	2,102.00	1,392.03	500.38	10	3
do	4	20.0	42.6	61	12,555.00	18,300.81	5,373.93	6-18	1-2
Above average	12	92.3	22.7	2	225.00	3,943.32	1,308.76	8	2
Good	1	12.5	53.8	14	1,520.19	6,380.31	1,252.61	7	3
do	10	27.8	35.4	33	6,398.00	11,993.90	3,196.25	7-12	2-3
do	0	0.0	25.0	21	4,093.00	2,567.41	1,070.98	6	2
Some good; some bad.	10	76.9	39.3	15	2,665.00			6	2
Generally good; few poor and fair.	48	33.6	58.0	58	5,969.00	19,157.93	6,883.07	8-13	2-3
	90	32.61	45.50	234	38,075.78	48,606.08	20,406.07	18	1
Good	0	0.0	10.3	39	6,076.30	7,302.69	1,963.80	6-7	2-3
do	4	8.3	23.4	34	7,384.02	8,673.85	3,340.34	6-8	2-3
Fair	4	200.0	50.0	35	5,924.90	4,919.56	3,455.63	7-12	2
Fair to good	2	9.1	11.1	89	18,126.25	16,359.32	3,127.69	6-10	1-3
Good	10	38.5		49	11,492.74	16,371.80	3,433.81	8	3
do			30.0	5	385.00	1,581.70	429.47	9	5
Fair to good	5	45.5	31.4	64	11,076.00	6,238.89	1,455.10	7-16	2
Good	5	83.3	40.7	16	4,797.64	9,268.40	1,902.41	7-13	3
Good to excellent.	24	17.0	43.9	57	8,502.00	15,807.61	5,484.19	6-9	3-4
Good	18	24.3	39.4	61	4,654.75	13,727.73	5,380.92	7-12	1-7
	72	21.11	32.73	449	78,999.60	100,251.55	29,993.36	16	1
Good	1	37.0	75.0	9	2,737.00	963.84	531.01	6	2
Very good	7	7.6	18.2	38	8,539.39	15,236.71	2,994.58	9-14	1-3
Good	7	14.3	40.6	7	1,598.60	1,354.00	705.00	6	2
Good	2	25.0		15	2,341.67	1,959.34	500.41	5	4
Fair	1	3.8	66.7	6	743.00	1,094.18	561.94	5	2
Fair to good	39	43.8		33	6,874.00	9,877.00	4,704.20	8-10	2-7
Bad	2	16.7		11	1,388.00	1,854.31	474.31	6	2
	2			8	2,745.75	1,045.00	515.60	9	3
	61	20.13	71.67	127	26,967.41	33,388.38	10,987.05	14	1
Fair to good	10	30.3	14.3	17	7,540.00	9,941.23	1,625.11	7-8	3
Generally good	6	12.2	54.5	4	2,145.00	989.64	645.37	11-12	3
Satisfactory to excellent.	16	20.0	28.0	39	11,431.75	12,518.94	3,079.68	7-18	4-6
Good	9	33.3	10.3	23	3,432.00	10,285.01	1,599.09	8-10	3-6
do	3	30.0	40.0	5	2,116.00	5,699.00	1,279.00	7	3

* Since November 7, 1890.

426 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Enlisted men.						Number of—			Recruits.	
	Weight in pounds.			Age—years.			Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Distinguished marksmen.	Number required.	Received within year.
	Largest.	Smallest.	Average.	Oldest.	Youngest.	Average.					
COLUMBIA—continued.											
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	225	120	156.20	53	19	31	7	94	2	16	109
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	194	118	153.40	51	20	29.40	53	82	0	16	98
For department.....	232	110	154.26	55	17	30.58	107	390	10	171	376
For departments	280	98	153.87	65	16	30.07	938	4,518	90	3,244	5,330
Columbus Barracks, Ohio ...	220	121	150.80	48.50	17.00	26.52	6	29	0	.....	1,589
Daids Island, New York Harbor.	216	120	144.04	60.75	18.00	25.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	198	116	146.37	56.00	16.17	25.62	10	53	0	.....	.....
For depots.....	220	116	147.20	60.75	16.17	25.96	16	82	0	0	1,589
Willels Point, New York Harbor.	214	106	158.67	59.00	21.00	35.18	1	23	4	79	83
For Army	290	98	153.40	65	16	29.81	955	4,623	94	3,323	7,002

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 427

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Quality.	Desertions last year.	Per cent of desertions to recruits received.		Deposited with paymaster.		On last year's discharges.		Nights in bed.	
		1891.	1890.	Number of men.	Total amount.	Total final statements.	Total clothing savings.	Most.	Fewest.
Good.....	15	13.8	48.8	65	15,993.00	16,540.79	5,406.60	9-10	3-5
do.....	23	41.2	36.6	24	4,896.50	12,727.15	2,663.75	6-9	2-3
.....	87	23.14	31.71	177	47,644.25	68,681.76	16,298.60	18	2
.....	1,098	20.60	38.91	2,663	580,657.82	755,501.63	227,963.12	29	1
Good.....	84	.....	.....	8	498.00	2,705.06	4,927.68	10-12	4-7
.....	42	.....	.....	14	1,231.00	3,063.44	858.34	15	6
.....	72	.....	.....	34	5,127.65	1,767.78	3,100.81	6-10	3-6
Good.....	198	.....	.....	56	6,906.65	7,536.28	8,886.83	15	3
.....	15	.....	.....	33	5,425.16	10,968.73	4,650.43	8	3
.....	1,311	.....	.....	2,782	592,989.63	774,026.64	241,500.38	29	1

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Number of— (greatest in any organi- zation).		Arms (number of).				Accouter- ments.		Tents.		
	Drills per an- num.	Saber and bayo- net exer- cises.	Rifles and car- bines.	Pis- tols.	Sabers and swords.	Num- ber com- plete.	Un- serv- ice- able.	Wall.	Shelter.	"A" and other.	
EAST.											
Fort Adams, R. I.	320	80	233	20	85	286	-----	16	-----	68	
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	103	0	124	10	8	126	0	14	0	34	
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	306	-----	178	15	2	176	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	703	39	198	31	76	274	2	2	-----	10	
Jackson Barracks, La.	208	0	118	12	2	126	11	5	140	9	
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	185	51	376	28	12	379	4	15	303	20	
Fort McHenry, Md.	183	-----	62	5	2	67	20	4	0	12	
Fort McPherson, Ga.	148	25	437	33	17	428	10	23	39	77	
Fort Monroe, Va.	261	-----	426	30	13	401	46	20	0	63	
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	100	60	108	11	2	112	-----	7	74	24	
Fort Myer, Va.	-----	-----	209	197	190	200	0	3	134	8	
Newport Barracks.	356	37	65	7	2	64	0	3	60	10	
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	190	(¹)	135	12	6	127	5	4	64	20	
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	148	60	60	5	2	60	0	4	49	30	
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	230	13	60	4	-----	63	-----	1	57	17	
Fort Porter, N. Y.	190	162	126	10	5	120	8	5	120	22	
Fort Preble, Me.	238	-----	72	5	6	77	15	3	0	16	
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	203	30	117	13	4	142	-----	9	154	10	
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	163	-----	132	10	4	132	-----	6	-----	20	
Fort Thomas, Ky.	200	66	133	12	11	140	21	2	123	12	
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	259	-----	70	5	3	73	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	316	25	195	14	7	181	14	-----	-----	-----	
Fort Warren, Mass.	381	-----	127	8	4	130	-----	4	0	36	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	250	25	244	22	86	270	14	12	50	53	
Fort Wood, N. Y.	153	84	66	10	2	66	4	3	38	27	
For department.	703	162	4, 071	529	551	4, 220	174	165	1, 405	596	
MISSOURI.											
Fort Brady, Mich.	200	50	133	10	4	120	0	7	147	34	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	249	55	725	344	355	720	10	44	836	186	
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	100	17	121	10	7	125	(²)	3	58	10	
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	75	20	62	8	2	48	0	3	76	6	
Fort Reno, Okla.	190	20	421	351	333	389	37	28	464	68	
Fort Riley, Kans.	258	76	531	765	865	827	20	60	1, 287	73	
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	300	88	455	47	40	510	65	21	506	88	
Fort Sill, Okla.	361	73	445	219	191	366	27	13	409	60	
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	312	45	322	160	151	319	34	18	407	104	
Fort Wayne, Mich.	50	8	241	18	-----	247	32	11	232	75	
For department.	361	88	3, 456	1, 932	1, 948	3, 671	275	208	4, 421	704	
PLATTE.											
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	175	63	535	48	0	479	37	36	482	153	
Fort Douglas, Utah.	219	61	580	49	22	-----	-----	34	770	80	
Fort Duchesne, Utah.	176	40	318	147	152	226	8	13	363	32	
Fort Lewis, Colo.	150	40	61	5	2	61	10	3	67	12	
Fort Logan, Colo.	450	-----	365	40	-----	362	22	22	376	63	
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	250	50	447	241	215	Yes.	0	33	600	84	
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	216	30	567	434	415	508	36	40	940	95	
Fort Omaha, Nebr.	220	60	572	46	38	527	30	36	673	265	
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.	250	50	71	5	2	65	21	2	69	13	
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	157	23	484	447	449	408	10	23	305	66	

¹ Every company drill.² Fifty haversacks.

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

Administration of posts.						
Armament and supplies sufficient in kind and quantity?	Are maps of the post and country in its immediate vicinity kept?	Is there a copy of the title-deed or orders establishing the post on file?	When was post first established?	Number of acres in—		Post considered healthy?
				Reservation.	Woodland.	
Unsatisfactory.	Yes	Yes	July 4, 1799	139	0	Excellent.
Not as to armament.	Yes	Order, but no deed.	May 11, 1844	2,805	Unknown	No.
Yes	Yes	No	Not known	Not known	0	Yes.
Yes, but new needed.	Yes	Yes	June 11, 1825	99+	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	None to be found.	1834	132	0	Yes.
Yes	Post, yes	No	1816	31	0	Yes.
Not as to armament.	Post, yes	Yes	1775 to 1794	49.5	0	Yes.
Not as to armament.	Partly	No	May 28, 1880	238.5	125	Yes.
Yes, armament obsolete.	Yes	Yes	Unknown	250	0	Fairly so.
Yes	Yes	Yes	1830	2,100	2,000	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	June 12, 1863	186	20	Yes.
Yes	Post, yes	Yes	Unknown	6	0	Malaria and floods.
Yes	Yes	No	1796	288.5	144.25	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	1838	76	0	Very.
Yes	Reservation only.	Yes	1812	200	2	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	1843	28	0	Yes.
No	Yes	Deed to part only.	1808	26.5	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Not known	5	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	1861	52	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Aug. 15, 1890	111	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	1775	14	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Unknown	100	0	Yes.
No	Yes	No	1842	23	0	Yes.
Yes	Post, yes	Order	May 12, 1881	60	0	Generally.
Yes	Post only	No	Completed, 1841	13.5	0	Yes.
<hr/>						
Yes	Post only	No	1822	26.14	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Not known	6,899.33	939.33	Generally.
Yes	Yes	No	1780	103.41	.50	Yes.
Not as to school furniture.	Yes	Yes	Apr. 20, 1889	160	1	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	1875	8,960	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	May 17, 1853	19,899.22	Yes.	Yes.
Yes, except ordnance.	Not yet	No	1887	6	Nearly all	Yes.
Yes	Some are	Order	Jan. 3, 1869	23,040	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Nov. 18, 1868	40,320	0	Yes, very.
Yes	Yes	No	1840	63	0	Yes.
<hr/>						
Yes	Yes	Order	July, 1867	7,053	2,541	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	1862	2,560	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Order	1896	3,840	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Aug. 30, 1890	34,304	3,000	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Oct. 23, 1887	640	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	1878	29.86	15.14	Yes.
Yes; no armament.	Yes	Order	1879	34,965.27	Not known	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Order	1868	80	0	Yes.
Yes	No	No	1885	25	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	1874	12,800	10,240	Yes.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Number of— (greatest in any organi- zation).		Arms (number of).			Account- ments.		Tents.		
	Drills per an- num.	Saber and bayo- net exer- cises.	Rifles and car- bines.	Pis- tols.	Sabers and swords.	Num- ber com- plete.	Un- serv- ice- able.	Wall.	Shelter.	"A" and other.
PLATTE—continued.										
Fort Sidney, Nebr	199	15	184	16	9	221	1	14	454	174
Fort Washakie, Wyo	165	-----	191	74	72	209	-----	20	100	22
Fort Randall, S. Dak	204	97	58	0	0	61	0	1	131	-----
For department	450	97	4,433	1,552	1,376	3,190	175	277	5,330	1,057
DAKOTA.										
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak	65	22	143	9	6	93	5	6	44	9
Fort Assiniboine, Mont	253	40	591	237	209	531	-----	31	550	71
Fort Bennett, S. Dak	144	40	84	13	3	61	-----	3	60	7
Fort Buford, N. Dak	133	32	207	78	65	171	-----	8	167	21
Fort Custer, Mont	173	59	442	325	306	449	-----	18	408	39
Fort Keogh, Mont	180	36	392	106	84	350	-----	21	285	49
Fort Meade, S. Dak	201	15	367	387	351	349	65	21	328	37
Fort Missoula, Mont	294	(¹)	204	18	-----	208	-----	6	88	19
Camp Poplar River	168	41	74	5	3	60	-----	2	27	5
Fort Shaw, Mont	200	30	182	13	-----	182	-----	12	90	13
Fort Snelling, Minn	394	55	492	47	39	447	-----	24	480	49
Fort Sully, S. Dak	225	30	189	16	9	168	-----	9	179	22
Fort Yates, N. Dak	96	10	274	156	148	265	0	12	305	36
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo	83	32	74	104	55	59	50	1	69	30
For department	394	59	3,715	1,514	1,277	3,393	120	172	3,080	407
TEXAS.										
Fort Bliss, Tex	282	25	109	11	-----	110	-----	5	48	18
Fort Brown, Tex	145	30	60	60	60	60	0	0	68	15
Fort Clark, Tex	-----	20	493	51	2	401	70	29	524	126
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex	94	38	63	68	57	61	0	3	95	21
Fort Hancock, Tex	64	19	62	81	66	71	-----	3	43	17
Fort McIntosh, Tex	138	30	162	98	69	182	-----	14	259	50
Camp Pera Colorado, Tex	-----	-----	55	72	61	55	0	3	47	17
Fort Ringgold, Tex	180	70	107	60	64	110	0	11	108	23
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	208	60	532	312	318	566	0	41	340	125
For department	282	70	1,675	813	697	1,616	70	109	1,532	412
ARIZONA.										
Fort Apache, Ariz	272	120	268	262	245	269	5	7	447	60
Fort Bayard, N. Mex	250	32	409	141	159	331	25	20	241	90
Fort Bowie, Ariz	96	5	126	126	127	130	12	6	330	8
Fort Grant, Ariz	365	30	387	250	254	237	22	16	503	47
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	120	40	254	142	143	242	3	15	517	78
San Carlos, Ariz	132	(²)	62	5	-----	63	-----	7	204	18
San Diego Barracks, Ariz	135	30	315	154	150	289	37	10	350	71
Fort Stanton, N. Mex	130	30	133	68	85	147	17	5	120	39
Whipple Barracks, Ariz	215	105	382	27	16	303	0	27	315	146
Fort Wingate, N. Mex	207	60	486	272	220	470	41	31	356	156
For department	365	120	2,822	1,447	1,399	2,461	162	144	3,383	713

¹ Included in preceding column.² Frequently.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Administration of posts.						
Armament and supplies sufficient in kind and quantity?	Are maps of the post and country in its immediate vicinity kept?	Is there a copy of the title-deed or orders establishing the post on file?	When was post first established?	Number of acres in—		Post considered healthy?
				Reservation.	Woodland.	
Q. M. D. occasionally short.	Yes.....	Order.....	1867	640	3, 195. 35	Yes.
Yes; but slow delivery.	Yes.....	No.....	June, 1871	3, 000	0	Yes, except buildings.
Yes.....	Usual post maps.	No.....	Aug. 1856	92, 160	Unknown.	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	May 1872	Unknown.	Unknown.	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	May 9, 1879	234, 800	2, 500	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	May 19, 1870	Not declared.		Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1866	576	Unknown.	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	July 4, 1877	23, 040	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Order.....	1877	57, 619. 2	Unknown.	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1879	7, 680	4, 292	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Order.....	1877	1, 200	1, 577. 41	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No reservation.	Oct. 12, 1880			Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	June 30, 1867	29, 842. 96	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	1819	1, 531. 21	20	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1866	25, 964	But little.	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No reservation.	1873	None.....	0	Very.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Aug. 17, 1886	0	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Jan., 1881	134. 85	0	Not at certain times.
Yes; too much ordnance.	Yes.....	No. Suit pending for unlawful occupation.	1846	333	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1854	4, 000	0	Fairly so.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No; private property.	1849	62. 94	0	Fairly.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1882	468. 71	453. 71	Do.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1849	208	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Mar. 15, 1860	640	0	Yes.
Generally; yes.	Post only	Yes.....	Oct. 26, 1848	350	0	Under certain conditions; yes.
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Jan., 1876	162. 50	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	May, 1870	8, 640	2, 000	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	Apr. 19, 1869	8, 840	0. 25	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1862	23, 040	200	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1873	42, 341	Not known	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1877	44, 800	15, 000	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	1872	(³)	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1850 or 1851	2. 75	0	Yes.
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	1855	10, 240	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Order.....	May 18, 1866	2, 888	0	Yes.
Yes.....	Yes.....	Order.....	June, 1868	83, 200	41, 600	Generally.

* Indian reservation.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Number of— (greatest in any organi- zation).		Arms (number of).			Account- ments.		Tents.		
	Drills per an- num.	Saber and bayo- net exer- cises.	Rifles and car- bines.	Pis- tols.	Sabers and swords.	Num- ber com- plete.	Un- serv- ice- able.	Wall.	Shelter.	"A." and other.
CALIFORNIA.										
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	390	0	125	10	4	110	7	0	0	0
Angel Island, Cal.	150	100	340	25	-----	316	0	18	276	74
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	-----	-----	97	9	-----	73	-----	4	85	13
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	9	-----	2	114	36
Fort Gaston, Cal.	53	30	60	5	-----	60	-----	-----	29	-----
Fort Mason, Cal.	637	0	70	5	9	70	0	3	-----	9
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	239	22	321	115	218	423	13	25	184	77
Sequoia National Park, Cal.	163	50	75	75	62	70	-----	4	114	14
Yosemite National Park, Cal.	-----	-----	65	64	65	65	0	2	125	25
For department	637	100	1,162	309	358	1,196	20	58	927	248
COLUMBIA.										
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	110	35	136	77	80	120	0	4	236	28
Fort Canby, Wash.	208	-----	122	14	4	122	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort Sherman, Idaho	200	135	324	97	89	321	10	16	302	75
Fort Spokane, Wash.	213	50	194	14	6	180	86	13	133	40
Fort Townsend, Wash.	75	-----	89	3	3	64	0	4	43	17
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	103	36	429	107	78	400	17	37	577	73
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	300	Often	313	305	310	274	30	21	529	67
For department	300	135	1,607	617	570	1,481	137	97.	1,820	300
For departments	703	162	22,941	8,713	8,176	21,228	1,133	1,230	21,898	4,439
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	-----	-----	390	12	-----	1,135	-----	10	0	29
David's Island, New York Harbor.	-----	-----	524	14	4	541	25	-----	-----	-----
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	470	104	414	16	147	412	42	9	0	8
For depots	470	104	1,328	42	151	2,088	67	19	0	37
Willet's Point, New York Harbor.	28	-----	423	27	10	418	-----	2	-----	3
For Army	703	162	24,092	8,782	8,337	23,734	1,200	1,251	21,898	4,479

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Administration of posts.						
Armament and supplies sufficient in kind and quantity?	Are maps of the post and country in its immediate vicinity kept?	Is there a copy of the title-deed or orders establishing the post on file?	When was post first established?	Number of acres in—		Post considered healthy?
				Reservation.	Woodland.	
No	Yes	No	1853	19	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Sept. 12, 1863	640	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Not known	98.78	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No		2,450	640	Yes.
Yes	Post only	No	Dec., 1858	451.50	350	Very.
Yes	Yes	No	1863	51.50	0	Yes.
Armament insufficient.	Yes	No	Nov. 6, 1850	1,540	0	Yes.
Yes	Not good ones		June 29, 1891			Yes.
Yes	Being made		May 17, 1891	0	0	Yes.

Yes	Yes	Yes	July, 1863	638	0	Yes.
Yes	No	No	Apr. 5, 1864	588.20	Nearly all	Yes.
Yes	Yes	No	Apr. 16, 1878	640	512	Very.
Yes	Yes	Order	Oct. 21, 1880	640	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	May, 1856	615	500	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	May, 1849	640	300	Yes, very.
Yes	Yes	No	Autumn, '56	612.933	0	Yes.

Yes	Yes	No	1863	77 +	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	July 3, 1878	88	0	Yes.
Yes	Yes	Yes	1826 or 1827	1,702	Probably 1/2 of acreage.	Yes.

No	Yes	Yes	1863	136.035	5	Yes.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Dress parade daily?	Drill—How often?		Command ever exercised in heavy marching order?
		Battalion.	Company or troop.	
EAST.				
Fort Adams, R. I.	Yes	1 per week	5 per week	No
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	15 present season.	5 per week	Yes
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Yes	None this year.	Daily	No
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Yes	Daily for 2 months.	Daily	No
Jackson Barracks, La.	Not during summer.	None	5 per week	Not yet
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	5 per week	Daily	Yes
Fort McHenry, Md.	Yes	7 during year	Almost daily	Yes
Fort McPherson, Ga.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	1 per week	5 per week	No
Fort Monroe, Va.	Yes	February of each year.	Almost daily	No
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	No	None as yet	4 per week	No
Fort Meyer, Va.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	5 per week	Daily	Yes
Newport Barracks, Ky.	No	None	Daily	Yes
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	Whenever possible.	190 per year	Yes
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Undress	None	5 per week	No
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	None	None	5 per week	Yes
Fort Porter, N. Y.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	5 per week	5 per week	Not this year.
Fort Preble, Me.	No		Daily	Yes
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	Yes	None in hot weather.	5 per week	Yes
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	No	Occasionally	2 daily except Saturday and Sunday.	Yes
Fort Thomas, Ky.	3 per week	None so far	Daily	Not recently.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	No	None	Twice daily	Not at this post.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	20 times	Daily	No
Fort Warren, Mass.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	None	5 per week	Yes
Washington Barracks, D. C.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	1 or 2 months	Twice daily	No
Fort Wood, N. Y.	No	None	5 per week	Yes
MISSOURI.				
Fort Brady, Mich.	No	5 per week	5 per week	No
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	Daily in season.	Daily before target practice.	Yes
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	No	2 per week	3 per week	Not this season.
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	2 per month	2 per month	5 per week	Yes
Fort Reno, Okla.	No	1 per week	4 per week	Yes
Fort Riley, Kans.	No	5 per week	Twice daily	Yes
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	3 per week	3 per week	5 per week	Yes
Fort Sill, Okla.	Yes	2 per week	4 to 6 per week.	Yes
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	Yes	None at present	5 per week	Yes
Fort Wayne, Mich.	At certain seasons.	Sometimes 5 per week.	Sometimes 5 a week.	Yes
PLATTE.				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	Jan. to May	5 per week	No

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

OF POSTS.

Ever in camp for instruction?	Ever exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night?	Altitude of post?	What marches were made within a year?
No -----	No -----	<i>Feet.</i> 40	Light Battery, June 26 to July 9, 1890, 117 miles.
Yes -----	No -----	29.50	None.
No -----	No -----	20	None.
No -----	No -----	37	Two of 5 miles each.
No -----	No -----	10	Co. B. from Fort McIntosh to Fort Ringgold and return.
Yes -----	No -----	262	None.
No -----	No -----	30.90	None.
No -----	No -----	1,100	None.
No -----	No -----	About sea level.	None.
No -----	No -----	155	Co. C. McIntosh to Ringgold and back, 220 miles;
Yes -----	No -----	250	Co. G. Ringgold to Peña, 80 miles. Those during recent Indian troubles.
No -----	No -----	588	One of 7 miles.
Yes, Co. C.	No -----	271	Co. C. at Fort Ontario, N. Y.
Yes -----	No -----	280	None.
Yes -----	No -----	100.70	None.
Not this year.	No -----	660	Co. B. to and from Durango, Colo., 36 miles.
No -----	No -----	38	None.
No -----	No -----	8	Bliss to Hancock and return.
Yes -----	No -----	25	None.
Not recently.	No -----	1,300	Decoration day.
Yes, in 1888....	Not at this post.	20	To Fort Adams and to and from cemetery on Decoration day.
No -----	No -----	180	None.
No -----	No -----	45	None.
Not lately....	No -----	Tidewater	To cemetery and return, etc.
No -----	Once -----	Sea level...	Fort Lewis, Colo., to Durango, 12½ miles.
No -----	No -----	600	None.
Not last year.	Fire only -----	840	Cav., bat., and H 7 Inf., marching and scouting during Sioux campaign, 1890-'91.
Yes -----	No -----	741	None.
Yes -----	Yes -----	1,220	From Camp to Fort Reno and return.
Yes -----	No -----	1,300	Cavalry has been in the field.
Yes -----	Yes -----	1,300	To Lawrence, Kans., and return. In field in South Dakota.
Not here	No -----	630	None.
Not within a year.	No -----	1,200	In field last autumn. Tours of detached service.
Yes -----	Yes -----	2,300	Supply to Osage Springs and return, 70 miles.
Yes -----	No -----	580	Street parades.
Yes -----	No -----	6,062	To Crow Creek, Wyo., 30 miles and return; and late Indian campaign in Dakota.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Dress parade daily?	Drill—How often?		Command ever exercised in heavy marching order.
		Battalion.	Company or troop.	
PLATTE—continued.				
Fort Douglas, Utah	Yes, except Sunday.	1 per week	4 per week	Yes
Fort Du Chesne, Utah	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	2 per week	5 per week	Yes
Fort Lewis, Colo.	No	None	5 per week	Yes
Fort Logan, Colo.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	5 per week	5 per week	Yes
Fort McKinney, Wyo	Yes	None this season.	Daily	Yes
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	Yes	Daily during season.	Daily in season.	Yes
Fort Omaha, Nebr.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	2 per week	5 per week	Yes
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo	No	None	5 per week	No
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	Yes	45	79	Yes
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	5 per week	5 per week	Yes
Fort Washakie, Wyo	Yes	None	Daily	Yes
Fort Randall, S. Dak.	No .....	.....	5 per week	Yes
DAKOTA.				
Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. Dak.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	1 per week	5 per week	Yes
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Yes	Frequently	Almost daily ..	Yes
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.	No	None	6 per week	Yes
Fort Buford, N. Dak.	Yes	None	Daily	Yes
Fort Custer, Mont.	No	2 per week	5 per week	Yes
Fort Keogh, Mont.	Yes	In season daily.	Daily in season.	Yes
Fort Meade, S. Dak.	Yes	Frequently	Daily	Yes
Fort Missoula, Mont.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	2 or 3 per week.	2 or 3 per week.	Yes
Camp Poplar River	No	Daily till F Co. left.	Daily	Yes
Fort Shaw, Mont.	5 per week	2 per week	3 per day	Yes
Fort Snelling, Minn.	Yes, except Sundays.	2 per week	Daily	Yes
Fort Sully, S. Dak.	Yes	Yes	5 per week	Yes
Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	5 per week	2 per day, except Saturday and Sunday.	Not this year
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	No	None	5 per week	Yes
TEXAS.				
Fort Bliss, Tex.	2 per week	None	5 per week	Not by present garrison.
Fort Brown, Tex.	No	None	6 per week	Yes
Fort Clark, Tex.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	Spring and fall.	Spring and fall.	Yes
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.	No	Never	Week days	Yes
Fort Hancock, Tex.	No	None	5 per week	Yes
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Yes, except Saturday and Sunday.	None	3 per week	No

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Ever in camp for instruction.	Ever exercised or turned out unexpectedly at night?	Altitude of post?	What marches were made within a year?
Yes	Yes	<i>Fect.</i> 5,030	Aug., 1890, 65 miles and return. Jan., 1891, to Fort Robinson to suppress Indians.
Yes	No	4,941	Troop H. McKinney to this place.
Once during year.	Yes	8,500	Durango to Fort Lewis, 12 miles.
Yes	No	5,430	E and F, Fort Supply, S. Dak., to Bennett and return. B, C, D, G, Fort Sully to Rapid City, S. Dak.
Yes	Not recently.	5,175	From railroad, Sioux campaign. From Merino, Wyo., to post.
Yes	Fire only	2,750	Campaign 1890-'91. Scouting by 6th Cav. in New Mexico. Practice march by companies 8th Inf. in Sept., 1890.
Yes	No	1,024	Several: Pine Ridge, White River, White Clay Creek, Two Wells, Craven Creek, Jocko Creek, Rushville, Bellevue.
Target camp.	No	6,260	To target range.
Yes	No	3,764	Several: To Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.; Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; Cody, Nebr.; Casper, Wyo.
Yes	Yes	4,200	Sioux campaign last winter.
Yes	No	5,500	Troop B, 6th Cav., 180 miles, Casper to post. Co. F, 8th Inf., 191 miles.
Yes	No	1,245	Valentine, Nebr., to Rosebud, S. Dak., and back. Armour, S. Dak., to Fort Randall.
Yes	Fire only	2,211	Four practice marches in 1890.
Yes	Yes	2,690	To Bear Pass Mountains and on Little Missouri River.
Yes	No	1,440	Escort to wagon train in field, and to prisoners of war returning to Standing Rock Agency.
Yes	No	1,900	Practice marches in vicinity.
Yes	No	3,237	To Little Missouri River, near Alzada, by cavalry.
Yes	Yes	2,536	Garrison has been largely engaged in field service.
Yes	No	3,624	All engaged in Sioux campaign.
Yes	Not recently.	3,375	2 companies in the field, 1890-'91; and during 10 days in fall of 1890.
Yes	No	2,000	Fort Buford to post, and in the field.
Yes	No	840	8 practice marches.
Yes	No	1,660	Regiment, 227½ miles, 2 cos. in Sioux campaign 444 miles.
Yes	No	Not known	In field operations marched 118 miles, Cos. B and D to Bennett and return, 14 miles.
Not this season.	Not since last winter.	6,400	During Indian campaign, 237 to 379 miles.
Not this year.	Yes .....	.....	During Sioux campaign.
Not since 1889.	Not by present garrison.	3,800	Fort Davis to Marfa.
No	No	50	Detachment only to and from Santa María.
Yes	No	800	To Devils River and return.
No	No	720	Monthly scouts by detachment by the Rio Grande.
Yes	No	2,500	Clark to Davis, 348 miles; Davis to Hancock, 151 miles; Nueces River to Clark, 34 miles.
No	No	600 to 700	G troop to Ringgold and return, 247 miles. Detachment to Carrizo and return, monthly, 110 miles, and to Twin Mountains and return, monthly, 116 miles; Cos. C and G, Davis to Marfa, 22 miles.

440 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Dress parade daily?	Drill—How often?		Command ever exercised in heavy marching order?
		Battalion.	Company or troop.	
DEPOTS, ETC.				
Columbus Barracks, Ohio...	Yes; except Saturday and Sunday.	None.....	3 per day, except Saturday and Sunday.	No
Davids Island, New York Harbor.	4 per week	None	3 per day, except Saturday and Sunday.	No
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	Yes	Seldom	3 per day.	No
Willels Point, New York Harbor.	Yes; except Saturday and Sunday.	During early summer season.	Weekly winter; daily 2 summer months.	At inspection during winter.

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Ever in camp for instruction?	Ever exer- cised or turned out unexpectedly at night?	Altitude of post?	What marches were made within a year?
No	No	<i>Feet.</i> 781	None.
No	Yes; once....	On Long Isl- and Sound.	None.
No	No	475	None.
No	No; except in case of fire.	70	None.

442 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,
ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	How quickly can troops form for a—		What system of horse shoeing is used?
	March?	Campaign?	
EAST.			
Fort Adams, R. I			Artillery tactics
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	2 hours	2 hours	No regular
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	30 minutes	2 days	Regulation
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	1 hour	24 hours	None
Jackson Barracks, La.	10 minutes	Not known	As prescribed in gen- eral order.
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	15 minutes	24 hours	No special
Fort McHenry, Md.	15 minutes	30 minutes	
Fort McPherson, Ga.	1 hour	As soon as transpor- tation can be pro- vided.	Plain shoeing
Fort Monroe, Va.	10 minutes	4 hours	No special
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	20 minutes	2 hours	As required by orders
Fort Myer, Va.	30 minutes	3 hours	Contract
Newport Barracks, Ky.	30 minutes	2 hours	Contract
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Instantly	2 hours	Contract
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	10 minutes to 1 hour.	6 hours upward	No particular
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	20 minutes	12 hours	
Fort Porter, N. Y.	20 minutes	3 hours	Ordinary
Fort Preble, Me.	Not tested	Not tested	Contract
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	30 minutes	2 hours	Contract
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.			
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10 minutes	1 hour	
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	15 minutes	Few hours	Contract
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	20 minutes	30 minutes	Contract
Fort Warren, Mass.	Not known	Not known	No particular
Washington Barracks, D. C.	30 minutes to 6 hours	24 hours	That prescribed
Fort Wood, N. Y.	30 minutes	12 hours	
For department			
MISSOURI.			
Fort Brady, Mich.	30 minutes to 1 hour.	1 to 6 hours	Contract
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	30 minutes	2 hours	No special
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	30 minutes	Few hours	None
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	1 hour	12 hours	Barton system
Fort Reno, Okla.	Depends upon equipments to be taken.	Depends upon equipments to be taken.	Regulation
Fort Riley, Kans.	6 to 7 minutes	As fast as baggage and stores are loaded.	Regulation
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	10 minutes	1 hour	Contract
Fort Sill, Okla.	10 or 11 minutes	2 to 6 hours	As recommended by board of officers.
Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.	1½ hours without wagons, 3 hours with wagons.	3 hours	Regulation
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Few minutes	As quickly as neces- sary.	Buridan shoe is used.
For department			
PLATTE.			
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	30 minutes	2 hours	No particular

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.
OF POSTS.

Cost price of property condemned since last annual inspection.	Money spent by enlisted men during year for altering clothes.	Garrison schools.				
		Condition and suitability of building.	What instruction given by a commissioned officer?	Average attendance of—		Sufficient light for schoolroom?
				Soldiers.	Children.	
\$1,049.11	\$5 per man...	Casemate—poor.	None.....	20	0	Yes.
108.81	\$12 per man...	No building..	Any needed to supplement that of teacher.	9	1	No.
Not known ..	Not known ..	Not suitable.	None.....	10	0	Yes.
830.58	\$6 per man ..	Not suitable.	None.....	30	0	Yes.
0.00	\$4 per man ..	Good	None.....	30	0	Yes.
1,753.76	\$5.10 each ..	Not suitable.	Lectures	40	0	Yes.
	\$2.50 each ..	Good	None.....	14	0	Yes.
946.62	\$5.50 each ..		Geography, history, staff administration, mathematics, physics.	52	0	Yes.
	\$7.50 per man	Fair.....	Such as enlisted instructor is not able to give.	41	18	Yes.
Not known ..	\$13.50 each ..	Not suitable.	None.....	9	0	Yes.
Not known ..	\$6 per man ..	Good	Noncommissioned officer school.	0	0	Yes.
787.76	\$5.07 per man	Fair.....	None to pupils	19	0	Yes.
Not known ..	\$5 per man ..	Good	Mathematics, etc.	65	0	Yes.
120.00	Not known ..	Excellent ..	Lectures and illustrations on military subjects.		0	Yes.
Not known ..	\$15.....	Room only ..	Military subjects ..	8	2	No.
253.41	\$10 each	Room only—good.	To teachers only	12	0	Yes.
2,168.28	\$5.79 each ..	Good	General directions ..	11	3	Yes.
Not known ..	Not known ..	Insufficient ..		0	0	Yes.
163.39	\$8 each	Unsuitable, but good condition.	No school to date			
103.10	\$8 each	None.....	No regular	31	0	Yes.
449.59	\$4 each	Good	Algebra, geometry, trigonometry.	32	0	Yes.
		No building..	Lectures	30	0	No.
397.93	\$4 each	Not suitable.	Grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history.	18	10	Yes.
Not known ..	About \$6 each	Too small....	None.....	16	5	Yes.
247.16	\$4 each	None.....	None.....	9	0	Yes.
9,379.50				476	39	
Not known ..	\$7.25 each	No building..	None.....	8-10	0	Yes.
9,882.97	\$11 each	None suitable	U. S. History	30	Not known	No.
349.90	\$6 each	Fair.....	None.....	14	0	Not of lamps.
		Good	None.....	6	7	
11,738.47	\$12.78 per man	Fair.....	Such as found necessary..	7	20	No.
12,211.50	\$13 each	None at post.	Regulated by post chaplain.	45	0	Yes.
Not known ..	About \$6 each	None.....		7-20	23-25	Yes.
9,180.06	\$7.78 each ..	Barrack room	History	7	25	Yes.
5,070.35	\$6.40 each ..	No building for men's school.	History by chaplain.....	7	25	Yes.
245.54	Not known ..	Very good ...	None.....	10	0	Yes.
48,678.79				142	76	
6,824.94	\$7.70 each ..	Suitable	History, natural philosophy.	16	12	Yes.

444 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	How quickly can troops form for a—		What system of horse shoeing is used?
	March?	Campaign?	
PLATTE—continued.			
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	2 hours.....	9 hours.....	Burdan's.....
Fort Duchesne, Utah.....	1 hour.....	3 hours.....	Regulation.....
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	5 minutes.....	50 minutes.....	Ordinary.....
Fort Logan, Colo.....	30 minutes.....	6 hours.....	No special.....
Fort McKinney, Colo.....	30 minutes.....	10 to 12 hours.....	No particular.....
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	1 to 2 hours.....	6 to 8 hours.....	Regulation.....
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	10 minutes.....	4 hours.....	No general.....
Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.....	1 hour.....	Depends on time to be absent.	By civil employée.....
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	1 hour.....	6 hours.....	No one system.....
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	20 minutes.....	3 hours.....	By civil employées.....
Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	Few minutes.....	10 minutes to 6 hours.....	No special.....
Fort Randall, S. Dak.....	2 hours.....	4 hours.....	Unknown.....
For Department.....			
DAKOTA.			
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak.....	15 to 30 minutes.....	2 hours.....	None.....
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.....	5 minutes.....	24 hours or less.....	Regulation.....
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.....	30 minutes.....	2 hours.....	Flemming's system.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	30 minutes.....	3 hours.....	Horses are not shod.....
Fort Custer, Mont.....	30 minutes.....	12 hours.....	Regulation.....
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	30 minutes.....	2 hours.....	Berdan.....
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	2 hours.....	6 hours.....	Fleming.....
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	1 hour or less.....	2 to 3 hours.....	Fleming.....
Camp Poplar River.....	1 hour.....	6 hours.....	Ordinary.....
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	1 hour.....	4 hours.....	Burdaine.....
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	20 minutes.....	20 minutes, except rations.	No special.....
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	30 to 45 minutes.....	1 to 1½ hours.....	Shoeing by post blacksmith.
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	5 to 10 minutes.....	2 hours.....	No special.....
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	1 hour.....	3 hours.....	Blacksmith's own.....
For department.....			
TEXAS.			
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	1 hour.....	4 hours.....	No particular.....
Fort Brown, Tex.....	5 hours.....	6 to 8 hours.....	Regulation.....
Fort Clark, Tex.....	2 hours.....	.....	.....
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.....	35 minutes.....	2 hours.....	Regulation.....
Fort Hancock, Tex.....	55 minutes.....	2 hours.....	No particular.....
Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	30 minutes.....	6 hours.....	Regulation.....
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.....	30 minutes.....	2½ hours.....	Frog pressure.....
Fort Ringgold, Tex.....	Less than 1 hour.....	As soon as transportation be provided.	Fleming's.....
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	1 hour.....	2½ hours.....	Regulation.....
For department.....			
ARIZONA.			
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	15 minutes.....	2 hours.....	Regulation.....
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	10 minutes.....	30 minutes.....	Ordinary.....
Fort Bowie, Ariz.....	1 hour.....	2 hours.....	Fleming's.....

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Cost price of property condemned since last annual inspection.	Money spent by enlisted men during year for altering clothes.	Garrison schools.				
		Condition and suitability of building.	What instruction given by a commissioned officer?	Average attendance of—		Sufficient light for schoolroom?
				Soldiers.	Children.	
\$4,738.50	\$6 each	Good	None	18	4	Yes.
Not known	Not known	Good	None, except by chaplain.	40	15	Yes.
11,487.01	\$4 each	Excellent	None	0	20	Yes.
908.54	Not known	No building	To teachers.	12		Yes.
2,009.54	\$10.25 each	Good	None	17	13	Yes.
19,429.65	Not known	Good	To teachers.	10	22	Yes.
2,076.45	\$24 each	None suitable	Some explanatory	60	0	Yes.
No data		Inconvenient	None	7	0	Yes.
13,517.75		None suitable	To elevate the school to a graded system.		36	Yes.
1,575.15	Not known	No building	Clerical preparation of papers.	40	0	Yes.
374.22	Not known	No building	None	9	0	Yes.
626.45	\$13.54 each	Room only—good.	None	18	0	Yes.
63,569.20				247	122	
Not known		Fairly good	None	8	15	Yes.
7,596.33	\$9 each	Insufficient	Algebra and geometry	46	23	Yes.
Not known	\$8 total	Unsuitable	To teachers, and laying out course.	6	7	Yes.
Not known	Not known	Good		12	8	Yes.
17,534.03	\$14 each	Good	None	57	15	Yes.
1,070.02	Not known	Room—very poor.	Whatever necessary	15	30	Yes.
9,298.82	\$7 each	Excellent	None	25	50	Yes.
Not known	Not known	Unsuitable	All	54	0	No.
678.21		Good	Very little	11	12	Yes.
508.65		Good; fairly suitable.	Geography and history	81	0	Yes.
3,813.04	About \$8 each	Barely fair	Such as teachers can not or do not give.	14	23	
485.07	\$6.70 each	Satisfactory	Lectures on ethics	14	7	
1,061.64		Too small	Not known	24	13	Yes.
952.50	Not known	No building	None	0	0	(1)
42,906.61				367	203	
None	Not known	Good	None			Yes.
15.13	Not known	Satisfactory	None	7	0	No.
No record	Not known	Not at all suitable.	General supervision	45	16	Yes.
5,018.26	Not known	Fair	Lectures	9	0	Yes.
4,883.44	About \$4 each	Good	None	0	0	Yes.
5,248.92	About \$5 each	Good but unsuitable.	None	3	5	(1)
Not known	About \$3 each	No building	Occasional elucidation on some point.	4	6	
101.16	Not known	Chapel used	None	10	9	Yes.
13,116.81	\$15 each	Fair, but suitable.	Not known	48	0	Yes.
23,383.72				126	36	
	Not known	Unsatisfactory.				
5,701.95	\$10 to \$12 each	Fair, but unsuitable.	Lectures and recitations by chaplain.	(1)	(1)	No.
5,130.63	Abt. \$12 each	Very good	None	11	12	Yes.

(1) No school.

(2) Poorly at night.

(3) No school during year.

* \$5 per cent of number enrolled.

* 80 per cent of number enrolled.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,
ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	How quickly can troops form for a—		What system of horse shoeing is used?
	March?	Campaign?	
ARIZONA—continued.			
Fort Grant, Ariz.	15 minutes	2 hours	As taught at Jefferson Barracks. Regulation Keirnan's and Fleming's.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	15 minutes	1 hour	
San Carlos, Ariz.	As soon as they can fall in.	30 to 40 minutes for ordinary field work.	
San Diego Barracks, Ariz.	As quickly as necessity demands.	2 to 6 hours	
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	30 minutes	12 hours	Keirnan's system National
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	20 minutes	30 minutes to 2 hours	
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	15 minutes	6 hours	Regulation
For department .....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.			
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	1 hour	24 hours	Goodenough and Berdan.
Angel Island, Cal.	15 minutes	12 hours	
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	2 to 3 hours	No particular Not known Common farrier That prescribed Fleming's, as now prescribed. Berdan
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Few minutes	Few minutes	
Fort Gaston, Cal.	2 to 5 minutes	1 hour	
Fort Mason, Cal.	30 minutes	2 hours	
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	30 minutes	30 minutes	
Sequoia National Park, Cal.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours	
Yosemite National Park, Cal.	Few minutes	30 minutes .....	.....
For department .....	.....	.....	.....
COLUMBIA.			
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	5 minutes	12 hours	Regulation Contractor's
Fort Canby, Wash.	1 hour	6 hours	
Fort Sherman, Idaho.	6 hours	12 hours	Berdan.
Fort Spokane, Wash.	1 hour	4 hours	No particular
Fort Townsend, Wash.	2 hours	5 hours	Done by contract
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	20 minutes	2 hours	Shoeing done at depot.
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	1 hour	1 hour	Regulation
For department .....	.....	.....	.....
For departments .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	.....	.....	No particular
Davids Island, New York Harbor.	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	.....	.....	Regulation
For depots .....	.....	.....	.....
Willels Point, New York Harbor.	3 hours	12 hours	Flat
For Army .....	.....	.....	.....

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Cost price of property condemned since last annual inspection.	Money spent by enlisted men during year for altering clothes.	Garrison schools.				
		Condition and suitability of building?	What instruction given by a commissioned officer?	Average attendance of—		Sufficient light for schoolroom.
				Soldiers.	Children.	
\$3,440.81	About \$3.20 each.	Good	Divides duty with teacher.	35	18	Yes.
4,467.09	\$7.50 each	Chapel used	Lectures only	35	9	No.
2,199.57	\$10 to \$20 each	No building; no school.				
246.45	Not known	No building				Yes.
779.72	\$11.24 each	Unsuitable	None	(1) 14	10	Yes.
11,591.81	\$0.25 each	Good	General directions to teachers, and oral instruction.		12	Yes.
3,429.67	\$4.10 each	Good	None	14	28	Yes.
36,987.70				109	89	
Unknown	Unknown	Good	None	16	2	Yes.
1,552.93	\$0.75 each	Room very good.	Such as necessary to teachers.	66	0	Yes.
360.60	\$5 each	Good	Arithmetic and geography.	16	0	Yes.
Unknown	None	None				Yes.
Unknown	\$8 each	Room good		8	0	Yes.
Unknown	\$1 each	No building	None regularly	20	0	Yes.
Unknown	Unknown	Poor	By chaplain	25	0	No.
406.66	About \$4.50 each.					
2,320.19				154	2	
5,339.02	Not known	Good	None	5	0	Yes.
Not known	\$10 each	No building	None	19	0	Yes.
1,118.44	\$8.23 each	Good, but not suitable for men.	None	35	30	Yes.
387.34	Amt. \$10 each.	Fair	By chaplain in absence of teacher.	2	14	No.
Not known	\$5 each	Good	None	10	2	Yes.
5,565.89	About \$4.50 each.	Fairly good and suitable.	Lectures in history	33	24	Yes.
7,852.46	\$6 each	Good	None	26	0	Yes.
20,263.15				130	70	
252,488.86				1,751	637	
	Not known	Fair	None	40	5	Yes.
	\$463.75 since Apr. 1, 1890.	Good	None	30	8	Yes.
2,435.96		Room only suitable for children.	None	0	Good	Yes.
2,435.96				70	13	
1,114.26	About \$900	Men, very poor; children, fair.	None	11	35	Yes.
250,039.08				1,862	685	

¹ No schools.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders

ADMINISTRA

Garrison schools.		
For officers.		
Posts (by departments).	School for study of military subjects maintained during what part of the year?	What essays read, or reports of reconnaissance made, with maps, and what lectures?
EAST.		
Fort Adams, R. I.	Winter	Various lectures; and essays
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Nov. 4 to Mar. 31	None
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	None	None
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Yes	None
Jackson Barracks, La		
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Winter	
Fort McHenry, Md.	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	Manufacture of high-power guns, machine and rapid-fire guns, rifled mortars, artillery carriages.
Fort McPherson, Ga.	October to March	Attack and defense of Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola, and New Orleans.
Fort Monroe, Va.	Entire year	Essays on all military subjects and adjacent country; lectures by instructors.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.		
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	None	
Fort Myer, Va.	Winter	None
Newport Barracks, Ky.	None	
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Winter	None
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Six months	Essays on tactics, firing, regulations, hygiene, camps, marches, guards, convoys, intrenchments, etc.; lectures on obstacles, use and construction of abatis, chevaux de frise, etc.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Spring	None
Fort Porter, N. Y.	October to April	None
Fort Preble, Me.	None	None
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	None yet	None yet
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	October to May	None yet
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	From standard works and discussions
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	None
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Yes	None
Fort Warren, Mass.	Entire	None
Washington Barracks, D. C.	Winter	No record
Fort Wood, N. Y.	Winter	None

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

TION OF POSTS.

Garrison schools.		
Similar information about noncommissioned officers' schools.	Is company or battalion tactical school for noncommissioned officers most efficient?	How can noncommissioned officers' and post schools be made into a graded system to advantage?
Methods in batteries varied, but principally tactics.	Battalion in artillery arm; company for elementary.	Can not be done with present appliances and system.
Nov. 4 to Mar. 31 under one instructor, supervised by post and battery commanders.	Battalion for advanced.	Make 3 grades, each with well-defined course of elementary subjects.
Battery schools, 2 per week during six months of year.	Company	Believed that it can not be done.
Tactics, lectures on instruments for heavy artillery practice, plotting shots, etc.	Battalion	Can not be done to advantage.
Fall and winter; recitations in tactics, small-arms practice, and regulations.	Company	The same as used at high schools.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, practical and theoretical use of instruments, plane tables, verniers, and instruction in cordage.	Company	Not known.
Recitations in tactics and general military information.	.....	As suggested in printed communication from Adjutant-General's office of June 11, 1891.
Same as for officers	Company	Depends upon circumstances.
Upton's Tactics, Kennon's Guard Manual; no essays.	Company, believed to be.	Exclude those unable to read or write, and grade others.
Not known	Company	Not thought practicable.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, twice weekly; recitations, guard duty, small-arms practice, lectures.	Both equal	As recommended by Adjutant-General in recent letter.
Twice per week during prescribed season..	Company	By grading and providing competent and experienced teachers.
Guard duty, rifle firing, sights, grooves, motion of bullet, resistance, penetration, effect of wind, etc.	.....	Noncommissioned officers' school should be kept within each company.
Oct. 22 to May 17, twice weekly; recitations, firing regulations, guard duty.	Company, till advanced to battalion movements.	Not recommended.
By company commanders; tactics, rifle firing, guard and post duty.	Depends upon circumstances	Not known how such a system can be introduced.
One hour daily during season; oral and written, with explanations and illustrations.	Company	Does not think it practicable.
Officers of each company instruct their own noncommissioned officers.	.....	Impracticable at post.
October to May, by company commanders.	Company	As suggested in circular of Adjutant-General's office, June 11, 1891.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, drill and firing regulations.	Battalion ....	.....
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, by battery commanders; no essays or lectures.	Company	The present system, with better teachers at highest salaries, recommended.
Recitations in tactics and artillery generally.	.....	Has not been tried.
According to existing orders, conducted by battery commanders.	Company	By furnishing proper school teachers.
Only company tactical schools held. No record of lectures.	.....	Not known.
October to April, twice weekly; school of soldier; company and skirmish drill, firing regulations.	.....	Voluntary attendance, classification, reduction of ignorant noncommissioned officers, examinations, rewards.
	.....	Examination and classification.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,***ADMINISTRATION**

Garrison schools.		
For officers.		
Posts (by departments).	School for study of military subjects, maintained during what part of the year?	What essays read, or reports of reconnaissance made, with maps, and what lectures?
MISSOURI.		
Fort Brady, Mich.....	None.....	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	Entire.....	Such as directed in course of study.....
Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	As ordered.....	None.....
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.....	Winter.....	Clery's and Hamilton's Art of War.....
Fort Reno, Okla.....	Yes.....	None.....
Fort Riley, Kans.....	February to March.....	None.....
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	Winter.....	None.....
Fort Sill, Okla.....	April and May.....	None.....
Fort Supply, Ind. T.....	Oct. 31 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	September to March.....	None.....
PLATTE.		
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	None.....	Trip to Crow Creek, with itinerary.....
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	6 months.....	None.....
Fort Du Chesne, Utah.....	October to March.....	None.....
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	October 1st to Mar. 31.....	None, except Shaw's.....
Fort Logan, Colo.....	Yes; as required.....	On military subjects.....
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Oct. 1 to Apr. 30.....	But little done, owing to campaign.....
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	do.....	None.....
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.....	October to March.....	None.....
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Command in field.....	None.....
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	None.....	
Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Randall, S. Dak.....	Winter.....	None.....
DAKOTA.		
Fort Abraham Lincoln.....	None.....	None.....
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.....	According to Regulations.....	None.....
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.....	Nov. 1 to Apr. 30.....	Reconnaissance, with maps of Cheyenne River Agency, and vicinity.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	Unknown.....	None.....
Fort Custer, Mont.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	Physical training of soldiers, and sword and bayonet exercises.....
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	As prescribed by Regulations.....	None: troops in field.....

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc*—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Garrison schools.		
Similar information about noncommissioned officers' schools.	Is company or battalion tactical school for non-commissioned officers most efficient?	How can noncommissioned officers' and post schools be made into a graded system to advantage?
Infantry tactics, guard duty, rifle firing. . . Each company has its own school, tactics, and regulations.	Company	Not at this post.
Instruction in tactics, regulations, Blunt's Manual, and reading topographical maps.	Company	No suggestions unless regular attendance made possible.
Conducted by company officer; Recitations in tactics, target practice, and guard duty.	Company	Not considered practicable.
Conducted by company commanders, lectures by veterinary surgeon.	Company	Doubtful.
October to March by officer in each troop. No essays or lectures.	Company	Does not think it can be done to advantage.
Winter—Tactics and Blunt's Manual	Company	Not thought possible.
Tactics, firing regulations, regulations, outpost, advance, and rear-guard duties.	Not determined.	
Tactics, regulations, Blunt's Manual, defense and attack, outpost, reconnaissance, plating, notes.	Company	By examination before appointment, and promotion and raising of pay.
Recitations and theoretical instructions.	Company	Not known.
Held by company commanders, no essays, no lectures.	Battalion	By attending every day and not letting other duties interfere.
Under supervision of company commanders, no essays, no lectures.	Company	Attendance optional, but examination necessary for promotion.
October to March, tactics and regulations by company commanders.	Not known	No suggestion.
Modern tactics, rifle firing, guard duty, infantry tactics.	Not known	By employing skilled instructor.
Tactics, regulations, practical instruction.	Not known	Not known.
Oct. 1 to Apr. 30, Guard Manual, Blunt's, tactics and regulations.	Battalion	Require them to attend school and obtain certificate before going to higher branches.
Recitations by company commanders, no essays, no lectures.	Company	No suggestions.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, by company commanders, recitations, tactics, manuals, and regulations.	Battalion	Post schools may be graded if reward by promotion and employment as teachers, with increased pay, and suitable buildings provided.
Recitations in tactics by company commanders.	Company	No suggestions.
Command in field	Company	Graded system not practicable under present conditions.
By company; tactics, regulations, and rifle practice.	. . . . .	Not known.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, Tactics, guard duty, target practice, Army Regulations, and orders.	. . . . .	Not known.
Reading, recitation in tactics, firing regulations.	Company	Have 3 grades, a course for each, and examinations for advancing.
None ordered during last winter	Company	Post to be broken up.
Schools maintained as directed in orders and regulations.	. . . . .	Not known.
Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, tactics, regulations, guard duty, clerical work, topographical work, outpost duty, etc.	Battalion	Any system that may be adopted will be beneficial.
Unknown . . . . .	. . . . .	Arrange them in small groups, and do work upon individuals and advance according to capabilities.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, by company officers, tactics, regulations, guard and outpost duty.	Battalion	By advancing those capable to higher branches and having capable teachers.
None; troops in field	Company	Not practicable.

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Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Garrison schools.		
For officers.		
Posts (by departments).	School for study of military subjects maintained during what part of the year?	What essays read, or reports of reconnoissance made, with maps, and what lectures?
DAKOTA—continued.		
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	February and March; troops in field other time.	None.....
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	Winter.....	On arms, fire, discipline, etc.....
Camp Poplar River, Mont...	Nov. 1 to Apr. 30.....	None.....
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	As per regulations..	None.....
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	Winter.....	Essays on professional subjects; no Lectures.
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	Feb. 16 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	Winter.....	None.....
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	Winter.....	None.....
TEXAS.		
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Fall and winter.....	None.....
Fort Brown, Tex.....	Fall and winter.....	None.....
Fort Clark, Tex.....	Winter months.....	Recitations in Shaw; Mureur on Attack and Defense in Field.
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.....	None.....	None.....
Fort Hancock, Tex.....	Nov. 1 to Mar. 30.....	.....
Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.....	None.....	None.....
Fort Ringgold, Tex.....	Winter.....	None.....
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	October to March.....	Lectures on drill, firing, and Army Regulations; discussions on outposts, etc.
ARIZONA.		
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	February and March.....	None.....
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Bowie, Ariz.....	None.....	.....
Fort Grant, Ariz.....	Winter.....	None.....
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	Winter.....	None.....
San Carlos, Ariz.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	Tactical lectures and on small arms construction and practice.
San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.....	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.....	None.....

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Garrison schools.		
Similar information about noncommissioned officers' schools.	Is company or battalion tactical school for noncommissioned officers most efficient?	How can noncommissioned officers' and post schools be made into a graded system to advantage?
By company officers, as required by regulations.	Company	No suggestions
Recitations in drill, small arms, and guard regulations.	Not known ..	Not known.
Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, school of soldier tri-weekly.	Company	Should not be graded; any increase in school duty will be a detriment to combative capacity of men.
Taught by commissioned officer	Company	No recommendation.
School held by the captains	Company	Can not be done.
Feb. 16 to Mar. 31, by company commanders.	Battalion	Have proper teachers and 3 classes, highest to fit noncommissioned officers for their duties.
Winter and spring, by company commanders.	Company	Permit bright and ambitious young men in more advanced studies.
Twice weekly; recitations in tactics and Blunt's and Kennon's manuals.	Company	Not possible at a one company post.
Fall and winter by company officers; regulations, tactics, rifle practice, and guard manual.	.....	.....
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31. Recitations, firing, and Army Regulations, lectures, camping, marching, guard and outpost duty.	Company	Not known.
Recitations in tactics, theoretical instruction in outposts and single intrenchments, and practical battle tactics.	Company	By additional appropriations for proper teachers and schoolrooms.
Sept. 1 to June 1; 2 per week; explanation and discussion on all military subjects.	Company	No suggestions.
Will be from Oct. 1 to Mar. 30. No school since present garrison arrived.	Company	No suggestions.
Practice firing and Army Regulations, manual of guard duty by noncommissioned officer.	No experience.	No suggestions.
Tactics, regulations, small-arms firing, and orders.	Company	Can not be made so at a post of the size of this.
Tactics, guard duty, saluting honors to be paid by troops.	Company	Men do not like it. Difficult to solve the problem.
Held by troop commanders	Battalion	By enlarging garrisons, keeping troops and companies full, thereby allowing men more time off duty.
Oct. to Apr.; conducted by company and troop commanders; no essays.	Company: only one tried.	By adopting a proper course to fit them for their duties.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, by troop commanders; recitations in tactics.	Company	By supplying competent teachers.
Recitations in tactics	Company	Not possible in colored regiment.
Winter, by company officer; recitations in tactics, small-arms, firing regulations, and guard manual.	Company	Believed to be impossible.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, lectures and recitations in regulations, small-arms practice, and tactics.	Company	By adding higher classes to post schools and extra facilities to ambitious men.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, recitations and black-board recitations.	Company	Grade men by their proficiency and leave them to instructor. Increase pay of noncommissioned officers and issue certificates.
None	Company	Not known.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, yearly	Combination of both.	Not known.
Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, by company officers; tactics, regulations, Blunt's and Kennon's manuals.	Battalion	Not without serious detriment to service.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Garrison schools.		
For officers.		
Posts (by departments).	School for study of military subjects maintained during what part of the year?	What essays read, or reports of reconnaissance made, with maps, and what lectures?
CALIFORNIA.		
Alcatraz Island, Cal	Nov. to Apr	None
Angel Island, Cal	None	None
Benicia Barracks, Cal	June and July	Not known
Fort Bidwell, Cal	None	None
Fort Gaston, Cal	None	None
Fort Mason, Cal	None	Reports on hunting trip. Lectures on military subjects.
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal	None	None
Sequoia, National Park, Cal	None	Lectures given to enlisted men last winter by cavalry officers at Presidio.
Yosemite National Park, Cal	None	None
COLUMBIA.		
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	By company commander.	None
Fort Canby, Wash	Winter	Papers read weekly by officers on professional subjects.
Fort Sherman, Idaho	Oct. 1 to Mar. 31	Home's Precis of Modern Tactics. Minor Tactics.
Fort Spokane, Wash	Nov. to Mar. 31	None
Fort Townsend, Wash	Feb. and Mar	None
Vancouver Barracks, Wash	Oct. to April	Lectures on ordnance and firearms, Skobelev's campaigns, cavalry, new infantry drill regulations, centralized army administration, military service reform.
Fort Walla Walla, Wash	None	None
DEPOTS, ETC.		
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	None	None
Dauids Island, New York Harbor	None	None
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	None	Lectures to recruits by company officer
Willetts Point, New York Harbor	Entire year	As published in post orders 253 of 1890, and 22 and 76 of 1891.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Garrison schools.		
Similar information about noncommissioned officers' schools.	Is company or battalion tactical school for noncommissioned officers most efficient?	How can noncommissioned officers and post schools be made into a graded system to advantage?
Nov. to April	Company	No suggestions.
Tactics and regulations	do	Leave school as it is.
2 weekly. Tactics, small arms, and firing regulations. Kennon's Manual.	Company followed by battalion	None practicable, not enough N. C. O.
None	None held	None held.
2 weekly. Recitations by company commanders.	Company	Not practicable.
2 weekly. Recitation and lecture .....	.....	By class for recruits and one for men present entire term.
Conducted as prescribed by regulations	Company	Divide into classes under competent officers.
.....	Drills preferred to either.	Should be done at recruiting depots before men join. While with troops time is needed for practical instruction.
.....	.....	None but men educated should be enlisted, and schools abolished.
Recitations in tactics, to include school of battalion; lectures upon minor tactics. Twice a week during school season	Company only used.	By following that at military academies.
.....	Company	Not known.
Oct. 1 to March 31, 6 per week, recitations, small arms, firing regulations, readings from military authors.	Bat'n never tried.	Hardly practicable under present system.
Nov. to March 31, by company commanders; tactics, regulations, firing regulations, Kennon's Manual, essays on battles in civil war.	Devote half the time to each.	By civil service system, examinations for promotions and let the brightest take advanced course in military duties, etc.
Feb. and March, by post commander; recitations in tactics, to include school of company.	Company	As suggested in circular letter of June 11, 1891, the teachers to be graduates from the school suggested in the next column.
Recitations and instructions in all the companies twice a week.	do	To obtain grading, company schools would have to be broken up, which would make company officers and N. C. O. lose touch.
Tactics—Yes .....	.....	Not known.
None	Company ....	.....
Twice a week	do	Can not be done at depot.
Yes	Battalion	Not known.
Dec. to May, infantry tactics, torpedo, ordnance, U. S. bridge equipage, field fortification, theoretical and practical use of transit.	Bat'n has been introduced with excellent results.	.....

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATIVE

Posts (by departments).	How can brightest enlisted men best receive all instructions beneficial in performance of military duties?	How often are troops exercised in fire drill?
EAST.		
Fort Adams, R. I	By special arrangement for instruction	Seldom
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Should be left to post and company commanders.	Not since last year.
Fort Columbus, N. Y	No change recommended	First 6 months of year, weekly.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y	By encouragement of battery commander	Every 2 or 3 months
Jackson Barracks, La.	By attending school	None as yet
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Not known	2 or 3 a year
Fort McHenry, Md	By attending recitations of noncommissioned officers.	None during year ..
Fort McPherson, Ga	Not believed practicable	None
Fort Monroe, Va	By procuring special text-books	4-8 times in fall ..
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Send them to military school away from post, or else interest by company commanders.	Once
Fort Myer, Va.	By study and application to officers, who will always assist.	When necessary ...
Newport Barracks, Ky	No suggestions	Weekly
Fort Niagara, N. Y	By instructions from company officers, good school advantages, and efficient teachers.	3 since Oct.
Fort Ontario, N. Y	By attention to instruction, lectures, and proper library.	Weekly
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	By intelligent participation and appropriate means furnished by Government.	Once
Fort Porter, N. Y	By becoming first thoroughly familiar with company duty before detail in staff departments.	Never
Fort Preble, Me	By study, with assistance of officers, and military exercises.	Weekly
St. Francis Barracks, Fla. ..	Three years' close application to duty, followed by 2 years' course in school.	Never
Fort Schuyler, N. Y	By application in company schools, under supervision of their officers.	1 weekly
Fort Thomas, Ky	Under the care and supervision of officers and noncommissioned officers.	Several times
Fort Trumbull, Conn	Form them in separate class and excuse them from some other duty.	Occasionally
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y	By recitations and drills	Occasionally
Fort Warren, Mass	Through instruction of their officers and proper school teachers.	None
Washington Barracks, D.C ..	Practical instruction on drill ground.	Rarely
Fort Wood, N. Y		No regular
MISSOURI.		
Fort Brady, Mich	No suggestions	At alarm in city; troops are held in readiness.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. ..	Chaplain desires to instruct the higher and more ambitious during 6 months of school term, personally.	In fall once in one or two weeks.
Fort Mackinac, Mich	By attending post schools, and devoting spare time to study. .	1 per month
Camp Oklahoma, Okla	Brightest men have no trouble in this respect.	4 per annum
Fort Reno, Okla.	By careful attention to instruction	Occasionally
Fort Riley, Kans	Careful instruction by captains	Not regularly
Fort Sheridan, Ill.		When needed
Fort Sill, Okla		Occasionally
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	By having certain number of privates attend noncommissioned officers' school	3 per month unexpectedly.
Fort Wayne, Mich	By careful attention	From time to time.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

TION OF POSTS.

What officers have more or less than the legal allowance of quarters?	Condition of neighboring roads in—		Is a drill room or shooting gallery, gymnasium, riding-house, or other similar convenience needed?	What is the system of drainage; and is the drainage and sewage complete?
	Summer.	Winter.		
None	Good	Good	Yes	Underground; earthen sewer pipes.
All	Deep sand	Deep sand	Gymnasium and shooting gallery.	None.
One less	Good	Good	Gymnasium greatly	Good.
2 captains, 2 lieutenants and 1 lieutenant-colonel.	Fair		Yes, each and all	Surface, and good sewer.
All more	Good	Good	Gymnasium	Open brick drains.
None	Good	Bad	Yes	Sewers and ditches for surface.
3 less	Good	Good	Drill room and gymnasium.	Underground; vitrified tile.
None	Rough	Rough	Very much	Sewer pipes.
None	Muddy	Muddy	Gymnasium	None.
None	Very dusty	Good	Gymnasium and shooting gallery.	Sewer.
None	Good	Bad	Gymnasium and shooting gallery.	Terra cotta pipes.
All have excess.	Good	Good	Gymnasium	Underground sewerage.
All have more.	Good	Muddy	Large room needed	Surface.
All have more.	Good	Fair	Drill-room, gallery, and gymnasium.	Sewer pipes.
None	Very good	Fair	Convenient, but not necessary.	Sewage pipes.
None	Fair	Good	Very much	Tile drains.
All more	Good	Bad	Drill-room and gymnasium.	Earthenware, covered; flushed weekly.
None	Good	Good	Yes, but no ground available.	Sewer.
None more	Good	Bad	Gymnasium badly	Sewer.
None less	Good	Good	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	Sewer system.
None	Good	Good	Drill-room or gallery and gymnasium.	Pipe sewerage.
None	Good	Fair		Underground drain.
All	No roads	No	No	Iron pipe sewers.
Nearly all more.	Paved	Paved	Riding-house and larger gymnasium.	Sewers and pipes.
None			Gymnasium especially	Surface drainage.
2 less	Good	Bad	Yes	None.
None more, some less.	Out of repair.	Out of repair	Very much	Surface drainage now being improved, and some tile drains being laid.
Nearly all more.	Good	Generally impassable.	All except riding-house.	Underground and surface.
None	Good	Good	No	Surface.
None	Fair	Fair to bad	Yes	Surface and sewer.
None	Good	Heavy	Yes	Separate system.
Nearly all more.	Fair	Bad	Yes, all	Sewers and surface.
None	Good	Good	Yes, all	Sewers for wash water; earth closets for excrement.
All more	Good	Good	Yes	Sewerage.
None	Good	Good	All desirable	Sewer system.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	How can brightest enlisted men best receive all instructions beneficial in performance of military duties?	How often are troops exercised in fire drill?
PLATTE.		
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	By establishing a class and rewarding best by promotion.	1 per month.....
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	Make attendance optional, and require examination for promotion.	2 per year.....
Fort Du Chesne, Utah.....	By establishing school for them, as for officers at Leavenworth.	Monthly.....
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Not known.....	1 in six months.....
Fort Logan, Colo.....	Depends upon individual.....	Occasionally.....
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Excuse them from part of their military duty.	Twice this year.....
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	Require attendance at thoroughly equipped schools conducted by competent teachers.	Once a month.....
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	By adopting graded systems of battalion and post schools.	Once a month.....
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.....	No suggestions.....	Once a month.....
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Practical instruction they now receive is sufficient.	None lately.....
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	From officers.....	When necessary.....
Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	By personal attention and study.....	Once a month.....
Fort Randall, S. Dak.....	By attending post and company schools.....	No regular drills.....
DAKOTA.		
Fort A. Lincoln.....	Post to be broken up.....	Occasionally.....
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.....	Not known.....	Once during year.....
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.....	By access to post schools, and to company or battalion noncommissioned officers' school, post lectures, etc.	Each squad and man instructed.
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	.....	None.....
Fort Custer, Mont.....	Through proper schools, and instruction imparted by commissioned officers.	Once since close of winter.
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	By company officers in properly conducted company schools.	1 or 2 per month.....
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	By strict attention to military duties.....	Twice.....
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	Not known.....	2 or 3 per annum.....
Camp Poplar River, Mont.....	By requiring them to obey strictly and execute promptly the orders of their superiors. Add nothing to their duties.	None.....
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	By hard and laborious study and attention to their duties.	None.....
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	All men who want to study extra time are aided in doing so,	Every two months.....
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	By such a system as indicated in preceding column.	Once a month.....
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	See preceding column.....	At irregular intervals.
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	If ambitious, they can learn all they wish in post schools.	Irregularly.....
TEXAS.		
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	.....	None.....
Fort Brown, Tex.....	Not known.....	1 per month.....
Fort Clark, Tex.....	By being supplied with proper text-books, teachers, and buildings.	3 or 4 a year.....
Fort Eagle Pass, Tex.....	At large posts, where duties and ceremonies can be conducted with formality, as presumed by regulations.	None.....

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

What officers have more or less than the legal allowance of quarters?	Condition of neighboring roads in—		Is a drill room or shooting gallery, gymnasium, riding house, or other similar convenience needed?	What is the system of drainage; and is the drainage and sewage complete?
	Summer.	Winter.		
All more.....	Good.....	Good.....	All except riding-house.	Sewer and natural drainage.
None.....	Dusty.....	Muddy.....	Drill-hall and gymnasium.	Sewers.
All.....	Very dirty.....	Sometimes blocked by snow.	All desirable.....	Natural.
None.....	Fairly good.....	Frequently impassable.	No.....	Natural.
All more.....	Good.....	Good.....	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	Sewerage and surface.
All more.....	Good.....	Bad.....	Yes, all.....	Surface; ditches.
All more.....	Heavy sand.....	Heavy sand unless frozen. Frequent snow drifts.	Yes, all.....	Natural—very slight
None, quarters old and small.	Dusty.....	Muddy.....	Yes, very much.....	Surface.
All more.....	Alkali, wind-ing.	Good in fair weather.	Yes, except riding-house.	Iron pipes.
All.....	Good.....	Fair.....	Yes, all.....	Surface and sewer.
All more.....	Good.....	Good.....	Yes, all except riding-house.	Natural surface.
All more.....	Good.....	Bad.....	Drill-room, shooting gallery, and riding-house.	Surface drainage.
None.....	Good.....	Snow and mud.....	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	Good surface.
All.....	Excellent.....	Fair.....	Yes, all.....	Surface.
All more.....	Good.....	Good.....	Yes, all except riding-house.	Natural.
None.....	Good when dry.	Good.....	Yes, all.....	Surface.
All more.....	Generally good.	Liable to be bad from snow.	Yes.....	Surface.
All lieutenants, more.	Good.....	Generally good.....	Yes, very bad.....	Surface—open ditches
Some more, some less.	Fair.....	Very poor.....	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	Natural drainage.
All more.....	Very good.....	Very fair.....	Yes, all.....	Open drainage.
None.....	Good.....	Good.....	Very much.....	No system.
None.....	Good.....	Good.....	No.....	Surface ditches.
None.....	Good.....	Generally good.....	Yes.....	Surface, ditch, etc.; system complete.
All in quarters more; legal allowance insufficient.	Good.....	Good.....	Very much.....	Sewerage and surface in parts. No.
All more.....	Good.....	Very fair.....	Drill room and gymnasium.	Natural drainage tolerably good.
All more.....	Good.....	Good.....	Yes; all, much.....	Natural drainage system of sewerage recommended.
.....	Good.....	Impassable.....	Very much.....	None.
None.....	Good, but sandy.	Good, but sandy.	Yes.....	Surface drainage; no sewerage.
All.....	Good in dry weather.	Good in dry weather.	Yes.....	Open drainage.
All more.....	Good.....	Good.....	Gymnasium.....	Surface. No.
All.....	Fair.....	Better.....	Yes.....	Natural.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	How can brightest enlisted men best receive all instructions beneficial in performance of military duties?	How often are troops exercised in fire drill?
TEXAS—continued.		
Fort Hancock, Tex.	By attending company schools recruits should have a fair education so as to require military instruction only. . . .	Frequently.....
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	No suggestion	None
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.	By being drilled and instructed as contemplated in regulations and orders.	Never
Fort Ringgold, Tex. ....	.....	One since May 15, 1891.
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	By close attention to military duty	Irregularly.....
ARIZONA.		
Fort Apache, Ariz.	See preceding.....	Not this year
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	By attendance at school, careful instruction in the company, and practice in all that pertains to his duties as a soldier.	.....
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	By attendance at the theoretical instruction given by troop commanders to noncommissioned officers.	Once a month
Fort Grant, Ariz.	Through special efforts and careful teaching by company officers.	Very seldom
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	By being drilled in their duties, and not forced to attend school.	Often as necessary.
San Carlos, Ariz.	Special instruction in military subjects; excuse zealous men from some of their duties as soldiers.	Irregularly.....
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	By theoretical and practical instruction combined at posts in connection with field service.	Not for some time.
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	By being kept with their companies.....	Occasionally
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	By consulting books at post, observation, and strict attention to duty.	Once a month.....
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	By drill and instruction in their company or battalion, in garrison and field, and by access to good post libraries.	Twice in three months.
CALIFORNIA.		
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Pass through post school, obtain warrant as noncommissioned officer, and receive instruction prescribed.	Weekly till familiar.
Angel Island, Cal.	The present system, if properly carried out, is sufficient for any man.	Occasionally
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Combine school with drill and thorough instruction by commanding officer.	1 per month.....
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Not known	None
Fort Gaston, Cal.	Personal instruction by officers, and practical application.	None
Fort Mason, Cal.	Let privates attend school for noncommissioned officers.	Monthly.....
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Put under special instruction of a competent officer.	Twice
Sequoia National Park, Cal.	At recruiting depots; then by field work.....	.....
Yosemite National Park, Cal.	See preceding column	During target season.
COLUMBIA.		
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	Under instruction of competent officers and noncommissioned officers.	Often enough to insure efficiency.
Fort Canby, Wash.	Not known	2 per month
Fort Sherman, Idaho	By having all prescribed duties strictly discharged.	1 drill.....

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

What officers have more or less than the legal allowance of quarters?	Condition of neighboring roads in—		Is a drill room or shooting gallery, gymnasium, riding house, or other similar convenience needed?	What is the system of drainage; and is the drainage and sewage complete?
	Summer.	Winter.		
All more	Dry, sandy, very heavy.	Same as summer	Better canteen building needed.	Waste water received into cesspools; dry earth water-closets. Surface.
All more	Dusty	More dusty	Gymnasium, riding-house, and reading-room, very much.	Surface.
3 officers	Good	Fair	Yes; but after other buildings have been put up.	Surface.
.....	Sandy and very dusty.	Muddy	Drill shed	Surface.
None	Good	Good	Yes; badly	Natural slope.
All more except 3, and 1 less.	Good	Bad	All needed	Natural drainage, perfect; sewerage, bad.
All more except 4.	Dusty	Usually good	No	*Surface drainage and sewer pipes. Yes.
None	Very good	Good	Gymnasium	Iron and sewer pipes. Yes.
All more	Good	Very good	Yes; all	Sewer. Yes.
All above two junior captains, more.	Good	Good	Yes; all	Underground sewer pipes. Yes.
None	Only fair	Only fair	Yes; but barracks first of all.	Natural surface.
None	Generally good.	Generally good	No	Sewer pipe, connected with city sewerage.
All more	Good	Fairly good	Yes; all	Good. Yes.
None	Fair	Very bad	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	Underground sewer and surface drainage. Yes.
All subalterns more.	Good; sandy.	Generally bad	Riding house, drill-room, and gymnasium.	Sewer pipe and natural slope into Rio Puerco. Sewerage, No.
None	Good	Good	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	U. S. Engineer's system. Yes.
All more except surgeon.	Good	Muddy	Very much	Sewer discharging into ocean. Yes.
None	Good	Impassable in rainy seasons.	Yes	Surface. No.
All	Good	Bad	No	Sewers. Yes.
All more	Good	Occasionally blocked by snow.	No	Surface. Yes.
2 less	Fair	Very bad	Shooting gallery and gymnasium.	Surface.
All more	Excellent, but dusty.	Very good	All very much	Underground. Yes.
.....	Only 1	Impassable for last 25 miles.	.....	.....
.....	Very fine	Impassable .....	.....	.....
1 without quarters.	Good	Fair	Yes	Complete system now in course of preparation.
All more	No roads	No roads	All but riding house	Sewers. Yes.
All more	Good, but dusty.	Bad; snow, slush, and mud.	Drill room, gymnasium, and riding house.	Natural drainage. No sewerage.

*Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,***ADMINISTRATION**

Posts (by departments).	How can brightest enlisted men best receive all instructions beneficial in performance of military duty?	How often are troops exercised in fire drill?
COLUMBIA—continued.		
Fort Spokane, Wash.....	Establish a school of advanced instruction, and hold periodical examinations.	1 per month
Fort Townsend, Wash.....	Establish a school of application for non-commissioned officers similar to that for officers at Leavenworth.	1 per month
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	A transcendental empiricism; not known how to carry it out.	1 per month
Fort Walla Walla, Wash...	By drills, recitations, detached service, etc...	1 per month
DEPOTS, ETC.		
Columbus Barracks, Ohio...	By lectures, and opportunities for practical experience.	None necessary
Dauids Island, N. Y. H		2 per month
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	By complying with instructions given, and reading good text-books.	Never
Willels Point, N. Y. H		Occasionally

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

What officers have more or less than the legal allowance of quarters?	Condition of neighboring roads in—		Is a drill room or shooting gallery, gymnasium, riding house, or other similar convenience needed?	What is the system of drainage; and is the drainage and sewage complete?
	Summer.	Winter.		
All more, except 1.	Very dusty ..	Bad, and at times impassable.	All very much, except riding house.	Sewer pipe. No.
All more.....	Fair.....	Fair.....	No	Pipes below surface connected with flush tanks, sinks, and bath tubs. Yes.
None.....	Good.....	Bad	Yes; very much, except shooting gallery.	Underground tile sewers; automatic tumblers. Yes.
None.....	Good, but dusty.	Good.....	Yes	Underground. Yes.
All except 7..	Good.....	Bad in wet weather.	Drill room	City system of sewerage. Yes.
2 officers have but 1 room each.	Good.....	Good.....	Drill room and gymnasium.	Sewers. Yes.
None.....	Good.....	Mostly good	Yes; badly, except shooting gallery.	Surface, and system of vitrified clay sewer pipe.
All more except 6 lieutenants.	Fair; sandy ..	Very bad.....	Barracks, mess halls, quartermaster and subsistence storehouses, guardhouse.	Surface and sewer.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRA

Posts (by departments)	What arrangements for bathing?	For swimming?	How many men can swim?	Men required to bathe?
EAST.				
Fort Adams, R. I.	Bath rooms	None	220	Yes ..
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Nine bath tubs, but no water.	The bay, but there are sharks.	62	No ..
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Bath tubs	None		Yes ..
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Bath rooms and tubs, and beach.	Ample, near wharf ..	150	Yes ..
Jackson Barracks, La.	Very poor bath tubs ..	None	40	Yes ..
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Bath room	Bay	Not known	Yes ..
Fort McHenry, Md.	Bath tubs, Patapsco ..	Off the wharf	46	Yes ..
Fort McPherson, Ga.	Bath rooms	None		Yes ..
Fort Monroe, Va.	Bath rooms and sea bathing.	Houses on beach	200	Yes ..
Mount Vernon Barracks, La.	Bath tubs	None	137	Yes ..
Fort Meyer, Va.	Bath tubs	None	33	Yes ..
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Bath tubs	River near by	52	Yes ..
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Bath tubs and lake ..	Lake	98	Yes ..
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Bath rooms and lake ..	Lake Ontario	40	Yes ..
Plattsburg, Barracks, N. Y.	Bath tubs	River and lake	51	Yes ..
Fort Porter, N. Y.	Good bath rooms	Niagara River	85	Yes ..
Fort Preble, N. Y.	Bath tubs	None	50	Yes ..
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	Bath tubs and bath house.	Bath house and river ..	00	Yes ..
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Bath rooms and sound ..	Sound	07	Yes ..
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Bath rooms	Ohio river	99	Yes ..
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Bath tubs and sea bathing.	River near post	05	Yes ..
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Bath tubs	Beach of Staten Island.	140	Yes ..
Fort Warren, Mass.	Bath rooms	None	Not known	Yes ..
Washington Barracks, D. C.	Bath tubs	River and bay	150	Yes ..
Fort Wood, N. Y.	Bathing pavilion and bath tubs.	Bay	38	Yes ..
For Department				
MISSOURI.				
Fort Brady, Mich.	Bath tubs	None	76	Yes ..
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Bath tubs	None	Nearly all.	Yes ..
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Bath tubs and house ..	Lake, only	79	Yes ..
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	Bath rooms	River, close by	22	Yes ..
Fort Reno, Okla.	Bath houses	None	240	Yes ..
Fort Riley, Kans.	Bath rooms	River	462	Yes ..
Fort Sheridan, Ills.	Bath tubs	None	312	Yes ..
Fort Sill, Okla.	Bath tubs	Yes	290	Yes ..
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	Bath rooms	None	198	Yes ..
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Bath house	River	Nearly all.	Yes ..
For department				
PLATTE.				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Bath house	None	294	Yes ..
Fort Douglas, Utah	Bath rooms	None		Yes ..
Fort Du Chesne, Utah	Bath tubs and creek ..	Uintah River	230	Yes ..
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Bath tubs	None	40	Yes ..
Fort Logan, Colo.	Bath tubs	None	210	Yes ..

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

TION OF POSTS.

Condition and sufficiency of officers' quarters.	Bathing and water facilities.	Cost of maintenance per day of—		How many enlisted men purchased discharge during the year.	How many were discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, 1890.
		Infantryman.	Cavalryman.		
Good	Good	0.2278	-----	8	2
Not Good	Very poor	0.2847	-----	1	0
Good	Good	0.2200	-----	4	1
Being placed in good repair gradually.	Bath tubs and bath rooms	0.3170	-----	3	1
Good	Water good; bathing not good.	0.222	-----	1	4
Good	Good	0.3706	-----	0	1
Sufficient; condition fair	Very good	0.2272	-----	3	3
Good, but inadequate	None	0.2021	0.7067	1	0
Good, but inadequate	Good	-----	-----	5	0
Fair only	Bath tubs	0.8200	-----	2	5
Fair	None	-----	-----	9	4
Fair, sufficient	Good	0.1680	-----	5	0
Good, except for commanding officer.	Plentiful supply	0.1925	-----	1	1
Very good	Excellent	0.1870	-----	0	1
Old, sufficient	Water very good; bathing too short.	0.2184	-----	0	0
Sufficient; need painting and draining of cellars.	Excellent	0.2689	-----	14	-----
Sufficient	Sea bathing	0.2058	-----	1	1
Good, but insufficient	Sea bathing good; bath tubs insufficient.	-----	-----	2	3
Good	Poor and bad	-----	-----	1	2
Very good	Good	0.1982	-----	4	3
Good and ample	Good	0.2459	-----	1	1
Good	Good	0.2075	-----	2	1
Good, but insufficient	Good	0.2300	-----	1	2
Good, but insufficient for complement of officers with batteries.	Tubs and adjacent open waters.	0.2015	0.5295	4	2
Good and sufficient	Poor	0.1818	-----	2	0
-----	-----	-----	-----	75	38
Bad	None for bathing; water in barrels at back door.	0.2600	-----	-----	1
Sufficient; some in bad condition.	Insufficient	0.1674	0.3592	19	27
Sufficient; old ones fair	Good	0.2849	-----	3	0
Good	Fair	-----	-----	-----	-----
Good, but insufficient	Water and bath rooms in quarters.	0.2675	0.4732	8	1
Good, but insufficient	Excellent	-----	0.3730	28	14
Good, but insufficient	Good	-----	-----	6	7
Insufficient if all officers were present.	Bath tubs	-----	-----	26	12
Good and ample	Excellent	-----	-----	19	0
Very good	Good	0.1833	-----	3	5
-----	-----	-----	-----	112	67
Frame fair, brick good; sufficient.	Water good; bath tubs needed.	0.1615	-----	14	1
Condition good; insufficient if all officers were present.	Good	-----	-----	18	11
Good and sufficient	Bath tubs and creek	0.2149	0.6110	18	4
Good and sufficient	Excellent	0.3100	-----	7	-----
Good and sufficient	Hot and cold water in all barracks and quarters.	0.1856	-----	7	2

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	What arrangements for bathing?	For swimming?	How many men can swim?	Men required to bathe?
PLATTE—continued.				
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Bath house and tubs..	Creek	227	Yes..
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	Bath tubs	Niobrara River	206	Yes..
Fort Omaha, Nebr	Bath house of 10 rooms, heated by steam.	None	328	Yes..
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo	Bath house	None	Not known.	Yes..
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Bath rooms and tubs..	None	296	Yes..
Fort Sidney, Nebr	Bath house with 5 tubs and hot and cold water.	Pond in corral	98	Yes..
Fort Washakie, Wyo	Bath houses at Hot Springs, 2½ miles distant.	Pool at Spring	Fair pro- portion.	Yes..
Fort Randall, S. Dak	Tank 5 by 20 by 60	Tank and river	41	Yes..
For department				
DAKOTA.				
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak	Bath houses	None	Not known.	Yes..
Fort Assiniboine, Mont	Bath house and creek.	None	340	Yes..
Fort Bennett, S. Dak	Bath room and Mis- souri River.	Missouri River	35	Yes..
Fort Buford, N. Dak	Bath house	None	127	Yes..
Fort Custer, Mont.....	Both house of 30 tubs..	Little Big Horn River	199	Yes..
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	Bath rooms and tubs..	Yellowstone and Tongue River.	300	Yes..
Fort Meade, S. Dak	Bath house	Creek	250	Yes..
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	Bath house	Bitter Root River	Not known.	Yes..
Camp Poplar River	Bath house	Poplar River	64	Yes..
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Bath tubs and bath rooms.	None except in summer.	.....	Yes..
Fort Snelling, Minn	Bath tubs	None.	Not known.	Yes..
Fort Sully, S. Dak	Bath house and bath rooms.	Missouri River, but dangerous.	78	Yes..
Fort Yates, N. Dak	Bath house	Missouri River, but dangerous.	110	Yes..
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo	Bath tubs. Hot water direct from springs.	River and hot lake..	34	Yes..
For department				
TEXAS.				
Fort Bliss, Tex	Tubs in company lav- atories.	Rio Grande.....	Unknown..	Yes..
Fort Brown, Tex	Bath rooms.....	Rio Grande, but dan- gerous.	33	Yes..
Fort Clark, Tex	Bath house, 16 tubs	Creel	35	Yes..
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex	Bath tubs and shower bath.	Rio Grande.....	Nearly all..	Yes..
Fort Hancock, Tex	Bath tubs	Rio Grande.....	40	Yes..
Fort McIntosh, Tex	Bath house, 12 tubs	Rio Grande.....	123	Yes..
Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex ..	2 bath tubs	None	61	Yes..
Fort Ringgold, Tex	Bath houses with tubs and shower bath.	Rio Grande.....	48	Yes..
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	3 bath tubs to each set of barracks.	None	Unknown..	Yes..
For department				

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulation, etc.—Continued.,

OF POSTS—Continued.

Condition and sufficiency of officers' quarters.	Bathing and water facilities.	Cost of maintenance per day of		How many enlisted men purchased discharge during the year.	How many were discharged under par. 2, G. O. 81, 1890.
		Infantryman.	Cavalryman.		
Bad and insufficient	Fair	0.2959	0.5948	8	8
Good	Bath tubs. Hot water has to be carried to tubs.	0.2061	0.4511	16	11
Old and dilapidated; not adequate.	Few in officers' quarters.	0.1808		8	2
Good	Bath house	0.2140		0	5
Good, and sufficient when those building are completed.	Bath rooms, with hot and cold water.	0.2077	0.5280	1	15
Repairs needed	None in barracks or quarters.			1	2
Unsanitary construction; no artificial ventilation.	None in quarters	0.2459	0.8879	2	5
Good and ample	Tank and water wagon	0.2200		0	0
				100	66
Yes, but in bad order	None			2	1
Good and sufficient	But one set has bath rooms	0.2422	0.5131	27	3
Good and sufficient	Inadequate	0.2470		0	0
Good and sufficient	Good	0.2184	0.4584		
Fair	No bath facilities; hydrants in yards.	0.3292	0.7358	26	6
Sufficient, but poor condition.	Water in kitchen; no bath rooms.	0.1714	0.4414	18	4
All need roofs	Very good		0.4145	29	14
Fair	Hydrants in yards; no bathing facilities.			2	3
Fair	No bath rooms; water hauled from Missouri River.	0.2825		7	0
Good and ample	Bath tubs, water barrels			0	6
New post, yes; old post, no.	Good			22	12
Good, but insufficient	No bathing facilities. Water from pipes in kitchen; only 2 have bath rooms.	0.3600		10	3
All except two poor, but sufficient.	Water in quarters			9	0
Sufficient on completion of new post.	River and hot lake		0.6600	6	1
				108	53
Condition poor	Supplied by city water-works.			0	3
Fair and sufficient	1 bath room. Cold water only.		Not k'n.	1	0
Fair	Supplied by pipes			6	6
Bad, but ample	Not good. Water in barrels.		0.4014	7	0
Excellent and sufficient	Bath rooms. No hot water	0.2307	0.5523	2	2
Fair, commanding officer has no separate quarters and occupies part of old hospital.	Good	0.2337	0.5290	5	5
Insufficient, and bad condition.	Bad. Water hauled in wagons.	0.2180	0.5290	1	5
In need of repairs	Good			10	
Defective; foundations sinking and houses cracking.	Excellent	0.1599	0.3836	20	3
				52	24

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	What arrangements for bathing?	For swimming?	How many men can swim?	Men required to bathe?
ARIZONA.				
Fort Apache, Ariz.....	Bath house, hot and cold water.	East Fork of White River.	85	Yes..
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	Bath tubs.....	None.....	322	Yes..
Fort Bowie, Ariz.....	Bathing tub.....	None.....	Unknown..	Yes..
Fort Grant, Ariz.....	Post bath house.....	Artificial lake.	Unknown..	Yes..
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	Bath tubs.....	None.....	Unknown..	Yes..
San Carlos, Ariz.....	Tubs only.....	None.....	185	Yes..
San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	Bath room.....	Ocean and bay.....	42	Yes..
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.....	Bath tubs.....	None.....	Unknown..	Yes..
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	Bath tubs.....	None.....	178	Yes..
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.....	4 bath houses.....	None.....	295	Yes..
For department.....				
CALIFORNIA.				
Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	Imperfect.....	None.....	73	Yes..
Angel Island, Cal.....	Bath rooms.....	Sea.....	165	Yes..
Benicia Barracks, Cal.....	Bath rooms.....	None.....	Unknown..	Yes..
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Bath house, water from warm spring.	None.....	10	No..
Fort Gaston, Cal.....	Bath rooms.....	Trinity River.....	Majority..	Yes..
Fort Mason, Cal.....	Bath tubs.....	Bay.....	30	Yes..
Presidio San Francisco, Cal.....	Bath rooms and tubs.....	None.....	260	Yes..
Sequoia National Park, Cal.....			At least 40..	Yes..
Yosemite, National Park, Cal.....	River.....			
For department.....				
COLUMBIA.				
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.....	Bath tubs.....	Boisé River.....	56	Yes..
Fort Canby, Wash.....	Bath tubs.....	Water too cold.....	Not known	Yes..
Fort Sherman, Idaho.....	Bath house and bath rooms.....	Lake Coeur d'Alene and Spokane River.	201	Yes..
Fort Spokane, Wash.....	Bath tubs.....	None. River unsafe.	140	Yes..
Fort Townsend, Wash.....	Bath tubs.....	Puget Sound, but too cold for swimming.	Not known	Yes..
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	Bath tubs, but not enough.	Columbia River.....	248	Yes..
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.....	Bath tubs.....	None.....	Not known	Yes..
For department.....				
For departments.....				
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	Bath house, heated by steam.	None.....	Not known	Yes..
David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.....	Bath houses.....	The Sound.....	415	Yes..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	Bath tubs.....	River.....	Not known	Yes..
For depots.....				
Wille's Point, N. Y. Harbor.....	Bath rooms and sea bathing.	Salt water and bath houses.	Nearly all..	Yes..
For Army.....				

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF POSTS—Continued.

Condition and sufficiency of officers' quarters.	Bathing and water facilities.	Cost of maintenance per day of—		How many enlisted men purchased discharge during the year.	How many were discharged under par. 4, G. O. 81, 1880.
		Infantryman.	Cavalryman.		
Good, but insufficient	Good	0.2208	0.6791	6	3
Fair, but inadequate	Bath tubs. Water facilities good.	0.2249	0.5112	1	11
Old; in fair condition	Bath tubs. Water limited.	0.2800	0.5800	5	3
Fairly good	Generally supplied	0.3100	0.5700	1	4
Sufficient and good	Good	0.3000	0.5637	12	9
Temporary quarters under construction.	None except tubs	0.2047	0.6011	3	4
No officers' quarters	Good	0.3270	0.7390	0	0
Condition good, but insufficient.	Good	0.3780	0.7390	2	2
Sufficient and good except two.	Good for water. Bathing tubs.	0.1224	0.5990	10	9
Good, but insufficient for full complement of officers.	Good	0.2700	0.5990	17	15
				57	60
Fair, but inadequate	Good	0.1980	0.6658	2	5
Very good	Good	0.2099	0.6658	3	1
Good	Sufficient	0.2190	0.6658	5	1
Good	Good	0.3776	0.6658	1	0
Good	Distributed through pipes	0.4339	0.5357	1	1
Fair	Fair	0.2160	0.5357	0	0
Good	Good	0.2172	0.5357	14	14
Good	Good	Not k'n.	Not k'n.	3	1
				20	23
Poor; 2 sets needed	Good for half of year; water scarce for other half.			3	5
Poor and insufficient if all officers were present.	Good	0.4500	0.4795	4	3
Satisfactory; 1 more set of double quarters needed	Perfect. Bathing facilities unsatisfactory.	0.1863	0.4795	7	19
Good	Good	0.1980	0.4795	6	5
Fair and adequate	Good	0.2800	0.4795	0	1
Good, but insufficient if all officers were present.	Good	0.2200	0.4900	3	7
Fair	Good		0.4497	3	6
	Good			26	46
				659	377
3 double sets. Nos. 1 to 6, in poor condition.	Good			1	3
Good, but insufficient	Good			0	3
Sufficient, and in fair condition.	Facilities good. Water short in some.			3	1
				4	6
One set of captains' and several sets of lieutenants' quarters needed.	Bath room, bath house, and sea bathing.	0.3000		1	11
				684	394

470 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Barracks.		Number of soldiers' wives living at post.	Number of children.	Company tailors, citizens, or soldiers?	Company shoemaker?
	Has each company one?	Adequate in all particulars?				
EAST.						
Fort Adams, R. I.	No ..	No	21	52	Both	No ..
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	No ..	No	8	11	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Yes ..	Yes	9	17	None	No ..
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Yes ..	Yes, except band ..	11	26	Both	Yes ..
Jackson Barracks, La.	Yes ..	Yes	4	5	Soldier	No ..
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Yes ..	No	7	17	Both	No ..
Fort McHenry, Md.	Yes ..	No	9	20	Soldier	No ..
Fort McPherson, Ga.	Yes ..	Fairly	4	5	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Monroe, Va.	Yes ..	Not for band	21	35	Both	Yes ..
Mount Vernon Barracks, La.	No ..	Yes	5	11	Soldier	No ..
Fort Myer, Va.	Yes ..	Yes	4	8	Both	No ..
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Yes ..	No	5	11	None	No ..
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Yes ..	Yes	5	8	Both	Yes ..
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Yes ..	Good	1	2	None	No ..
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Yes ..	No	6	10	Soldier	No ..
Fort Porter, N. Y.	Yes ..	Yes	5	16	None	Yes ..
Fort Preble, Me.	Yes ..	No	2	7	Soldier	No ..
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	Yes ..	No	8	17	Both	Yes ..
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Yes ..	No	10	20	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Yes ..	Yes	2	1	Citizen	No ..
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Yes ..	No; repairs needed.	5	6	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	No ..	No	5	7	Both	Yes ..
Fort Warren, Mass.	No ..	No	13	29	Soldier	No ..
Washington Barracks, D. C.	No ..	No	7	17	Both	No ..
Fort Wood, N. Y.	Yes ..	No	5	10	Soldier	Yes ..
For departments			182	398		
MISSOURI.						
Fort Brady, Mich.	No ..	No	1	6	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	No ..	Yes	23	48	Both	No ..
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	No ..	No	7	13	Soldier	Yes ..
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	Yes ..		2	4	Citizen	Yes ..
Fort Reno, Okla.	Yes ..	Generally	21	37	Both	No ..
Fort Riley, Kans.	Yes ..	Yes	10	7	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	No ..	Yes	0		Both	Yes ..
Fort Sill, Okla.	*Yes ..	Crowded	17	44	Both	Yes ..
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	Yes ..	Yes	17	13	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Yes ..	No	18	18	Both	No ..
For department			116	190		

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF COMPANIES.

Prices charged by tailor.	Prices charged by shoemaker.	Character of cooking.	Government boot and shoe.
			Satisfactory?
Overcoats, \$5; dress coats, \$2; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.50—\$2.		Very good	Not very.
Overcoat, \$6; dress coat, \$4; blouse, \$2.25; trousers, \$1.75 to \$2.	That agreed on by shoemaker and soldier.	Good	No.
Overcoat, \$1.65; uniform coat, \$2.40; blouse, 75 cents to \$1; trousers, 75 cents to \$1.	75 cents to \$1.	Very good	No complaints.
Not yet fixed by council, but will be \$1.50 to \$4.50, according to clothing made.		Good	No.
Dress coats, \$2.50; blouses, \$1; trousers, 75 cents.		Depends on cooks; good ones hard to get.	Yes.
Overcoats, dress coats, and blouses, \$3 to \$6; trousers, \$2 to \$3.	Prices in vicinity	Good	No.
Overcoat, \$4.50 to \$5; dress coat, \$3.50 to \$3.75; blouse, \$1.50 to \$2; trousers, \$1.50.	Sole and heel, \$1; sewed, \$1.25.	Very good	Yes.
Blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$2.		Average	No.
Overcoats, \$5 to \$8; dress coat, \$4; blouse, \$2.75 to \$3; trousers, \$1.25 to \$1.50.		Good	No.
Coats, \$3; trousers, \$1.50	Moderate	Good	No.
Overcoats, \$1.50; dress coat, \$1.25; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1; making blouse, \$2.50.		Very fair	Yes.
Reasonable, and satisfactory to men.	Sole and heel, \$1	Excellent	Fairly.
Blouse, \$3; trousers, \$2.50	Sole and heel, \$1	Good	No.
Fair, as per agreement.	Fair	Good	Yes.
Uniform suit, \$4		Fair	Yes.
Vary, according to quality and amount of work; prices not fixed.	Vary, according to work; prices not fixed.	Good	Yes.
\$2.50 to \$5 per suit.	Sole and heel, \$1	Good	No.
Reasonable; not fixed.		Good	No.
Overcoat and coat, \$2.50; blouse, \$1.75; trousers, \$1.50.		Very good	Shoe, no; boot, yes.
Blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$1.50	Sole and heel, \$1; patching, 25 cents.	Very good	Yes.
Overcoats, \$4 to \$4.25; dress coats, \$3 to \$3.25; blouses, \$2 to \$2.25; trousers, \$1.50 to \$2.	Sole and heel, \$1; making shoes, \$3.50.	Good	No.
Overcoats, \$2.25; uniform coats, \$2.50 to \$3.50; blouses, \$1 to \$1.25; trousers, \$1 to \$1.50.		Good, as a rule.	No complaints.
Private suit, \$5; noncommissioned officer suit, \$5.50 to \$6.	Whole sole, \$1.25	Good	Yes.
Overcoat and dress coat, \$3 to \$5; blouses, \$2 to \$3; trousers, 75 cents to \$1.50.	Sole and heel, \$1	Good	
Overcoats, \$3; uniform, \$2.50; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1.25.		Good	No.
Overcoat, \$5.50; uniform coat, \$4; blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$2.	Half sole, \$1; heel, \$1.	Good	Opinions differ.
Reasonable.	Half sole and heel, \$1.25.	Good	Yes.
Overcoat, \$3; dress coat, \$3; suits, \$3.50 to \$3.75.	Half sole and heel, \$1.25.	Very good	Yes.
Overcoat, \$4; uniform coat, \$4; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.75.	Half sole and heel, \$1.	Good	No.
Blouse, \$2; pants, \$2.		Good	Yes.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Barracks.		Number of soldiers' wives living at post.	Number of children.	Company tailors, citizens, or soldiers?	Company shoemaker?
	Has each company one?	Adequate in all particulars?				
PLATTE.						
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Yes ..	Yes	25	44	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Douglas, Utah	Yes ..	No	23	30	Both	Yes ..
Fort Du Cheme, Utah	Yes ..	Yes	16	26	Both	Yes ..
Fort Lewis, Colo	Yes ..	Yes	2	4	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Logan, Colo	Yes ..	Yes	4	5	Citizens	Yes ..
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	Yes ..	Yes	18	16	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Niobrara, Nebr	Yes ..	Except as to floor space and storerooms.	23	23	Both	Yes ..
Fort Omaha, Nebr	Yes ..	No	31	52	Soldier	Yes ..
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.	Yes ..	Yes	2	10	Soldier	No ..
Fort Robinson, Nebr	Yes ..	No	37	36	Both	Yes ..
Fort Sidney, Nebr	Yes ..	No	8	14	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Washakie, Wyo	Yes ..	No	6	12	Soldiers	No ..
Fort Randall, S. Dak	Yes ..	Yes	6	8	Soldier	Yes ..
For department			206	285		
DAKOTA.						
Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. Dak.	Yes ..	No	5	10	None	No ..
Fort Assiniboine, Mont	Yes ..	No	17	35	Both	Yes ..
Fort Bennett, S. Dak	No ..	No	5	11	Soldiers	No ..
Fort Buford, N. Dak	Yes ..	Yes	7	11	Both	Yes ..
Fort Custer, Mont	Yes ..	No additions or new ones required.	8	17	Both	No ..
Fort Keogh, Mont	Yes ..	No	25	53	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Meade, S. Dak	Yes ..	Yes	20	22	Both	Yes ..
Fort Missoula, Mont	Yes ..	No	21	31	Citizen	No ..
Camp Poplar River	Yes ..	Yes	3	8	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Shaw, Mont	Yes ..	Fairly so	3	3	Citizen	No ..
Fort Snelling, Minn	Yes ..	Yes	10	43	Both	Yes ..
Fort Sully, S. Dak	Yes ..	No	7	8	Both	Yes ..
Fort Yates, N. Dak	Yes ..	No	11	26	Both	Yes ..
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo	Yes ..	No	3	5	Citizen	No ..
For department			145	283		
TEXAS.						
Fort Bliss, Tex	Yes ..	Yes	7	14	Soldier	No ..
Fort Brown, Tex	Yes ..	Yes	5	4	Soldier	No ..
Fort Clark, Tex	Yes ..	No	12	16	Soldier	Yes ..
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex	Yes ..	No	2	2	Soldier	Yes ..
Fort Hancock, Tex	Yes ..	Rather small	2	6	Soldier	No ..
Fort McIntosh, Tex	Yes ..	Yes	11	17	Soldier	Yes ..

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF COMPANIES—Continued.

Prices charged by tailor.	Prices charged by shoemaker.	Character of cooking.	Government boot and shoe.
			Satisfactory?
Overcoat, \$5; dress coat, \$5; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.75 to \$2.	Sole and heel, \$1.25 ..	Good.	Yes.
Dress coats, \$5; blouse, \$3; trousers, \$2.	According to work ..	Good.	No.
Uniform coat, \$2.50 to \$3.50; blouse, \$1; trousers, \$1 to \$1.25.	Making, \$4 to \$5	Generally excellent.	No.
Overcoat, \$5; dress coat, \$3; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.50.	Sole and heel, \$1 and \$1.25.	Good.	No.
Overcoat, \$3 to \$5; dress coat, \$3; blouse, \$2 to \$5; trousers, \$2.	Soling, \$1.75; heeling, 30 cents; both, \$1.	Good.	No.
Overcoat, \$5; uniform coat, \$3; blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$2.	Not fixed	Fair to good ..	Opinions differ.
Overcoat, \$2.15; uniform coat, \$2.40 to \$2.90; blouses, \$1 to \$1.25; trousers, \$1.25 to \$1.50.	Same as by shoemakers in vicinity.	Very fair	No.
Uniform coats, \$2.50; blouses, \$3; trousers, \$1.50.	-----	Good.	No.
Blouse, \$3; trousers, \$2	-----	Good.	No.
Overcoats, \$6; uniform coat, \$4.75 to \$6; blouses, \$2.50 to \$2.75; trousers, \$1.50 to \$2.50.	Not fixed	Generally good.	Opinions differ.
Overcoats, \$2.44; uniform coats, \$2.69 to \$3.19; blouse, \$1.05; trousers, \$1.04.	Half sole and heel, \$1.	Excellent	No.
Fixed by post council	-----	Unusually good.	No.
As fixed by post council	As fixed by council ..	Excellent	Yes.
-----	-----	-----	-----
Overcoats, \$4; uniform coats, \$5; blouses, \$2; trousers, \$2.50.	Repairs, 25 cents to \$1.50.	Fairly good ..	Yes.
Overcoat, \$3.50; uniform coat, \$3; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.50.	-----	Excellent	No.
Overcoat, \$3; uniform coat, \$5; blouse, \$3; trousers, \$2	Half sole and heel, \$1.50.	As good as can be expected.	Yes.
Blouses and trousers, \$3	Half sole and heel, \$1.	Good.	Yes.
-----	-----	Excellent	Campaign, not.
Overcoat, \$4 to \$5; dress coat, \$4; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.	Half sole and heel, \$1.	Good.	Yes, for field servin.
Dress coat, \$2.50; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.50.	Half sole and heel, \$1.	Good.	Yes.
As fixed by council	-----	Satisfactory ..	No.
Overcoat, \$5.00; uniform coat, \$2.50; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1.	Half soling, \$1	Fair	Yes.
As fixed by post council	As fixed by post council.	Good.	Yes.
Overcoat, \$4 to \$5; dress coat, \$4; blouse, \$2 to \$2.50; trousers, \$1.50 to \$2.	Half sole and heels, \$1.25.	Good.	Generally no.
As fixed by council	None fixed	Very good	Opinion divided.
Overcoat \$4.75 to \$5; dress coat, \$4.25 to \$4.50; blouse, \$2.25 to \$2.50; trousers, \$1.75 to \$2.	Half sole and heel, \$1.25.	Generally well done.	Yes.
Reasonable	No shoemaker	Excellent	Generally.
-----	-----	-----	-----
Those regulated by council	-----	Good.	Yes.
Blouse and trousers, \$2 to \$2.50	-----	Very good	No.
Reasonable	Reasonable	Fair	No.
Blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$2.50	Optional	Fair	Yes.
Overcoats, \$5; dress coats, \$5; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.50 to \$2.	Vary according to work.	Generally very good.	Boots not.
Dress coat, \$2.50 to \$3; blouse, \$1.50 to \$2; trousers, \$1.25 to \$1.50.	Half soling, pegged, \$1.	Good.	Not entirely.

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Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Barracks.		Number of soldiers' wives living at post.	Number of children.	Company tailors, citizens, or soldiers?	Company shoemaker?
	Has each company one?	Adequate in all particulars?				
TEXAS—continued.						
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex ..	Yes ..	No	0	0	Soldier	No ..
Fort Ringgold, Tex ..	Yes ..	Yes	12	21	Both	Yes ..
Fort Sam Houston, Tex ..	Yes ..	Yes	0	0	Both	Yes ..
For department			51	30		
ARIZONA.						
Fort Apache, Ariz	Yes ..	Too small	13	9	Citizen	No ..
Fort Bayard, N. Mex	Yes ..	Yes	28	23	Both	No ..
Fort Bowie, Ariz	Yes ..	No	5	9	Citizen	Yes ..
Fort Grant, Ariz	Yes ..	No	27	39	Both	No ..
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	Yes ..	Yes	10	11	Both	No ..
San Carlos, Ariz	No ..	No	7	10	Both	No ..
San Diego Barracks, Cal ..	Yes ..	Yes	2	3	None	No ..
Fort Stanton, N. Mex	Yes ..	Yes	11	24	Soldiers	No ..
Whipple Barracks, Ariz ..	Yes ¹ ..	No	23	22	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Wingate, N. Mex	Yes ..	Yes	17	23	Both	Yes ..
For department			153	208		
CALIFORNIA.						
Alcatraz Island, Cal	No ..	No	8	15	Soldiers	Yes ..
Angel Island, Cal	Yes ..	No	6	11	Both	Yes ..
Benicia Barracks, Cal	Yes ..	No	2	15	Citizen	No ..
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Yes ..	Yes	0	0	None	No ..
Fort Gaston, Cal	Yes ..	No	1	2	Citizens	Yes ..
Fort Mason, Cal	Yes ..	Fairly	2	2	Soldier	Yes ..
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal ..	Yes ..	Yes	26	59	Soldier	Yes ..
Sequoia Natl. Park, Cal					Soldier	No ..
Yosemite, Natl. Park, Cal ..					Soldier	Yes ..
For department			46	104		
COLUMBIA.						
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	Yes ..	No	6	5	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Canby, Wash	No ..	No	7	14	Both	Yes ..
Fort Sherman, Idaho	Yes ..	Yes	20	46	Soldiers	Yes ..
Fort Spokane, Wash	Yes ..	No	9	14	Both	Yes ..
Fort Townsend, Wash	Yes ..	Yes	5	5	None	Yes ..
Vancouver Barracks, W. ash ..	Yes ..	No	13	25	Citizens	No ..
Fort Walla Walla, Wash	Yes ..	Yes	14	21	Both	No ..
For department			74	130		
For departments			972	1,648		

¹ Except Co. I.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF COMPANIES—Continued.*

Prices charged by tailor.	Prices charged by shoemaker.	Character of cooking.	Government boot and shoe.
			Satisfactory?
Dress coat, \$2.75; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1.50. Reasonable Fair	----- Reasonable Not known	Satisfactory Good Fair	Yes. No. No.
Dress coats, \$3.50; blouses, \$3.25 to \$3.50; trousers, \$2.50 to \$3. Overcoats, \$3 to \$3.50; blouses, \$3 to \$3.25; trousers, \$2 to \$2.50. Coats, \$2.25; trousers, \$1.75. As fixed by Troop and Co., commanders—various. Blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$2.50	----- ----- Moderate ----- Half sole and heel, \$1.25.	Good Good Very good Good As good as can be expected. Very fair.	No. No. No. Not the sewed. Yes. Yes.
Blouse, \$3; trousers, \$2. Uniform coat, \$3; overcoat, \$3; blouse, \$1.75; trousers, \$1.25. Overcoats, \$3; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.75 to \$2. Overcoats, \$2; uniform coat, \$2.50; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1. Overcoats, \$5; dress coat, \$4; blouse, \$2.25; trousers, \$1.75.	----- ----- According to work done. Sole and heels, padding, \$1; sewing, \$1.50. Depends on nature of work.	Fair Good Very good	No. Yes. Not generally.
The difference between made and unmade articles of uniform. Overcoats, \$1.75; uniform coat, \$2 to \$3; blouse, 75 cents to \$1; trousers, \$1 to \$1.25. Reasonable	Sole and heel, \$1 Same as private shops.	Good Good	Yes. Not entirely.
Dress coats, \$5; blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$3. Uniform coat, \$2.50; overcoat, \$3; trousers, \$1.25. Overcoat, \$3; uniform, \$2.50 to \$2.75; blouse, \$1.75; trousers, \$1.25. List not at camp	Sole and heel, \$1.25 20 per cent less than civilian. Not known	Wholesome Good Excellent Variable Good Good	Campaign, yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. No.
Overcoats, \$4; blouse, \$2.25; trousers, \$2. Blouse, \$1.75; pants, \$1.50 Overcoats, \$2.50; dress coats, \$2 to \$3; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1 to \$1.25. Regulation prices	Shoemaker makes his own price. According to agreement. Half-sole, \$1 to \$1.50. Not known Half-sole, \$1	Good Very good Satisfactory Good Very good	No. No. No. No. Yes. Yes.
Overcoat, \$4; blouse, \$2; trousers, \$1.75. Prices various	Various	Good	Yes, for the price.

476 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection report of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Barracks.		Number of soldiers' wives living at post.	Number of children.	Company tailors, citizens, or soldiers?	Company shoemaker?
	Has each company one?	Adequate in all particulars?				
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....		Yes.....	9	21	Soldiers.....	No
Dauids Island, N. Y. H.....	Yes ..	No	6	23	Shop for instruction of men as tailors.	Yes ..
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....		Yes.....	4	6	Soldiers and citizen depot tailor.	No
For depots.....			19	50		
Willets Point, N. Y. H.....	Yes ..	No, not in any ..	39	109	Soldiers.....	Yes ..
For Army			1,090	1,807		

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued. •

OF COMPANIES—Continued.

Prices charged by tailor.	Prices charged by shoemaker.	Character of cooking.	Government boot and shoe.
			Satisfactory?
Overcoats, \$2.15; uniform coats, \$2.40 to \$3; blouses, \$1; trousers, \$1 to \$1.25.	-----	Steam and range.	Good.
Overcoats, 50 cents to \$2.50; blouse, \$2.50; trousers, \$1.75.	Half sole and heel, \$1.	By steam -----	Not entirely.
Overcoats, \$3; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1.75.	-----	Good, by steam.	No.
Overcoat, \$3; uniform coat, \$3.50; blouse, \$1.50; trousers, \$1 to \$1.50.	Soling and heeling, 75 cents.	Satisfactory ...	No.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION OF

Government shoe and boot.			
Posts (by departments).	Qualities.	Which is better, contract or prison issue?	How many men have other than prison issue?
EAST.			
Fort Adams, R. I.	Boots not water-tight; shoes burst at side in short time.	Contract	192
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Uppers stiff stitches cut, making uppers burst out.	Contract	All
Fort Columbus, N. Y.			
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Bad wear; better article for less money can be bought outside.	Opinions divided.	172
Jackson, Barracks, La.	Ill shape and poor workmanship; too heavy, poor quality and workmanship.	Contract	Nearly all
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Comfortable and fairly desirable.	Not known	Nearly all
Fort McHenry, Md.	Poor	None apparently.	46
Fort McPherson, Ga.	Fair	Prison	100
Fort Monroe, Va.	Variable	Not known	Not kn'n.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Ill fitting; clumsy; don't wear well.	Contract	All
Fort Myer, Va.	Leather too stiff, and stitching bursts at sole.	Contract	Nearly all
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Good	Not determined.	Nearly all
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Too stiff and hard.	Contract only used.	All
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	Last is not considered the proper shape.	Prison	All
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Sole not durable; uppers not pliable.	Prison, barring its shape.	None
Fort Porter, N. Y.	Reasonably well made and comfortable.	Contract	All
Fort Preble, Me.	Durable and easy	Prison	None
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	Good		
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Good	Contract	All
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Uppers hard and heavy; last may be improved.	Contract	20
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Do not wear well; soles split and break from uppers.	Contract	36
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Inferior	Contract	All
Fort Warren, Mass.	Shoes don't wear well.	Prison	All
Washington Barracks, D. C.	Those from military prison excellent.	Contract	All
Fort Wood, N. Y.			None
MISSOURI.			
Fort Brady, Mich.	Lighter shoe preferred.	No experience.	All
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Not satisfactory.	Prison	240
Fort Mackinac, Mich.		do	All
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	Good		
Fort Reno, Okla.	Clumsy, stiff; poor material and finish.		None
Fort Riley, Kans.	Range of instep measurement too small.	Prison	Nearly all
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	Good	do	
Fort Sill, Okla.		do	None
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	Too heavy; hard on feet.		None
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Very good	Prison	Very few
PLATTE.			
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Part sewed and brass screwed; heavy calfskin uppers.	The shoe mentioned.	207
Fort Douglas, Utah.	Soles become easily detached from uppers.	Contract	124
Fort Du Chene, Utah.	Too heavy and hard; ugly shaped.		177
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Badly made, and of poor material.		None
Fort Logan, Colo.	Poorly made; stiff, and ruin the feet.		50 per cent

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

COMPANIES.

Government shoe and boot.	Condition and police of—			Dormitories.	
	Dormitories.	Bathrooms.	Water closets.	Floor space per man.	How ventilated.
How many men have none that are prison made?					
30	Bad, but clean.	Good	Good		Windows and ventilators.
None	Good	Bad	None	23.3	Windows and doors.
131	Good	Good	Good	50	Windows and doors.
None	Good	Good	Good	63	Doors, windows, and transoms.
None	Excellent ..	Poor	Bad condition.	120	Windows.
None	Good	Good	Good		Ventilators.
46	Very good ..	Very good ..	Good	80	Ridge doors, windows.
229	Good	Good	Good	100	Ceiling.
Unknown ..	Excellent ..	Excellent ..	Very good ..	70	Doors, windows, and ceiling ventilators.
None	Good	Good	Good	100	Doors and windows.
Not known ..	Good	Good	Good	35.3	Doors, windows, and ceiling ventilators.
None	Clean	Good	As good as can be.	58.70	Windows and doors.
None	Excellent ..	Excellent ..	Excellent ..	60	Windows, doors, chimneys.
None	Excellent ..	Perfect	Perfect		Doors, windows, and air shafts.
None	Very good ..	Very poor ..	Very good ..	75	Windows, doors, and ceiling trap-doors.
None	Very good ..	Excellent ..	Perfect	78	Roof ventilators.
None	Good	Good	Good	80	Windows, and roof ventilation
None	Good	Good	Good	42.90	Ridge doors, windows.
None	Fair	Good	Good	56	Ceiling and flue.
None	Good	Good	Good	69.7	Ventilators in walls and ceiling.
36	Good	Good	Good	74.7	Roof and windows.
All	Good	Good	Good	78.6	Doors, windows, and transoms.
None	Good	Good	Good	85	Windows and embrasures.
None	Good	Good	Good	50.80	Windows, doors, and floor.
None	Fair	Poor	Very poor ..	70	Windows and ceiling.
11	Good, but crowded.	Bad; police good.	Good	43.5	Doors, windows, ridge ventilators.
None	Good	Good	Good	60-65	Ceilings, roofs, doors, and windows.
None	Good	Good	Good	39	Doors and windows.
None	Good	Good	Good	66.7	Roof and windows.
None	Good	None	Good	64-93	Ridge.
None	Excellent ..	Very good ..	Very good ..	59-70	Forced draft.
None	Good	Good	Very good ..	Adequate	Flues from basement.
None	Good	Good	Very good ..	48-59	Ridge, doors, and windows.
None	Good	Good	Very good ..	86	Windows and doors.
Nearly all ..	Good	Good	Very good ..	29.9	Windows and doors.
None	Good	None in quarters.	Good	44.5	Windows, doors, floors, and ceiling ventilation.
79	Good	Good	Good	65	Roof and floor ventilation.
None	Clean	None	Good	90-100	Doors, windows, and stove pipe.
None	Excellent ..	Excellent ..	Very good ..	60	Ridge.
None	Perfect	Perfect	Good	77	Shafts in walls.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders

ADMINISTRATION

Government shoe and boot.			
Posts (by departments).	Qualities.	Which is better, contract or prison issue?	How many men have other than prison issue?
PLATTE—continued.			
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	Not durable; welt rips, heavy and stiff; poorly made.	Contract mostly.	26
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	Too stiff, unshapely, poor material; cause sore feet.	.....	Unknown
Fort Omaha, Nebr.	Poor	Contract	Almost all
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.	Four or five good ones in every 20 pairs.	.....	None
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	Poorly made, imperfect material, too heavy, etc.	Opinions divided.	Unknown
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	Poor fit and wear	.....	None
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Too stiff and clumsy	Not known	None
Fort Randall, S. Dak.	Good	Prison	None
DAKOTA.			
Fort A. Lincoln.	Good	.....	.....
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Too stiff	No preference	49
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.	Good and serviceable; easy after short wear.	Prison	12
Fort Buford, N. Dak.	Good quality, durable, easy	do	Nearly all
Fort Custer, Mont.	Coarse and inferior quality; hurt feet.	Contract	None
Fort Keogh, Mont.	Satisfactory	Unknown	Unknown
Fort Meade, S. Dak.	Stiff, good material, ordinarily well made.	Prison	90 per cent
Fort Missoula, Mont.	Too many kinds; toes too narrow.	Opinions vary	Majority
Camp Poplar River, Mont.	Easy for marching, and fair wear.	Not known	None
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Good	.....	None
Fort Snelling, Minn.	Poor fit; short wear.	Contract	Not known
Fort Sully, S. Dak.	Very good	Prison	22
Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Appear to be good.	.....	.....
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	Generally very satisfactory; perhaps too thick and hard for comfort.	Prison	None
TEXAS.			
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Very good	Prison	All
Fort Brown, Tex.	Very poor	Contract	Nearly all
Fort Clark, Tex.	Clumsy, stiff, hard, unyielding, without style or fit.	.....	.....
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.	Strong, durable, but clumsy	.....	Nearly all
Fort Hancock, Tex.	Do not wear good; legs too wide, and sag.	Prison	23
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Upper too thick and heavy; sole unpliable; boot leg clumsy.	Contract	Several
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.	Good	Not known	None
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Too stiff and clumsy	.....	.....
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Sole separates from uppers; rough finish; upper boot legs too heavy.	Not known	375
ARIZONA.			
Fort Apache, Ariz.	Boot and shoe too heavy; boot has too much leg and should fit closer.	Prison	Not known

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF COMPANIES—Continued.

Government shoe and boot.	Condition and police of—			Dormitories.	
	Dormitories.	Bathrooms.	Water-closets.	Floor space per man.	How ventilated.
52	Good	Good	Good	50-104	Windows and doors.
Unknown	Good	Bad	Sinks only.	47-104	Windows, doors, ridge, and floors.
.....	.....	None	Poor; police good.	36-66	Ceilings, doors, and windows.
None	Good	Good	Good	40	Ceilings, doors, and windows.
Unknown	Good	Good	Generally good.	50-71	Windows, doors, transoms, and roof.
None	Bad to very good; police excellent.	None	None	73. 19	Poorly.
None	Good	None	Good	40	Flues and windows.
None	Neat and good.	Clean	Clean	73-82	Ridge, windows, and doors
.....	None	Fair	Good	37	Ceiling.
None	Excellent	None	Excellent	50-60	Air boxes and ventilators.
.....	Good	Good	Good	47	Wall, floor, and cold-air tubes.
None	Good	Good	Good .....	.....	Doors, windows, and roof.
About 15	Good	Good	Good	40	Wooden conducts under floor and shafts.
Unknown	Good	Fair	Good	50	Windows, doors, transoms.
None	Good	None	Good	40	Underground, overhead, and sides of building.
Unknown	Very good .....	.....	Very good	47	Air boxes and flues, doors, and windows.
None	Excellent	Good	Perfect	61	Ceiling.
None	Good	None	Good .....	.....	Doors, windows, chimneys.
None	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	60	Ceiling, fireplaces, chimneys, windows.
None	Condition, good; police excellent.	Good	Condition good; police excellent.	48-100	Doors, windows, floors, chimneys.
.....	Police good; 2 need repairs.	.....	Good	52, 2-65	Flues in chimney.
None	Good	Poor	Very good	48	Very bad.
Minority	Good	Good	Good	36	Windows and ventilators.
None	Condition fair; police very good.	Unsatisfactory, but police good.	Condition poor; police good.	91	Windows, doors, ventilators.
.....	None	Good	Good .....	.....	Doors, windows, and ridge.
None	Good	Fair	Good	66	Windows and doors.
All	Perfect	Satisfactory and excellent.	Excellent and perfect.	80	Windows, doors, and ridge.
10	Good	Good	Good	90	Windows, transoms, ridge
None	Fair	Bad	Poor	38	Windows and doors.
.....	Good	Very good	Very good	61	Windows and doors.
78	Good	Good	Bad	76	Doors, windows, and ventilators.
Not known	Condition good; police very good.	None	Condition fair; police good.	54-65	Doors and windows.

Items from the annual inspection report of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Government shoe and boot.			
Posts (by departments).	Qualities.	Which is better, contract or prison issue?	How many men have other than prison issue?
ARIZONA—continued.			
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Poorly put together.	Not known	Not known
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	Too hard and warm for this climate.		Nearly all
Fort Grant, Ariz.	Cable screw good; sewed unsatisfactory.	Prison	None
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Good	Prison	Not known
San Carlos, Ariz.	Good; serviceable	Prison	78
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	Good, but uppers too heavy for dry and warm climate.		None
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	Boot, instep too low; leg too wide. Shoe, too hard, stiff, and heavy.	Prison	Nearly all
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Good	Prison	70
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Durable; the men prefer a calfskin shoe with more style.		None
CALIFORNIA.			
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Generally suitable		A few
Angel Island, Cal.	Generally good		None
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Generally very good		4
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Do not differ materially from others.	Prison	
Fort Gaston, Cal.	Serviceable; comfortable to some, to others not.	Prison	All
Fort Mason, Cal.	Durable and fairly commodious.		
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Very good		Unknown
Sequoia National Park, Cal.	Boots too heavy, too clumsy, and too small at ankle; never fits satisfactorily. Must be half-soled at once with brass screws or iron pegs to prevent soles dropping off.	Old contract issue.	Nearly all
Yosemite National Park, Cal.			
COLUMBIA.			
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	Uppers of boots and shoes rip from soles.	Prison	10
Fort Canby, Wash.	Break on the side; sole lasts but six weeks.	Contract	All
Fort Sherman, Idaho	Poor leather and workmanship, unsatisfactory in shape, and too low in instep.		None
Fort Spokane, Wash.	Indifferent.		Above 1
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Good		None
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Comfortable, durable, and reasonable in price.	Prison	83
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Fair quality of material		106
DEPOTS, ETC.			
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	Good		Not known
Davids Island, New York Harbor.	Good		
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Fairly good of the kind	Prison	Not known
Willetts Point, New York Harbor.	Fair, but clumsy and unsightly	Contract	About half

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF COMPANIES—Continued.

Government shoe and boot.	Condition and police of—			Dormitories.	
How many men have none that are prison-made?	Dormitories.	Bathrooms.	Water-closets.	Floor space per man.	How ventilated.
Not known.	Excellent.	Very good.	Good	50-64	Windows and doors.
None	Condition fair; police good.	Good	Good	72-78	Roof and windows.
None	Good	Good	Good	33-55	Roofs, doors, windows.
Not known.	Good	Good	Good	74	Roof ventilators, windows, and doors.
62	Temporary wooden structures, canvas sides.	Tents	None	42.67	By raising sides; also gable and ventilators.
	Good	Good	Good	72	Windows and trapdoors in roof.
None	No separate dormitories.	Good	Fair	65	Ridge.
1	Good	Fair	Good	90-351	Ceiling ventilators.
None	Good	Excellent.	Good	70-100	Doors and windows.
None	Good	Poor	Good	53	Doors and windows.
None	Good	Good	Good	49	Ridges.
None	Good	Good	Good	54	Ventilators and windows.
None	Good	Good	Good	410	Windows and lattice.
None	Very good.	Very good.	Excellent.	58.7	Roof, doors, and windows.
Unknown.	Good	Good	Good	100	Doors, windows, ridge.
None	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	76	Windows and doors.
None	Good	Good	Fair	90	Ventilators on roof, windows.
None	Very good.	Good	Good	57	Windows and roof.
None	Good	Good	Very good.	53-89	Ventilators in ceiling, windows, and doors.
None	Good	None	Good	34	Through roof.
None	Good	Fair	Excellent.	50	Openings through ceiling and over windows.
None	Very good.	Not good.	Good	64 to 100 varies for cos.	Ceiling, doors, windows, and large stairway.
None	Good	Good	Good	Enough.	Doors and windows.
Not known.	Good	Good	Good	72	Ventilating shaft, doors, and windows.
Not known.	Good	Good	Good	60	Roof ventilators and cold-air pipes.
Not known.	Good	Clean	Clean		Doors, windows, and ventilating tubes.
About half.	Bad	Bad	Good	50	Windows and ridge pole, transoms.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Chairs needed in companies.	How are hot and cold water obtained?	Gymnastic exercises.
			What means and facilities for physical training given enlisted men?
EAST.			
Fort Adams, R. L.	2-36	Water pipes	Drills, base ball; athletic sports encouraged.
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	One for each man.	No hot water: cold from cisterns.	Dumbbells, Indian clubs, boxing gloves, and base ball.
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	0	Kitchen, and Brooklyn waterworks.	None
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	56	Range	Drills, Indian clubs, ball.
Jackson Barracks, La.	Regulation allowance.	Kitchen range	Gymnasium, to be connected with post canteen.
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	20-25	Pipes from tank and kitchen.	Every facility
Fort McHenry, Md.	35	Kitchen range and pipes.	None
Fort McPherson, Ga.	1 per man.	Pipes from kitchen.	None
Fort Monroe, Va.	35	From cistern and tanks.	Base ball, foot ball, gymnasium, Young Men's Christian Association.
Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.	30	Reservoir	None
Fort Myer, Va.	40	Boilers	None
Newport Barracks, Ky.	0	Kitchen range	Athletic games
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	C, 26; E, 32	Pipes, hot from boilers.	Base ball, boating, etc.
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	0	Boiler	No apparatus
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	0	Kitchen range	Foot ball, base ball, rowing, club and dumb-bell swinging, etc.
Fort Porter, N. Y.	0	City waterworks	Foot and base ball
Fort Preble, Me.	0	Cistern, reservoir, well, and range.	None
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	30	Kitchens and pipes ..	Swimming
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	0	Kitchens and bath rooms.	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	0	Pipes in building	Base ball and swimming
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	30	Kitchen range	All desired, outdoor
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	0	Boiler and reservoir	Gymnasium, base ball, etc.
Fort Warren, Mass.	33	Wells in parade ground.	Boating and ball playing
Washington Barracks, D. C.	32	Kitchen range, boiler, and steam heater.	Gymnasium
Fort Woods, N. Y.	32	Boiler and pumps	Bar and ring, dumb-bells, clubs, and foot ball.
For department			
MISSOURI.			
Fort Brady, Mich.	B, 15; F, 25.	Barrels, kept outdoors. Hot, from stove.	Rowing, fishing, baseball
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1 to 21	Pipes from ranges ..	Gymnastic apparatus in some organizations.
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	0	Boiler	None specially
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.		Heater and water wagon.	Gymnastic
Fort Reno, Okla.		Washrooms and kitchens.	Outdoor games
Fort Riley, Kans.	40	Mains and heaters ..	Baseball encouraged
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	25	Faucets in basements.	None except drills
Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.		Pipes and stoves	Baseball and games
Fort Supply, Ind. Ter.	Regular allowance.	Boilers	Boxing gloves, Indian clubs, horizontal bar, base and foot ball.

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

OF COMPANIES.

Gymnastic exercises.				No. of clerks in adjutant's office.
What building for gymnastic instruction?	How and what instruction given?	No. of men under such instruction.	What voluntary practice, what compulsory, at post?	
None	None	0	Baseball, Indian clubs, voluntary drills, etc., compulsory.	1
None	None	0	All voluntary	1
None	None	0	None	2
None	None	0	Ball voluntary	2
An old hospital available.	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	None	2
None	None	0	None	1
None	Setting up drill	52	Setting up drill, compulsory	2
None	None	0	All voluntary	3
None	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	None	1
Indian clubs, dumb-bells, rowing machine, base ball, boating, etc.	None	0	All voluntary	2
None	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	All voluntary	1
None	None	0	Ball playing, dumb-bell, and clubs.	2
None	None	0	All voluntary	1
None	Drills, etc.	All	Swimming, voluntary	1
None	Drills, etc.	All	Swimming, voluntary	1
Base ball and setting up exercises. No building.	Setting up exercises.	Those needing it.	Setting up, compulsory	
None	None	0	None	1
Casemate fitted up with apparatus.	None	0	All voluntary	2
None	None	0	None	1
1 room, too limited.	No instructor	All	Compulsory for designated hours, under supervision of an officer.	4
No building	None	0	All voluntary	0
				37
None	None	0	Baseball and horizontal bar; voluntary.	1
Riding-hall and gymnastic apparatus in several organizations.	That prescribed for mounted troops in riding hall.	4 troops ..	Riding exercises compulsory ..	5
None	Setting-up exercises, baseball, running,	32	All voluntary	1
None	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	None	3
None	None	0	None	2
None	None	0	None	1
No building	None	0	None compulsory	3

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION OF

Posts (by departments).	Chairs needed in companies.	How are hot and cold water obtained?	Gymnastic exercises.
			What means and facilities for physical training given enlisted men?
MISSOURI—continued.			
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	Regular al- lowance..	Hydrants and by heating.	Base ball.....
For departments.....			
PLATTE.			
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	34	Cauldrons and steam- engine.	Billiards, bowling alley, base ball, walking.
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	0	Stoves and pipes.....	Very limited.....
Fort Duchesne, Utah.....	20	Kitchen and barrels.	None except what men pro- vide themselves.
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	0	Stove and pipes.....	Gymnasium.....
Fort Logan, Colo.....	0	Water system and boilers.	Rude gymnastic apparatus, base and foot ball, military exercises, etc.
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	12-37	Ranges and hy- drants.	None.....
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	15-36	By heating on stove: and water pipes.	Outdoor sports.....
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	0	Kitchen range and hydrant.	None except baseball, foot- ball, horizontal bar, trapeze, etc.
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.....	0	Kitchen, bath-house, and hydrants.	Baseball.....
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	17-32	Water tanks and boilers.	None, save drills and fatigue.
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	0	Kitchen and hy- drants.	No building; baseball, foot- ball, and tennis.
Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	0	Kitchen range.....	Gymnasium, when not used for school.
Fort Randall, S. Dak.....		Barrels and boilers.	Baseball encouraged.....
For department.....			
DAKOTA.			
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak.....	35	Kitchens.....	Gymnasium in Co. F., 12th Inf.
Fort Assiniboine.....	12-35	Hydrants and by heating.	Gymnasium, bowling alley, and outdoor sports.
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.....	1 for every 2 men.	Kitchen range and barrels.	Baseball, football, etc.....
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	0	Kitchen and wa- ter system.	None.....
Fort Custer, Mont.....	35	In barracks and bath house.	Gymnasiums connected with canteen and some companies.
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	0	Kitchen, bath rooms, and boilers.	Base and football, Indian clubs, dumb-bells, and bars.
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	40	Hydrants and kitchen.	Very poor.....
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	0	do.....	No means, but every proper and possible facility.
Camp Poplar River, Mont..	0	Ranges, bath-house, and barrels.	Drill and fatigue, baseball, boxing, etc.
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Regular al- lowance	Ranges, water bar- rels.	None.....
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	3 to 33	Ranges and pipes.....	None, except drills.....
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	33	Kitchens and wash rooms.	Football and baseball.....
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	0	Bath house.....	Only usual drills.....
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	25	Hot springs and waterworks.	Whatever they can get by their own exertions.
For department.....			

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

COMPANIES—Continued.

Gymnastic exercises.				No. of clerks in adjutant's office.
What building for gymnastic instruction?	How and what instruction given?	No. of men under such instruction.	What voluntary practice, what compulsory, at post?	
None	None	0	None	2
				19
None	None	0	None	2
No buildings; companies have some equipments.	None	0	All voluntary	2
None	None	0	Ball; voluntary	1
Post Hall	By N. C. officer	Whole co. 60	Compulsory	1
None	None, except in some companies, Indian club.		All voluntary	2
None	None	0	None	2
Bowling alley, baseball.	None	0	Baseball; voluntary	2
None	None	0	None	4
None	None	0	Baseball; voluntary	1
None	None	0	None	3
None	None	0	Baseball, etc	4
1 room in building No. 37, amateur apparatus.		0	All voluntary	1
No means; buildings that could be so employed.	None	0	None	1
				27
None	None	0	None	1
Lower part of band quarters fitted up as gymnasium; bowling alley, Indian clubs, dumb bells.	None	0	All voluntary	1
No buildings; horizontal bars, etc.	None	0	All voluntary	0
None	None	0	Indian clubs, quoits, boxing-gloves, baseball; voluntary.	2
No building; baseball and football.			None compulsory	3
None	None			3
None				2
None				2
None	None	0	None compulsory	1
None; some appliances.	None	0	All voluntary	1
None	Very little; companies have fitted up apparatus.	0	All voluntary	5
None	None	0	None	1
None	None	0	Some voluntary	2
None	None	0	Clubs, bars, racing, and ball-playing; voluntary.	1
				25

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION

Posts (by departments).	Chairs needed in companies.	How are hot and cold water obtained?	Gymnastic exercises.
			What means and facilities for physical training given enlisted men?
TEXAS.			
Fort Bliss, Tex	24	Hydrant and kitchen	Only outdoor sports
Fort Brown, Tex	1 per man	Post water system and range.	Rowing, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and baseball.
Fort Clark, Tex		Cistern and range.	None, except games
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex	1 per man	Range and water wagon.	Every opportunity, but no public facilities.
Fort Hancock, Tex	36	Boiler, range, and pipes.	Gymnasium, baseball, and other games.
Fort McIntosh, Tex	0	Hydrants, wash-room, kitchens, and heaters.	No means; no special facilities.
Camp Pena Colorado, Tex ..	16	Kitchen, and water wagon.	No special means
Fort Ringgold, Tex	0	Pipes and water supply.	Gymnasium, drill, mounted or foot race, when asked for.
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	12 to 46	City water works, and boiler.	None
For department			
ARIZONA.			
Fort Apache, Ariz	1 for each man.	Boilers and pipes...	Baseball, football, riding bare back, mounting and dismounting, work in saw-mill, etc.
Fort Bayard, N. Mex	Present allowance.	Pipes in kitchen and bath rooms.	Gymnasium
Fort Bowie, Ariz	35	Pipes	Dumb-bells, clubs, gloves, and football.
Fort Grant, Ariz	10 to 35	Hydrants; no provision for hot water.	Men encouraged in outdoor amusements.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz	34 to 35	By pipes from boilers and reservoirs.	Every facility in vaulting horses and drill exercises.
San Carlos, Ariz	None at present.	Kitchen and barrels.	All facilities for playing ball, hunting, etc.
San Diego, Cal	0	City water system; hot from kitchen.	Horizontal and parallel bars, Indian clubs.
Fort Stanton, N. Mex	Regulation allowance ample.	Kitchen range and water system.	None, except police duty, with pick and shovel.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz	0	Boilers, washrooms, and pipes.	No facilities; men practice baseball, football, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, etc.
Fort Wingate, N. Mex	25 to 30	Pipes in kitchen and bath room.	Setting-up drills, baseball games, and fatigue.
For department			
CALIFORNIA.			
Alcatraz Island, Cal	14	Range	None. Gymnasium to be started.
Angel Island, Cal	10-27	do	None, except drill
Benicia Barracks, Cal	23	Boilers and pipes...	Practice marches, dumb-bells, Indian clubs, horizontal bars.
Fort Bidwell, Cal		Range and pipes ...	Gymnasium building and trapeze.
Fort Gaston, Cal	0	Boilers and pipes...	Gymnasium and shooting gallery, hunting and fishing.
Fort Mason, Cal	0	Kitchen and main...	Drill, rowing, hunting, foot and base ball, etc.
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	0	Boilers and tanks ...	Football, baseball, drills

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

OF COMPANIES—Continued.

Gymnastic exercises.				No. of clerks in adjutant's office.
What building for gymnastic instruction?	How and what instruction given?	No. of men under such instruction.	What voluntary practice, what compulsory, at post?	
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	1
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	1
None.....	None.....		Ball-playing; voluntary.....	1
No building.....	None.....		All voluntary.....	1
Building attached to canteen.....	None.....	0	All voluntary.....	1
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	3
None.....	None.....	0	Foot and baseball; voluntary.....	1
Gymnasium and riding school.....	Men left to themselves in gymnasium and riding school.....			1
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	4
				14
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	2
Gymnasium.....	None.....	0	All voluntary.....	3
No building.....	By manual; superintended by an officer.....	All.....	All voluntary, except when ordered as drill.....	1
None.....	Outdoor amusement encouraged.....		All voluntary, except when ordered as drill.....	2
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	2
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	1
No building.....	None.....		All voluntary.....	1
None.....	None.....	0		0
None.....	None.....	0		3
None.....	None.....	0	None compulsory.....	2
				17
None.....	None.....	0	Baseball, voluntary.....	1
None.....	Gymnastic drill and bayonet exercise.....	All.....	All compulsory.....	2
None.....	None.....	0	None.....	0
Gymnasium and trapeze.....	None.....	0	All voluntary.....	1
Gymnasium.....	None special.....	0	.....do.....	1
None.....	None.....	0	Ball, boxing, and fencing, voluntary.....	1
None.....	None.....	0	Ball, voluntary.....	6

490 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection-reports of post commanders,

ADMINISTRATION OF

Posts (by departments).	Chairs needed in companies.	How are hot and cold water obtained?	Gymnastic exercises.
			What means and facilities for physical training given enlisted men?
CALIFORNIA—continued.			
Sequoia, National Park, Cal.			None here. Majority are riding and climbing mountains on duty at least half the time.
Yosemite National Park, Cal.			Mountain climbing
For department			
COLUMBIA.			
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	1 per man	Kitchen and pipes	Setting-up drill, baseball, hunting, etc.
Fort Canby, Wash.	0	Kitchen range and reservoir.	Military exercises, mechanical maneuvers, boating, baseball, football.
Fort Sherman, Idaho	4 to 20	Bath and wash-rooms.	Regular drills
Fort Spokane, Wash.	4 to 10	Box stove and pipes.	None
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Regular allowance ample.	Boilers and pipes	Baseball, football, bowling, boxing, etc., in building adjoining canteen.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	do	Ranges and pipes	Foot and base ball, quoits, dumb-bells, Indian clubs; gymnastic appliances in four companies, callisthenic drill in all.
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	0	Reservoir connected with cooking range.	Such as they are inclined to outside of military duties.
For department			
For departments			
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	80	City system; no hot water.	An excellent gymnasium; outdoor sports; base and foot ball.
Dauids Island, N. Y. H.		System of piping	Gymnasium for exercise
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	0	Boiler and faucets	Gymnasium
For Depots			
Willets Point, N. Y. H.	50	Flushing water-works and from heaters and pipes.	Nothing systematic
For Army			

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

COMPANIES—Continued.

Gymnastic exercises.				No. of clerks in adjutant's office.
What building for gymnastic instruction?	How and what instruction given?	No. of men under such instruction.	What voluntary practice, what compulsory, at post.	
				12
None especially	None	0	Ball, etc., voluntary	1
None	None	0	None compulsory	2
No building	None	0	All voluntary	1
None	None	0	None	3
Frame building	None	0	All voluntary	1
No building	Callsthenic drills in winter.	All	Drills of all kinds compulsory	4
None	None	0	None	2
				14
				165
Gymnasium	Daily drill under officer during stay of recruits.	All recruits.	Compulsory one hour daily; gymnasium opens at other times for voluntary practice.	4
Old wooden barrack.	1 hour per day to each recruit for three months.	do	All compulsory	5
Room over guard room.	As prescribed in orders.	All at depot.	do	2
				11
None	None	0	None	3
				179

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Quartermaster's Department.									
	Civilians.		Transportation (number of).							
	No. employed.	Compensation per month.	Draft horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Saddle animals.	Escort wagons.	Spring wagons.	Hospital ambulance.	Boats.
EAST.										
Fort Adams, R. I.	4	250.00	11	0	0	0	2	3	1	4
Fort Barrancas, Fla.			0	5	0	1	1	2	1	3
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	0	0.00	7					1	1	1
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	1	75.00	6	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Jackson Barracks, La.	1	90.00	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	2
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	3	140.00	6	2	0	0	3	2	Good	2
Fort McHenry, Md.	0	0	2	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
Fort McPherson, Ga.	1	30.00	0	14	0	0	12	1	1	0
Fort Monroe, Va.	11	806.33	2	15		0	1	1	1	2
Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.	3	196.00		14			4	4	1	
Fort Myer, Va.	1	60.00	0	13	0	0	8	2	1	0
Newport Barracks, Ky.	0		2	2	0	0	1	3	1	0
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	2	120.00	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	0	0	3				1	1	1	
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	0		4				1	2	0	2
Fort Porter, N. Y.	1	60.00	2					2	1	
Fort Preble, Me.	1	70.00	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	1	30.00	1	3			1	2	1	1
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	1	60.00	4	1			1	2	1	2
Fort Thomas, Ky.	2	145.00	0	8	0	0	3	1	1	0
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fort Warren Mass.	0	0	3							4
Washington Barracks, D. C.	2	105.00	8	4	0	0	4	3	1	1
Fort Woods, N. Y.	0	0		1						
For department.	35	2,237.33	80	92	0	2	47	44	20	33
MISSOURI.										
Fort Brady, Mich.	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	31	1,608.33		66		2	9	5	2	
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	1	60.00	2	3	0	1	2	2	1	1
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Reno, Okla.	10	764.00	0	143	0	0	9	0	3	0
Fort Riley, Kans.	33	1,748.33	4	96	0	1	12	2	2	0
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	2	60.00	0	23	0	0	2	2	0	1
Fort Sill, Okla.	14	655.00	0	95	0	0	6	2	1	0
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	10	490.00	0	70	0	0	12	4	1	0
Fort Wayne, Mich.	1	75.00	4	4	0	0	1	1	1	1
For department.	108	5,400.66	12	507	0	4	56	23	12	3

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Fire apparatus—kind.	Water supply.			What burner is better than the one now issued?
	Adequate?	How obtained.	Quality.	
Buckets, ladders, extinguisher, hydrants, hose-cart, hose.	Yes ..	Newport waterworks	Good	Almost any, Rochester much liked.
Fire extinguishers, Johnson pumps, and fire buckets.	No ..	37 cisterns	Bad	Belgian.
Hook and ladders and hose.	Yes ..	Brooklyn	Good	Almost any.
Hand engine, 8 hooks	Yes ..	Brooklyn	Good	Princeton, Pittsburg, Rochester.
Ladders, hose-cart and hose	Yes ..	By pumping	Good	The one lately is sued for trial.
Babcock fire extinguishers	Yes ..	Pumped from lake ..	Good	Not known.
2 hand hose-carts and hose ..	Yes ..	City mains	Good	Rochester.
2 hose-carts and hose, 1 hook and ladder truck.	Yes ..	Artesian wells	Good	None.
1 steam, 2 hand engines	Yes ..	Steam pumps and cisterns.	Unreliable from pumping station.	Not known.
Hose	Yes ..	Steam pump	Good	Belgian.
Hydrants and hose	(*)	From springs by pumps.	Excellent	Not known.
Hose, hook and ladder	Yes ..	Contract	Good	Not known.
Hydrant and hose	Yes ..	Pumped from Niagara River.	Good	Electric burner.
Fire ladders and hooks	Yes ..	Oswego water system	Good	Rochester.
2 hose carriages, with hose ..	Yes ..	Connected with village system.	Very good	Niagara claimed to be better.
None	Yes ..	City works	Excellent	Rochester.
Steam pump, hose, buckets, ladders and axes.	No ..	Steam pump and cisterns.	Good	Rochester.
2 hose carts and hose	Yes ..	Artesian well	Good	Rochester.
Hand engine	No ..	Cisterns and wells ..	Bad	Rochester.
4 fire ladders, 2 hose carts, hose, nozzles, etc.	Yes ..	Stand-pipe	Good	Not known.
Hose-cart and hose, fire extinguishers, grenades, buckets.	Yes ..	City works	Good	Rochester or Belgian.
Rubber hose and reel	Yes ..	Crystal Valley Water Company.	Good	
Engine and hose	No ..	Wells, cisterns, and purchase.	Hard	Rochester.
Ladders, buckets, etc., hose	Yes ..	City mains	Good	
Hose	No ..	Cisterns	Good	Rochester.
Extinguishers, hand-grenades, buckets, etc.	Yes...	By contract from city	Good	None to recommend.
2 steam fire engines, 5 hose carts, 1 hook and ladder truck, hydrants, etc.	Yes...	City waterworks	Good	Rochester.
Hose, water buckets, etc.	No ..	Small spring	Very hard	Not known.
Barrels and buckets	No ..	Water wagon	Fair	
Force pump	No ..	River	Bad	Rochester, or B. M.
3 hose carts and hose, 1 hook and ladder truck.	Yes ..	Wells	Good drinking bad for laundry.	Rochester.
2 carriages, 48 hydrants, hose, etc.	Yes ..	Lake Michigan pumping station.	Good	Not known.
Hose and buckets	Yes ..	Steam pump from spring.	Excellent	Rochester.
3 water wagons, 1 hook and ladder truck, 3 hose carts with hose, ladders, fire-buckets, etc.	Yes ..	Spring	Good	Rochester.
Hose cart and hose	Yes ..	Detroit waterworks	Good	Rochester.

* Yet to be determined.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders.

Posts (by departments).	Quartermaster's Department.									
	Civilians.		Transportation (number of).							
	No. employed.	Compensation per month.	Draft horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Saddle animals.	Escort wagons.	Spring wagons.	Hospital ambulances.	Boats.
PLATTE.										
Fort D. A. Russell	18	1,123.33	0	58	79	6	15	4	3	0
Fort Douglas, Utah	3	150.00	0	75	0	9	12	2	3	0
Fort Duchesne, Utah	6	360.00	0	60	0	2	4	2	1	0
Fort Lewis, Colo.	9	445.00	0	24	11	4	2	2	1	0
Fort Logan, Colo.	6	215.00	0	57	0	0	7	2	2	0
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	7	440.00	0	104	34	2	6	2	2	0
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	8	433.33	0	164	70	6	5	3	2	0
Fort Omaha, Nebr.	2	90.00	0	71	0	2	6	3	2	0
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	7	410.00	0	170	66	12	9	2	1	0
Fort Sidney, Nebr.	3	180.00	0	16	0	3	4	1	1	0
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	5	270.00	0	50	0	0	4	2	1	0
Fort Randall, S. Dak.	4	210.00	0	23	0	2	3	2	1	3
For department	79	4,323.66	0	886	260	48	79	28	20	3
DAKOTA.										
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak.	3	150.00	0	23	0	1	6	1	1	1
Fort Assiniboine	19	988.33	0	94	10	5	10	3	3	0
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.	4	150.00	0	23	0	1	2	1	1	2
Fort Buford, N. Dak.	15	863.33	0	44	0	0	12	5	1	1
Fort Custer, Mont.	37	2,079.66	0	131	7	4	15	5	0	3
Fort Keogh, Mont.	20	1,006.66	0	100	20	7	21	3	3	1
Fort Meade, S. Dak.	16	755.00	0	170	0	2	10	2	0	0
Fort Missouri, Mont.	12	639.99	0	48	0	3	8	2	0	0
Camp Poplar River, Mont.	5	215.00	0	23	0	1	7	1	1	1
Fort Shaw, Mont.	11	608.33	7	27	0	1	9	2	1	0
Fort Snelling, Minn.	17	941.66	5	37	0	0	19	6	1	0
Fort Sully, S. Dak.	9	353.33	0	43	0	2	4	2	1	2
Fort Yates, N. Dak.	19	886.66	0	75	0	1	10	3	2	0
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	7	355.00	0	23	10	0	3	2	1	0
For department	194	9,992.95	12	861	47	28	136	38	16	11
TEXAS.										
Fort Bliss, Tex.	1	60.00	0	27	0	0	3	2	1	0
Fort Brown, Tex.	3	150.00	0	12	0	0	3	4	1	2
Fort Clark, Tex.	3	196.00	0	54	0	1	6	3	1	0
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.	1	15.00	0	16	0	0	2	1	1	0

made under paragraph 954, Army regulations, etc.—Continued.

Fire apparatus—kind.	Water supply.			What burner is better than the one now issued?
	Adequate?	How obtained.	Quality.	
Buckets, hose, hook and ladder carriage, fire-plugs.	Yes...	2 steam pumps	Good	Rochester.
Hose cart and hose.	Yes...	Red Butte Cañon	Hard	Rochester.
{Fire engine, hook and ladder.	River.	Wagon	Good	Rochester.
2 hose carts, 1 hook and ladder wagon.	Yes...	La Plata River	Good	Pittsburg.
Hose and hydrants.	Yes...	Artesian wells	Good	Rochester.
Hose cart, hook and ladder truck, fire extinguisher and hose.	Yes...	Steam pump and tank	Excellent	Rochester, Daylight and Pittsburg.
Hook and ladder truck, fire buckets, hose carts.	Yes...	Pumped from spring to reservoir.	Not good	Almost any.
2 hose carts.	Yes...	Omaha waterworks	Good	Rochester.
Force pumps, hose.	Yes...	Green River, by pipes	Good	Rochester.
Hook and ladder truck and hose.	Yes...	Spring, by pump	Good	Rochester.
1 hose cart and hose; 18 hand pumps and hydrants.	Fair..	Well, by steam pump	Good	Not known.
2 hose carts and hose.	Yes...	Pumped from river	Good	Rochester.
2 water wagons, buckets, axes, trucks, hooks and ladders.	Yes...	Pumped into wagons and hauled from river.	Good	Rochester.
Force pump on truck	No...	Missouri River, by steam pump.	Good	Incandescent for coal oil.
Hose carts and hose	(*)	Beaver Creek	Good	Rochester and "B & H."
None	Yes...	Missouri River, by wagon.	Good	Rochester.
5 reels with hose	Yes...	Missouri River	Good	Not known.
Fire hydrants and hose	Yes...	Little Big Horn River, by pump.	Alkaline	Rochester.
Cart and hose, fire plugs....	(†)	Yellowstone River, by pumping.	Good	Not known.
1 hook and ladder truck, 2 hose reels and hose.	No...	2 springs	Hard	Rochester.
Hose, ladders, etc.	Yes...	Steam pump	Excellent	Everyone heard of
Fire extinguishers, hand pumps and buckets.	Yes...	Hauled from Missouri River.	Good	Not known.
Hand force pump	Yes...	From river by pump.	Excellent....	No recommendation.
Hose, buckets, ladders, axes, hydrants.	(‡)	From spring by pipes.	Good	One last issued is good.
1 chemical and 1 hand engine, water system, tank and steam pump, fire plugs, hose, ladders, buckets, axes, etc.	Yes...	Pumping into tank..	Good, but hard.	Rochester or Pittsburg.
1 hose cart, 1 hand pump, and water supply-system, 3 force pumps.	Yes...	Missouri River water-works.	Fair, hard..	Rochester.
Water wagon and buckets..	Yes...	Water wagon	Clear, hard ..	Any one.
Hose	Yes...	El Paso Water Co....	As good as can be had here.	Rochester.
Hooks and ladders and hose.	Yes...	Rio Grande, by pumping.	Good	Rochester.
Hydrant. hose attachment.	Yes...	Spring, by steam power.	Good	Rochester.
None	No...	Hauled by water wagon.	Alkali	Rochester.

* Failed 3 times in 6 years.

† Summer, yes; winter, no.

‡ Proposed to enlarge it

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Quartermaster's Department.									
	Civilians.		Transportation (number of).							
	No. employed.	Compensation per month.	Draft horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Saddle animals.	Escort wagons.	Spring wagons.	Hospital ambulance.	Boats.
TEXAS—continued.										
Fort Hancock, Tex.	1	25.00	0	25	0	0	1	2	1	1
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	3	180.00	0	30	0	0	4	2	1	0
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.	1	60.00	0	22	0	0	3	2	1	0
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	4	210.00	0	26	0	0	4	3	1	0
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	2	110.00	0	44	0	1	4	3	0	0
For department	19	1,005.00	0	256	0	2	30	22	8	2
ARIZONA.										
Fort Apache, Ariz.	11	660.00	0	66	60	2	2	2	1	0
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	6	325.00	0	50	21	0	7	2	1	0
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	5	300.00	0	27	24	0	6	2	1	0
Fort Grant, Ariz.	9	540.00	0	60	38	3	3	1	1	0
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	6	380.00	0	41	16	4	7	3	1	1
San Carlos, Ariz.	8	465.00	0	57	25	0	3	2	1	0
San Diego, Cal.	1	8.00	0	8	0	0	1	1	1	1
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	7	365.00	0	49	12	0	5	5	1	0
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	3	240.00	0	28	0	0	5	2	1	0
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	8	385.00	0	58	35	0	7	3	3	0
For department	64	3,668.00	0	447	231	9	46	23	12	2
CALIFORNIA.										
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	1	1
Angel Island, Cal.	1	60	0	13	1	0	2	1	1	3
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	1	1	0
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	0	0	0	6	0	(†)	2	0	0	0
Fort Gaston, Cal.	2	120	0	2	10	3	1	1	0	2
Fort Mason, Cal.	1	50	2	5	0	0	2	2	1	1
Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	17	1,066.66	1	85	0	8	8	2	.....	1
Sequoia National Park, Cal. ....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Yosemite National Park, Cal. ....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....
For department	21	1,296.66	5	150	20	13	20	9	4	8
COLUMBIA.										
Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	3	140	4	15	2	0	2	1	1	0
Fort Canby, Wash.	1	75	0	6	0	0	1	1	1	2
Fort Sherman, Idaho.	7	215	4	37	2	0	5	1	.....	2
Fort Spokane, Wash.	5	325	4	50	0	2	4	1	1	0
Fort Townsend, Wash.	1	80	0	12	0	1	4	2	1	1

*Not for all purposes.

† Two unserviceable.

‡ Three paid by day.

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

Fire apparatus—kind.	Water supply.			What burner is better than the one now issued?
	Adequate?	How obtained.	Quality.	
2 hose carts, hose, buckets..... Hydrants, hose.....	Yes... Yes...	Pumped from well... Rio Grande, and filtering system, by steam pump.	Excellent... Good.....	Rochester. Rochester.
None.....	Yes...	Hauled in water wagon.	Good.....	None known of.
2 hose carriages, ladders, axes, buckets, hose. Hose and reels, fire ladder, truck, buckets, and axes.	(*) Yes...	Rio Grande, by steam pump. City water-works.....	Inferior..... Good.....	Rochester. Not known.
Hook-and-ladder truck, and hose cart. Fire plugs, hose and buckets. Hook and ladder, 1 hose cart.	Generally. Yes... No....	Tunnel across water drift. From springs..... Piped from post reservoir.	Good..... Good..... Good.....	Rochester. Rochester. Not known.
2 hose carts, hooks, ladders, etc. 19 hand pumps, 2 ladders, and 2 hooks, fire buckets. Hose.....	Yes... Yes... Yes...	By pipes, from spring. From well..... City waterworks.....	Good..... Fair..... Good.....	Not known. Rochester. No recommendation.
2 hose carts, hydrants..... 3 hose, and 1 hook-and-ladder cart. Connected with water-works.	Yes... Yes... Yes...	Steam pump, from well. Pumped from well... By steam power, forcing it into reservoir.	Good..... Good..... Good.....	Rochester. Rochester. Rochester.
8 fire plugs, with hose and nozzles. Hydrants and hose carts 2 hose carts and hose.....	Yes... Yes... Yes...	By steamer Mc Dowell. Springs..... Benicia Water Company and wells.	Same as in San Francisco. Good..... Fair.....	Manhattan. Rochester. Rochester.
Hydrants, hose, buckets, ladders. Hydrants and hose Hose.....	Yes... Yes... Yes...	Mountain streams... Spring Valley Water Works. Water company.....	Good..... Excellent Good.....	Argand. Rochester. None known.
Hook and ladder, 4 hose carts and hose.	Yes...		Good.....	Manhattan.
Hydrants and hose..... Engine and hose cart..... Steam pump, with water mains and fire plugs at suitable places; also hose cart, with hose. Hose, buckets, ladders, pumps. Hose and carriage.....	No... No... Yes... Yes... Yes...	By gravity system... So-called springs... Pumped from Spokane River. Spokane River and spring above post. Pumped by steam from springs.	Fair..... Very poor... Very good... Good..... Good.....	Rochester. Not known. Rochester. Rochester. Not known; one now in use seems satisfactory.

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Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Quartermaster's Department.									
	Civilians.		Transportation (number of).							
	No. employed.	Compensation per month.	Draft horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Saddle animals.	Escort wagons.	Spring wagons.	Hospital ambulance.	Boats.
COLUMBIA—continued.										
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	0	0	2	30	0	5	4	2	1	0
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	9	506.66	5	47	5	0	7	2	3	0
For department	26	1,341.66	19	197	9	8	27	10	8	5
For departments	546	29,328.92	128	3,396	577	114	441	196	100	68
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	4	298.33	8	5	-----	-----	1	2	1	-----
Dauids Island, N. Y. Harbor.	6	493.30	3	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	6
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	5	445	0	12	0	0	10	4	1	0
For depots	15	1,236.63	11	23	0	0	12	6	2	6
Willels Point, N. Y. Harbor	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
For Army	561	30,565.55	150	3,419	577	114	453	204	103	74

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

Fire apparatus—kind.	Water supply.			What burner is better than the one now issued?
	Ade- quate?	How obtained.	Quality.	
Hook-and-ladder truck, hose cart, hand engine, fire plugs, hose, hand grenades.	Yes...	Steam pumps, artesian wells.	Good.....	Rochester; recently received for experiment.
Hose, ladders, buckets, and axes.	Yes...	From spring through iron pipes.	Good.....	Rochester.
Hose and reel.....	Yes...	City waterworks	Good.....	Rochester.
Hand engine and hose carts.	Yes...	New Rochelle Water Company.	Very good ...	Rochester.
Hose carts, hand pumps, and buckets.	Yes...	St. Louis, Mo.....	Good, muddy after rains.	Rochester.
1 steam fire engine, 1 hand engine, 1 hook-and-ladder truck, 4 hose carts, and hose.	Yes...	Flushing Water-works.	Excellent....	Rochester.

500 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders.

Posts (by departments).	Subsistence department.			
	Monthly sales to—			How do prices and qualities compare with those of merchants or canteens?
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	To enlisted men on credit.	
EAST.				
Fort Adams, R. I.	\$243.65	\$140.43	0	Cheaper, but no better
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	93.87	104.00	0	Lower, as a rule
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	500.00	175.00	0	Favorably
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	145.00	130.00	0	Favorably, except sugar
Jackson Barracks, La.	6.00	35.03	\$21.16	A little higher
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	210.46	117.39	-----	Favorably
Fort McHenry, Md.	80.00	75.00	0	But little difference
Fort McPherson, Ga.	350.00	170.00	0	Not as good
Fort Monroe, Va.	537.18	682.23	-----	Lower
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	110.00	104.00	60.00	About same
Fort Myer, Va.	147.00	59.57	0	Equal
Newport Barracks, Ky.	59.74	34.48	0	Cheaper
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	50.00	75.00	0	Higher
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	50.00	80.00	0	Some are higher
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	44.66	47.83	-----	Higher, in many cases
Fort Porter, N. Y.	48.50	57.00	0	Same; coffee lower; sugar higher
Fort Preble, Me.	45.96	69.51	17.16	Cheaper, and as good
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	49.85	27.17	78.09	Favorably
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	100.00	80.00	0	Generally cheaper, and as good
Fort Thomas, Ky.	100.00	60.00	0	Generally better
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	60.00	50.00	0	Slightly less; sugar higher
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	175.00	210.00	0	About same; sugar higher
Fort Warren, Mass.	37.00	112.00	0	As a whole, favorably
Washington Barracks, D.C.	228.89	227.66	0	Slightly less
Fort Wood, N. Y.	20.00	50.00	0	Mackerel, towels, butter, whisk brooms, toilet soap, combs and brushes, higher.
For department	3,492.76	2,773.90	176.41	
MISSOURI.				
Fort Brady, Mich.	100.00	75.00	0	Goods of merchants slightly higher, but fresher.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	839.39	183.21	0	Some lower, some higher
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	48.62	55.57	0	Some articles higher, others less, quality inferior.
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	27.40	64.70	0	-----
Fort Reno, Okla.	400.00	880.00	0	Favorably, mostly
Fort Riley, Kans.	487.59	229.21	0	Lower, except sugar
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	197.00	163.00	0	Generally lower for equal quality
Fort Sill, Okla.	377.74	385.76	0	Not known
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	245.00	290.00	0	Favorably
Fort Wayne, Mich.	154.00	159.00	0	Not much difference
For department	2,876.74	2,485.45	0	
PLATTE.				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	421.75	253.71	39.51	Cheaper
Fort Douglas, Utah.	534.89	362.79	0	Lower
Fort Du Chese. Utah.	332.00	353.41	65.41	Favorably

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Subsistence department.		Hospital.		
What stores or articles are least called for?	What stores or articles are most called for, and not kept?	Cubic air space per bed.	Floor space per bed.	No. of bath rooms.
Darning cotton, bath brick, and stationery.....	.....	1,350	90	1
Combs, canned apples, canned asparagus	Smoked beef, pickled shoulders.	1,234	103	1
Lime juice, canned oysters, canned crabs, canned apples.	None	1,100	84	3
Mushrooms, Old Dominion pickles	None	1,281	84	1
Pork, allspice, apricots, burnishing chain, chocolate, clams, crab, shrimp, silk handkerchiefs, knives, pencils, mackerel, etc.	Not known	1,600	100	2
Canned peas, olives, mushroom sauce, pickles, and tapioca.	.....	1,200	100	2
Clothes brushes	None	2,177	145	2
Smaller articles on extra list	Evaporated apricots, Graham flour, canned Lima beans.	1,400	90	2
Canned stores	Roasted Java coffee	968	80	1
Spices, pens, razor strops, and thread	Dried fish and fruit	1,600	100	1
Spices, chocolate, baked beans	None	1,548	100	1
Canned fruits	None	1,400	103	1
Canned shrimp and crab meat	None	1,164	95	1
Cigars	Putz pomade, best quality	1,100	84.3	2
Canned fruit	Hardly any	1,248	96	1
Fish, cigars, canned oysters and lobsters	None	1,225	92	1
Fish, crabs, clams, oysters, shrimps (can be had fresh in market).	None	1,494	157	1
Asparagus, baked beans, brushes	None	1,920	120	1
Canned tongue, Lone Jack tobacco, soaps, knives, cranberry sauce.	None	1,274	98	2
Asparagus, chocolate, and heelball, black	Cigars	840		0
Canned fish, baked beans, and pork	Heelball, white	1,061	121	1
Pork and rice	Borax, washing soda, bay rum, potatoes, onions.	1,779	132	2
Lime juice, mangoes, and canned oysters	None	3,094	221	1
Canned fruits	None	1,344	84	1
Asparagus, mustard, soap, hard bread, peas, hominy, and citric acid.	Lone Jack tobacco	1,200	109	1
Asparagus and clam broth	No record	1,774	77	1
Canned fish .....	.....	826	92	1
Allspice, whole; wash basins, thimbles .....	.....	654	82.5	1
Stationery, ink, and toilet articles	Acme blacking should be on sale.	1,253	93	3
Pepper, cayenne; Chili Colorado, and Blanco.	None	1,322.06	97	3
Split peas, burnishing chains, Graham crackers, envelopes.	Cream tartar, washing soda, ammonia.	448		0
Cutlery and toilet articles	None	1,200	90	(*)
Coffee	None	1,200	80	1
Burnishing chains, cigars, clam broth, clay pipes, some soaps.	None	1,283	92	1
Metal polish and Tripoli flour	Putz pomade, bicarb. soda, washing soda, pearline, razors.	1,344	96	1
Canned fresh beef, salt mackerel	Rye flour, codfish	1,454	92	1
		900	79	1

*1 building.

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Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Subsistence department.			
	Monthly sales to—			How do prices and qualities compare with those of merchants or canteens?
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	To enlisted men on credit.	
PLATTE—continued.				
Fort Lewis, Colo	60.00	230.00	0	Much less
Fort Logan, Colo	400.00	450.00	0	Frequently higher and poorer
Fort McKinney, Wyo	284.84	259.84	141.19	Cheaper and as good
Fort Niobrara, Nebr	287.00	225.00	0	Favorably
Fort Omaha, Nebr	500.00	300.00	0	Favorably
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.....	64.51	38.88	34.35	Cheaper, quality about same
Fort Robinson, Nebr	367.16	334.56	0	Cheaper, quality about same
Fort Sidney, Nebr	189.85	158.28	0	Cheaper and better
Fort Washakie, Wyo	111.07	200.83	100.00	Some higher
Fort Randall, S. Dak	56.00	160.00	0	Lower and as good
For department	3,609.07	3,327.30	390.46	
DAKOTA.				
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak	90.00	140.00		Fairly well
Fort Assiniboine, Mont	523.11	529.42	0	Cheaper
Fort Bennett, S. Dak	70.91	214.00	0	Cheaper
Fort Buford, N. Dak	175.00	300.00	0	Favorably
Fort Custer, Mont	550.00	1,400.00	0	Unfavorably
Fort Keogh, Mont	315.00	600.00	0	Slightly lower
Fort Meade, S. Dak	290.00	300.00		Much cheaper
Fort Missoula, Mont	300.00	267.75	0	Not known
Camp Poplar River	111.44	80.00	0	Favorably
Fort Shaw, Mont	250.00	320.00	0	Favorably
Fort Snelling, Minn	375.00	175.00	0	Higher than canteen and, in some cases, grocers.
Fort Sully, S. Dak	150.20	250.55	0	Cheaper
Fort Yates, N. Dak	138.50	422.02	0	Favorably
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	82.00	87.00	0	Higher, as a rule
For department	3,421.16	5,085.74	0	
TEXAS.				
Fort Bliss, Tex	105.00	150.00	0	Some higher, but not as fresh
Fort Brown, Tex	95.51	108.12	79.09	Lower
Fort Clark, Tex	441.35	441.71	140.40	Sometimes higher
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex	76.46	44.93	0	Cheaper, but not so good or fresh, as a rule.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 503

made under paragraph 954, *Army Regulations, etc.*—Continued.

Subsistence department.		Hospital.		
What stores or articles are least called for?	What stores or articles are most called for, and not kept?	Cubic air space per bed.	Floor space per bed.	No. of bath rooms.
No distinction possible	Pigs' feet, dried beef, fancy hams, butterine.	1,260	90	1
Mackerel kits, asparagus, bath brick, cigars, combs, envelopes, metal polish, clay pipes, razor strops, soaps, clam chowder, etc.	Raisins and evaporated vegetables.	1,260	84	2
Fish, asparagus, buttons, clam broth, Bogota coffee, handkerchiefs, heel ball, black ink, lead pencils, pipe clay, penholders, and pens.	Note paper, envelopes in boxes, codfish.	1,200	95	1
Pickled mackerel, clothes brushes, red pepper, cracked wheat.	Raisins	1,505	125	2
Chile and Colorado pepper, evaporated peaches, lead pencils, fine combs.	Lye, pearline, barley, capers, ammonia, hair-pins, codfish.	1,150	82	2
Blanco, pipe clay, penholders, pencils, and ink.	Tomatoes	845.57	70.71	0
Lobsters, fresh mackerel, burnishing chains, trouser buttons, black heel ball.	Raisins, codfish, okra	1,350	112.50	4
Letter paper and envelopes	None	1,200	80	1
Hominy, coarse; lobsters, oysters, sardines	Raisins and dried codfish.	1,440	120	1
	None	1,017.42	88	1
		1,054	105	1
Linen thread, darning cotton, razor strops, needles, and palm soap.	Cigars (good brand), Vanity Fair tobacco, and codfish.	1,260	90	2
Canned asparagus, Huckins' soups, hominy, canned crab meat.	None	1,440	120	1
Hard bread, pickled mackerel, baked beans, asparagus, hand basins, burnishing chains, collar buttons, combs, knives, pencils, penholders, cayenne peppers, needles, and thread.	Codfish, roasted coffee, dried currants, Vanity Fair tobacco.	1,100	88	1
All equally called for	None, except articles on List B.	1,030	100	1
Buttons, envelopes, letter paper, heel ball, pipe clay.	Not known	1,320	110	1
Mackerel, hominy, pease, blacking, buttons heel ball, and cleaning material.	None	1,144	92	1
No record.	No record	2,350	150	1
Allspice, heel ball, pepper, cayenne, shrimps, clams.	Cracked wheat, Edam cheese.	717.50	71.75	1
Asparagus, allspice, Lone Jack tobacco.	None	1,612	119	2
Canned fish and milk, needles, brierwood pipes, imitation buffalo-horn combs, clothes brushes.	Corn-cob pipes	979.08	81.5	1
Black heel ball, pipe clay, darning-needles, pepper, Chile Colorado, whole allspice, ground allspice, crab meat, cans, cloves, thimbles.	None	1,450	131	1
Pepper, Chile Colorado, pipe clay, soap powder, shrimps, soups, cracked wheat.	Lima and string beans and raisins.	1,260	90	1
Variable	None	820	82	1
Asparagus, burnishing chains, trousers buttons, cigars, clam broth, paper and envelopes, metal polish, matches, mushrooms, needle books, Cayenne pepper, pickles by pails, soups.	Lime juice	1,620	108	---
Not known	None	1,840	93	2
Hard bread	Not known	1,289	94	3
		837	81	1

504 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Subsistence department.			How do prices and qualities compare with those of merchants or canteens?
	Monthly sales to—			
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	To enlisted men on credit.	
TEXAS—continued.				
Fort Hancock, Tex.	54.90	56.40	0	No comparison can be made with merchants; some less than canteen; others about same.
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	104.30	55.28	0	Favorably
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.	75.00	180.50	8.67	Not known
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	180.50	337.50	0	0
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	1,000.00	400.00	0	About 35 per cent cheaper
For department	2,133.02	1,374.44	228.16	
ARIZONA.				
Fort Apache, Ariz.	498.23	640.44	0	Cheaper
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	477.35	315.42	183.39	Favorably
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	150.00	400.00	0	
Fort Grant, Ariz.	650.00	372.00	0	Cheaper
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	284.85	794.07	0	Lower
San Carlos, Ariz.	335.50	497.30		Much cheaper
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	107.00	52.00	0	Favorably
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	310.00	290.00	0	Lower and better
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	340.00	500.00	450.00	One-half to two-thirds less
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	439.08	393.05	7.29	Merchants much higher; canteen about same.
For department	3,592.01	4,254.28	640.68	
CALIFORNIA.				
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	66.65	279.51	0	About same
Angel Island, Cal.	200.00	170.00	0	Favorably
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	50.00	75.00	0	Favorably
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	50.00	45.00	0	Cheaper
Fort Gaston, Cal.	82.35	85.61	0	Merchants' about double; canteen 1/2 more.
Fort Mason, Cal.	30.00	40.00	0	Generally 10 to 25 per cent less
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	378.00	356.86	0	About same
Sequoia National Park				
Yosemite National Park				
For department	857.00	1,051.98	0	
COLUMBIA.				
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	102.00	288.00	0	Favorably
Fort Canby, Wash.	150.00	126.00	0	
Fort Sherman, Idaho	275.77	337.11	61.49	No competition in this vicinity
Fort Spokane, Wash.	177.20	529.03	0	Better qualities, lower prices

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Subsistence department.		Hospital.		
What stores or articles are least called for ?	What stores or articles are most called for, and not kept ?	Cubic air space per bed.	Floor space per bed.	No. of bath rooms.
Asparagus, Lone Jack and Vanity Fair tobacco, cigarettes, ink.	Not known.....	1,045 to 1,406.38	70.50	1
Cracked wheat.....	None.....	1,620	106	4
Electro-silicon.....	None.....	650	58	0
Burnishing chains, razor strops, tobacco, 49 plug.	Putz pomade, soda bicarbonate, washboards, button sticks, brass.	2,000 to 2,800	150	1
Pickled walnuts.....	No. 60 thread.....	1,365	91	3
Red silk handkerchiefs.....	Black silk handkerchiefs, Whittaker's hams and bacon, linen handkerchiefs, 12 inches; cotton thread 60, 70, 80, 90.	1,360	90	2
Crabs, lobsters, asparagus.	Sugar-cured hams.....	1,220	101.50	1
Demand variable.....	None.....	1,600	98	1
Blanco, cigarette paper, button sticks, basins, pipe clay, spermaceti, soap.	None.....	1,151.38	73	2
Spermaceti soap and button sticks.....	Articles satisfactory.....	690	69	1
Pipe clay, clothes brushes, cigarettes, briarwood pipes.	796	80	1	1
Basins, bath brick, clothes brushes, Chile Colorado, Bent's crackers, toothpicks, toilet paper.	Borax, flavoring extracts, strawberry, Snowflake crackers.	1,270	-----	1
Dried apples, bath brick, burnishing chains, clam broth, heel ball, black ink, lead pencils, pens and penholders, pipe clay, toothpicks, okra, soap.	Blackening, New Orleans molasses, ammonia, tomato catsup, preserved ginger, pickled oysters, pigs feet, raisins, razors.	1,125	75	1
Electro-silicon, letter paper, Blanco, hand basins, nail and shaving brushes, trouser buttons, small buttons, clam broth, pens, penholders, scissors, thimbles, and vermicelli.	Washing soda and tooth powder.	1,319	91	1
Cloves, button sticks, cigarettes, indelible ink, canned shrimp, blanco.	Olive oil, tooth brushes, oatmeal, dried apples, California prunes.	1,120	80	2
Allspice, clothes brushes, cloves, letter paper, pepper, Chili Colorado, and clay pipes.	Baking soda, washing soda, or pearline, lye, and sage.	1,069	89	2
Soup.....	None.....	1,650	110	1
Shrimps.....	None.....	1,098	92.75	1
Clothing brushes, button sticks.....	None.....	868	71.50	1
French peas, mushrooms, and lead pencils.	None.....	1,295	111	1
Allspice, blanco, brick bath, clothes brushes, burnishing chains, trousers buttons, clam broth, darning needles and thread.	Preserves and jams.....	1,232	88	2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canned codfish and mackerel.....	Fine groceries.....	1,334	111	1
Salt fish, crabs, lobsters, mushrooms, shrimp, soups, tobacco (Occidental and Lone Jack), cracked wheat.	Pocket knives.....	2,500	115	1
Fair demand for all.....	Graham flour, raisins, preserved ginger, raspberry jam, buckwheat flour.	1,500	100	1
Canned asparagus, imperial smoking tobacco, wooden toothpicks, stationery.	None.....	1,800	90	1

506 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Subsistence department.			How do prices and qualities compared with those of merchants or canteens?
	Monthly sales to—			
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	To enlisted men on credit.	
COLUMBIA—continued.				
Fort Townsend, Wash.	160.00	100.00	0	33 per cent cheaper than merchants'; same as canteens; quality same.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	580.00	280.00	0	Cheaper.....
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	146.07	211.26	.....	Fairly.....
For department.....	1,591.04	1,871.40	61.49	
For departments.....	21,572.80	22,224.49	1,487.20	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio ..	250.00	200.00	0	Generally less
Dauids Island, N. Y. H.	188.11	196.07	0	Favorably.....
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	110.00	60.00	80.00	Higher than merchants'; quality same; canteen same.
For depots.....	548.11	456.07	80.00	
Willels Point, N. Y. H.	*242.50	102.50	0	Lower as a rule
For Army	22,363.41	22,783.06	1,567.20	

* Since January 1, 1891.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 507

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Subsistence department.		Hospital.		
What stores or articles are least called for?	What stores or articles are most called for, and not kept?	Cubic air space per bed.	Floor space per bed.	No. of bath rooms.
Allspice, asparagus, Mocha coffee, fresh mackerel, and metal polish.	None	1,215	104.25	1
Asparagus and canned butter	None	1,350	90	3
Can stores	Groceries	1,543	110	1
Combs, lead pencils, needles, razor strops.....	Not known	1,073	77	3
Canned oysters	None	1,157.14	77.14	1
Canned goods	None	950	91	2
Cigars and cigarettes	Hardly any	1,344	84	2

508 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Number post buildings.	Guard house.		Canteen.		Number of men required to run it.
		Suitability.	Vermin.	Net profit per man.	Article bringing least profit.	
EAST.						
Fort Adams, R. I.	48	Fair.	Bad	\$8.33	Chewing tobacco	3
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	51	Not suitable.	Yes	5.98	Cigars	2
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	34	Fair.	Fairly free..	2.37	Pies	3
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	30	Casemate ..	None			2
Jackson Barracks, La.	30	Suitable ..	No			4
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	30	Not suitable.	Some	30 percent	Pool	
Fort McHenry, Md.	30	Suitable ..	No			
Fort McPherson, Ga.	30	Not suitable.	None		Foods and soaps.	5
Fort Monroe, Va.	63	Very good ..	Yes	1.79	Playing cards ..	3
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	30	Suitable ..	Bed bugs ..	10.00	Lunches	2
Fort Myer, Va.	40	Good	Bed bugs ..	1.36	Postage stamps ..	3
Newport Barracks, Ky.	12	Suitable ..	Yes			
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	30	Not suitable.	Many	1.00	Cheese, hams, etc.	3
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	15	Very good ..	None			
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	20	Satisfactory	None	9.35	Tongue and pigs' feet.	2
Fort Porter, N. Y.	19	Suitable ..	Bugs .....	.50	Stationery	3
Fort Preble, Me.	24	Suitable ..	Yes			
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	21	Not suitable.	Bed bugs ..			
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	38	Bad	Bad	2.00	Sandwiches	2
Fort Thomas, Ky.	27	Too small and insecure.	None			
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	13	Suitable ..	No complaint.			
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	9	No	Bed bugs ..	1.25	Lunches	3
Fort Warren, Mass.	30	Suitable ..	No .....	.71	Sugar	3
Washington Barracks, D. C.	24	Suitable ..	Generally none.		Pretzels and postage stamps.	4
Fort Wood, N. Y.	5	Suitable ..	Rats and bugs.			
For department						47
MISSOURI.						
Fort Brady, Mich.	30	No	Bedbugs ..	7.04	Tobacco	2
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	152	Good	Yes .....	.98	Lunches	4
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	37	Too small ..	No	8.00	Toilet paper	3
Camp Oklahoma, Okla.	30	Suitable ..	Yes		Tobacco and sandwiches.	2
Fort Reno, Okla.	63	New one nearly finished.	None	12.46	Tobacco	2
Fort Riley, Kans.	83	Room for officer too small.	Yes	3.15	Toothpicks	7
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	30	Very	None	4.10	Cigars and lunches.	3
Fort Sill, Okla.	60	Good	Yes	*30.40	Billiard tables ..	6
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	80	As to size ..	Overrun ..	*21.17	Temperate drinks.	4
Fort Wayne, Mich.	51	Excellent ..	No	†.50	Coffee	4
For department						27

* Per year.

† Per month.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Canteen.		Funds.				
Improvements suggested.	Band.	Bak- ery.	Company.	Mess.	Hospital.	Slush.
Gymnasium. Canteen to furnish first equipment.	\$654.00	0	\$357.11	0	\$84.40	\$76.50
None		0	331.20	0	84.19	0
None	0	0	564.79		45.00	
	81.15	0	68.55	0	12.35	132.51
None	4.28	0	534.85		29.06	
			445.39	0	46.78	619.65
Limit authority of council to auditing accounts and distributing profits. Keep accounts in ordinary method of book-keeping.	0	\$17.40	191.05		62.57	3.00
		0	2,109.65	0	131.89	2.08
None			1,605.00	0	99.58	0
			159.62		58.84	
Better building needed		0	1,312.40	0	39.21	73.30
		0	0	0	8.00	2.97
None		36.82	6.86	0	29.00	
None		0	123.27	0	39.76	
			334.71	0	18.13	
None		0	577.07	0	20.94	0
			35.77	0	12.11	0
	0	0	19.54	0	25.40	
None		21.85	624.00	0	54.44	
	5,009.40		330.27		10.51	0
None			47.95		33.76	0
			196.52		45.90	86.12
Fuel should be supplied by Quartermaster's Department.	0	0		\$37.38	49.15	
None	924.51	0	972.07	0	50.07	60.00
			153.05	0		
	6,673.34	76.07	11,211.70	37.38	1,093.04	1,056.13
None			87.01	0	50.00	0
Renewal of sale of beer to men	342.97		2,897.23	0	123.73	559.94
None	0	0	332.55	0	51.47	16.00
			30.00		15.36	
None	894.05	0	1,615.94	0	156.37	Yes.
None	20.99	0	510.51	\$21.39	200.42	0
Building needed .....	.92	19.92	1,639.22		41.09	
Troops arriving to pay no entrance money; those leaving to receive their share of cash on hand.		0	966.24	0	201.96	Yes.
None	63.32	0	1,502.75	0	140.00	159.23
None	3,076.17	0	181.37	0	78.62	
	4,407.42	19.92	9,722.82		1,056.02	735.17

‡ In debt.

510 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders.

Posts (by departments).	Number post buildings.	Guard house.		Canteen.		Number of men re-quired to run it.
		Suitability.	Vermin.	Net profit per man.	Article bringing least profit.	
PLATTE.						
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	34	Suitable	None.....	17.92	Fruit and lunches	6
Fort Douglas, Utah.....		Very suita-ble.	Bedbugs	1.50	Restaurant.....	6
Fort Du Chesne, Utah.....	45	Very good	None.....	13.50	Lunches.....	6
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	52	Excellent	Bedbugs	1.70	Lunches.....	2
Fort Logan, Colo.....	10	Excellent	No.....	8.45	Lunches.....	4
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	59	Too small	Yes.....	*4.81	Fruit and arti-cles of food.	6
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.....	62	Fair.....	Bedbugs.....	15.98	Cleaning mate-rial.	7
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	56	Too small	Kept out by scrubbing and airing.	15.91	Soap.....	6
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.....	1	Good	None.....	*3.50	Stationery.....	1
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	93	Entirely un-suitable.	Bedbugs.....	7.93	Fruits and vege-tables.	7
Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	52	Not satis-factory.	Tendency to.	4.96	Meats.....	2
Fort Washakie, Wyo.....	39	Insufficient	Yes.....	16.52	Lunches.....	3
Fort Randall, S. Dak.....	49	Sufficient	Re-quire constant examination.	.85	Pies and cakes.....	2
For department.....						56
DAKOTA.						
Fort A. Lincoln, N. Dak.....	26	Very un-suitable.	Full of bed-bugs.		Sandwiches.....	2
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.....	75	Suitable	Bedbugs.....	*2.14	Lunches.....	4
Fort Bennett, S. Dak.....	24	Good	None.....			2
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	63	Fairly good.	Bugs.....	*11.21	Lunches.....	2
Fort Custer, Mont.....	74	Excellent	None.....	Variable.	Fruits.....	8
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	60	Suitable	None of con-sequence.	†1.98	Groceries.....	6
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	79	Suitable; needs re-pairs.	No.....	1.00	Underclothing.....	4
Fort Missoula, Mont.....	42	Suitable	Plenty.....			
Camp Poplar River.....	24	Very good	Few bed-bugs.	‡9.00	Lunches.....	2
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	25	Good	Yes.....			
Fort Snelling Minn.....	65	New one building.	Occasionally	15.94	Sugar.....	7
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	53	Not suitable	Bedbugs.....	9.18	Cigars and to-bacco.	4
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	42	Fairly so.....	Few.....	1.00	Preserved straw-berries.	5
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....		Too small	Plenty.....	†1.50	None.....	1
For department.....						45
TEXAS.						
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	15	Good	Yes.....	\$2.00	Mineral waters.....	4
Fort Brown, Tex.....	68	Satisfactory	No.....			
Fort Clark, Tex.....		Good	Very little.....	†1.04	Fruits.....	5

* Six months.

† Per month.

‡ Per quarter.

§ For 1½ months.

|| Last dividend.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Canteen.	Funds.					
	Band.	Bakery.	Company.	Mess.	Hospital.	Slush.
Improvements suggested.						
None	30.50		386.68		125.14 182.00	0 0
None	0	0	2,112.75	0	221.63	
None		0	271.00	0	100.58	0
Put canteen fully under control of commanding officer and canteen council, without interference by department headquarters.	519.02	0	400.29		190.36	
None	200.31	0	1,988.25	0	343.41	
None	153.57		3,899.27	0	313.59	407.30
Allow officer in charge \$20 per month for money responsibility, where business exceeds \$3,000 per month.	335.23	0	1,528.33	0	370.50	155.52
None			9.98	0	89.35	
None	114.90	0	1,713.84	0	248.49	430.38
None	0	0	33.04	0	100.44	
None		0	619.22	0	279.97	0
None		2.47	219.69	0	42.61	0
	1,353.53	2.47	13,182.34	0	2,608.07	993.20
None		0	987.97		48.46	
Larger building with greater facilities.	1,085.74	0	2,634.00	0	198.12	0
None	0	0	410.38	0	64.89	
None	0	0	601.85	0	99.37	
None	23.61	0	1,621.13	0	170.46	58.90
None			973.19		197.73	60.85
Sell beer by the glass	2.03	0	331.65	0	211.76	692.80
	7.09	36.53	1,238.61	0	49.12	Yes.
None	0	0	766.21	0	156.74	0
None	0	0	961.25		56.80	7.20
None	58.06	0	1,352.25	0	31.70	54.21
None		0	111.24	0	135.47	
Larger recreation room and kitchen.		33.45	493.89	0	98.39	28.42
None	0	0	61.10	0	51.00	0
	1,176.53	69.98	12,544.72	0	1,570.01	902.38
Way of compelling men to pay who decline to do so.	0	0	339.00		44.83	0
Attendants should be retired, honorably discharged soldiers, where financial condition allows.		0	71.98	0	8.65	0
			731.18		111.76	0

512 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Number post buildings.	Guard house.		Canteen.		Number of men required to run it.
		Suitability.	Vermin.	Net profit per man.	Article bringing least profit.	
TEXAS—continued.						
Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.	29	Unsuitable.	Bedbugs .....	.1.79	Fruit.....	2
Fort Hancock, Tex.	29	Very suitable.	None			
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	35	Satisfactory	None	0		2
Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.	14	Bad	None			
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	53	Yes	None			
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	51	None				
For department						13
ARIZONA.						
Fort Apache, Ariz.	58	Poor; contract for new one awarded.	Bedbugs			
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	28	Excellent ..	None .....	.37	Mineral waters ..	3
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	40	Fair	Few bedbugs.	20.00	Tobacco	2
Fort Grant, Ariz.	21	Well suited.	None	18.00	Dormet shirts ..	3
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	44	Quite suitable.	None	26.13	Fruit.....	3
San Carlos, Ariz.	1	Tent	None			
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	8	Suitable	None			
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	27	Sufficient ..	Bedbugs	2.50	Fruit.....	2
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	65	Suitable	None	10.00	Crackers	2-4
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	64	Unsuitable ..	Plenty	†1.00 to 2.75	Lunches	5
For department						21
CALIFORNIA.						
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	42	Too small ..	None	†1.00	Soda water	2
Angel Island, Cal.	29	Suitable	None			
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	26	Suitable	None	5.00	Lunches	2
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	30	None				
Fort Gaston, Cal.	22	Suitable	None	19.08	Brushes	1
Fort Mason, Cal.	24	Fair	None	†1.00	Lunches	1
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	101	Insufficient.	Bedbugs	4.68	Tobacco and lunch.	3
Sequoia National Park, Cal.						
Yosemite National Park, Cal.						
For department						9
COLUMBIA.						
Boisé Barracks, Idaho	27	Unsatisfactory.	Yes	16.67	Lunches	2
Fort Canby, Wash.	11	Fair	None	20.12	Writing ink	2
Fort Sherman, Idaho	52	Suitable	Some	8.50	Lunch	4
Fort Spokane, Wash.	32	Very bad	Yes	†23.75	Lunches	4
Fort Townsend, Wash.	27	Satisfactory	None	†19.50	Note paper	2

*For June.

†Per year.

‡Per month.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Canteen.	Funds.					
Improvements suggested.	Band.	Bak- ery.	Company.	Mess.	Hospital.	Slush.
Employ retired soldiers.....		0	99 91.69	0	1.14 21.75	
Abolishment recommended, as beer is about the only thing can be sold.		61.87	455.43 5.37 48.92	0 0	50.84 8.55 101.10	200.24 0
			0	0	108.89	0
	0	61.87	1,744.56	0	453.51	200.24
			331.08	0	136.27	300.08
New and suitable building.....	18.79		615.33		97.95	0
None.....		0	775.25	0	107.02	
None.....	5.85	43.52	901.63	0	178.35	527.22
None.....			1,311.73		117.43	
	0	0	872.00	0	43.84	0
None.....	16.71		73.04		95.95	0
None.....	428.62	145.92	661.00	0	186.17	0
Larger and better building, bil- liard tables, large ice box, cool- ing room, small tables, chairs, newspapers, and reading room.	355.35	0	801.68 1,301.94	0	136.77 186.28	0 0
	825.32	189.44	7,649.68	0	1,286.04	887.25
None.....		41.58	363.18	0	106.99	0
None.....	277.00	57.59	757.80		61.40	0
None.....	0	0	215.70	0	63.73	
None.....	0	0	0	0	43.75	
None.....		0	227.43	0	73.87	
None.....		0	96.05	0	29.04	0
None.....	91.88	0	1,048.57	0	111.91	Yes.
			248.38			
			461.97			
	308.88	99.17	3,419.08	0	490.69	
Greater variety of stores, and one- half of profits devoted to im- proving the building.		0	478.61	0	53.60	
None recommended until the building is purchased.		73.59	255.39	0	63.69	
Bowling alleys and reading room.	258.59	0	737.05	20.12	101.45	0
None.....	0	0	599.54	0	146.80	
None.....	0	0	548.00		74.29	

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Items from the annual inspection reports of post commanders,

Posts (by departments).	Number post buildings.	Guard house.		Canteen.		Number of men re- quired to run it.
		Suitability.	Vermin.	Net profit per man.	Article bringing least profit.	
COLUMBIA—continued.						
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	52	Safe, com- fortable, and healthy.	Occasionally	*4.25	Stationery	4
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	62	Good	Yes.....	18.20	Tobacco and cigars.	3
For department.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	21
For departments.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	251
Columbus Barracks, Ohio...	35	Good	Yes.....	4.78	Postage stamps ..	7
David's Island, N. Y. Harbor	60	Not suitable.	.....	9.58	Soldiers' kit	7
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	34	Not safe for bad men.	None	(†)	Cleaning kit	7
For depots.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Willet's Point, N. Y. Harbor	107	Too small; in- convenient.	Yes.....	‡1.40	Stationery.....	6
For Army.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	278

* Per year.

† Not known.

‡ Per month.

made under paragraph 954, Army Regulations, etc.—Continued.

Canteen.	Funds.					
Improvements suggested.	Band.	Bak- ery.	Company.	Mess.	Hospital.	Slush.
Change to regimental canteen.....	315.08	50.25	940.34	0	142.08	916.33
Enlargement and proper arrange- ment of building.	20.71	60.03	912.67	0	141.61	0
-----	594.38	188.88	4,471.60	29.12	723.12	916.33
-----	15,399.40	702.80	63,946.50	66.50	9,288.50	5,750.70
-----		33.50		1,149.25	572.52	0
None	0		0	27.86	186.73	
None	0	0	0	0	160.00	0
-----	0	33.50	0	1,176.61	919.25	0
None	247.22	192.67	436.66	878.47	37.53	615.11
-----	15,646.62	928.97	64,432.06	1,621.58	10,240.28	6,365.81

80							No.
91	No	Men, generally; horses, not.	No	No	No	No.	No.
	Yes	Yes	No	Turned out but once since May 15, 1891.	Yes	No.	No.
91	Yes	Some	No	No	One troop	No.	No.
	No	No	No	Not for past year.	Most [have been, but no prac- tice lately.	Some.	No.
87	Fairly	Some	No	Men, yes	No	No.	No.
88	Now drilling.	Men, yes	No	No	No	Yes.	No.
	Yes	Fairly	No	No	No	No.	No.
90	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No.	No.
92	Mostly	Fairly well	No	No	No	No.	No.
108	Not all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not all	No.	No.
96	Generally	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No.	No.
90	Mostly all	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No.	No.
96	Yes	Men, yes; horses, partly.	Yes	Yes	No	No.	No.
86	Generally	Generally	No	Yes	No	No.	No.
88	As far as practicable.	Men, yes; horses, seem to be.	Fairly	Yes	No	No.	No.
96	Some	Yes	No	No	Some	No.	No.
115							

89	Fairly	Yes	No	No	No	No.
90	Yes	Partially	No	Yes	No	In some cases.
96	Fairly	Men, yes; horses, fairly.	No	No	Yes	No.
90	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No.
74	Yes	Generally	No	No	No	Not yet.
89	Old are	Fairly	No	No	Yes	No.
90	Yes	Some	No	No	No	No.
96						

SUPPLEMENT 7.

TABULATION OF STATISTICS RELATIVE TO RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, AND EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE ON ENGLISH RECRUITING.

Tabulation of statistics relative to recruiting rendezvous.

Rendezvous.	Location suitable?	Monthly rental.	Officer in charge.	No. of enlisted men in party.
Boston, 39 Portland street.	Yes.	\$75. 00	Capt. A. S. Daggett, Second Infantry.....	5
Boston, 75 Beach street.	Yes.	70. 00	Capt. H. M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry.....	5
Providence, R. I.	Yes.	41. 66½	Capt. J. M. Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	5
Augusta, Me.	.....	8. 00	Lieut. C. G. Morton, Sixth Infantry.....	3
Albany, N. Y.	Yes.	37. 50	Capt. J. H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry.....	5
Chicago (Infantry).	No..	75. 00	Lieut. J. McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry.....	5
Chicago (Cavalry).	No..	73. 00	Capt. H. J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry.....	5
Brooklyn, 61 Fulton street.	.....	15. 00	Capt. W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry.....	3
Newark, N. J.	Yes.	.....	Capt. C. L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry.....	4
New York, 157 Hudson street.	Yes.	100. 00	Capt. H. Wagner, First Cavalry; Lieut. R. T. Emmet, Ninth Cavalry.	5
New York, 146 Park Row.	No..	90. 00	Capt. W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry.....	5
Milwaukee (Cavalry).	No..	50. 00	Capt. M. Harris, First Cavalry.....	6
Louisville, Ky.	No..	27. 00	Lieut. H. E. Robinson, Fourth Infantry.....	4
St. Louis, Mo.	Yes.	75. 00	Capt. A. B. Kauffman, Eighth Cavalry.....	5
San Francisco, Cal.	Yes.	75. 00	Capt. H. Neide, Fourth Infantry.....	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Yes.	60. 00	Capt. A. Haines, jr., Second Infantry.....	5
Memphis, Tenn.	Yes.	50. 00	Lieut. Wm. B. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry.....	3
Evansville, Ind.	Yes.	55. 00	Lieut. Geo. B. Walker, Sixth Infantry.....	3
Augusta, Ga.	Yes.	39. 16	Lieut. C. P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry.....	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	Yes.	50. 00	Capt. D. B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	3
Davenport, Iowa.	Yes.	56. 00	Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, First Cavalry.....	4
Baltimore, Md.	Yes.	.....	Capt. S. T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry.....	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	75. 00	Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, First Infantry.....	4
Camden, N. J.	Yes.	50. 00	Capt. B. H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry.....	4
Rochester, N. Y.	Yes.	68. 57	Lieut. D. H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry.....	5
Elmira, N. Y.	.....	35. 00	Capt. J. O. Mackay, Third Cavalry.....	4
Portland, Me.	.....	30. 00	Lieut. C. G. Morton, Sixth Infantry.....	3
Washington, D. C.	Yes.	65. 00	Capt. C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry.....	4
St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Yes.	{ Capt. F. E. Pierce, First Infantry..... }
		1, 445. 80½		119

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Tabulation of statistics relative to recruiting rendezvous—Continued.

Rendezvous.	Applicants for enlistment.				Causes of rejection.						
	Total during year.	Accepted.	Native.	Foreign.	Rejected.	Under size.	Intemperance.	General unfitness.	Defective teeth.	Defective sight.	Bad character and other causes.
Boston, 39 Portland street	1,126	204	131	73	922	145	135	106	83	195	328
Boston, 75 Beach street	527	139	87	52	388	28	24	57	35	123	181
Providence, R. I.	495	24	15	9	471	33	104	94	...	61	179
Augusta, Me.	11	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany, N. Y.	453	195	...	...	258	12	28	...	...	42	187
Chicago (Infantry)	884	195	121	77	686	...	...	58	...	...	...
Chicago (Cavalry)	734	95	45	33	636	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn, 61 Fulton street.	1,325	152	45	106	1,173	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newark, N. J.	437	87	29	58	400	...	...	1,173	...	...	...
New York, 157 Hudson street.	1,944	264	178	86	1,680	...	...	370	...	...	...
New York, 146 Park Row	780	433	...	...	347	...	...	1,680	...	...	...
Milwaukee (Cavalry)	323	53	30	23	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisville, Ky.	435	52	...	...	383	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis, Mo.	868	187	...	...	681	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Francisco, Cal.	161	53	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cincinnati, Ohio.	602	189	152	37	413	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memphis, Tenn.	420	50	45	5	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evansville, Ind.	269	92	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
Augusta, Ga.	198	24	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	252	53	34	19	199	26	...	...	...	41	34
Davenport, Iowa	158	45	...	...	113	34	7	7	...	...	65
Baltimore, Md.	517	78	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia, Pa.	820	61	...	...	759	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden, N. J.	1,141	144	...	...	997	129	75	*122	...	82	133
Rochester, N. Y.	440	81	41	40	359	37	22	22	...	39	110
Elmira, N. Y.	99	36	...	...	61	12	4	...	...	...	14
Portland, Me.	107	30	26	4	137	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington, D. C.	519	113	...	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul, Minn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16,185	3,173	1,001	622	13,012	455	403	3,567	108	583	1,181

* Minors.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE ON ENGLISH RECRUITING.

There is a constant desire among Americans to know how our Army compares with foreign armies, so I submit some extracts from what is currently said of the British army that we may see how the questions affecting the *personnel* in the ranks is looked upon :

[From an article on "The recruiting question," in the United Service Magazine of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, 1891.]

That an army recruited by voluntary enlistment must always be open to improvement, and must of necessity keep pace with the national progress in other departments is too evident to require demonstration.

Other armies recruited by conscription are, to a very great extent, independent of their surroundings, and, from the nature of their existence, can make certain of obtaining their quota of recruits, however great it may be ; but in England all this is changed, and in all considerations of our military system, no matter from what standpoint, this fundamental difference must be taken into account. * * * There are other minor matters which affect our supply of men, but space will not permit of their being even mentioned here. It must suffice that we are in quite a different position in this respect from all our continental rivals, and that, whereas they, as it were, place the army before the nation, we, and rightly, regard it as but a portion of the nation, and do not regard its interests as the first to be considered. From this it results that our military system and military questions generally are but little studied or understood by the general public, and that, although from time to time great attention may be paid to some military question of the hour, as a rule considerable ignorance is displayed

by the public of matters well within its comprehension. Such a matter, and one, provided the general public is impressed with its importance, not so difficult of a satisfactory solution, is the recruiting question. * * * Maj. Buckley believed it would benefit the service to enlist men as young as 16 and train them with light work for two years since half of those then obtained were under 18 years of age, and added that during the Peninsular war regiments maintained boy companies at home, often comprising about one-tenth of the regiment.

Maj. Gen. Eyre said that we had a great number of lads of 16, and even of 15, in the ranks, and that the recruiting sergeants connived at this deception. Maj. Gen. Patton, Mr. Paynter, police magistrate, and many others, confirmed these statements.

Giving evidence in 1866, the present commander-in-chief said that boys from military schools might be able to enter the ranks and perform all the duties of a soldier at 17 years of age, and that all should be fit to do so at 18 years old.

As to the European forces in India, where it might be supposed we had older men, and few, if any, young recruits, we find Col. Leslie, commandant of the East India depot, of opinion that a low standard is not detrimental to Indian service, provided the men are fully 18 years old, but adding that the bulk of the recruits of the Indian army were under 20 years of age, and some of them not more than 16. And when the army in India became entirely imperial we still find the same youth on the part of the recruits there. Thus, from January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865, out of a total of 5,622 men drafted to India, 2,093 were under 20 years of age, and 796 more were between 20 and 21, while of the whole number more than two-thirds had less than two years' service, and of these more than one-third were under one year in the ranks. Again, of recruits enlisted in 1864, 600 per 1,000 were under 20 years of age, and 127 were from 20 to 21.

It is therefore incorrect to assume that our recruits were either much bigger or much older in those days than they are now, for such was not the case, especially in war, when the standard was immediately lowered, and miniature boys were freely enlisted. * * * The conclusion, therefore, seems to be justified that the soldiers physically most efficient for service in the field are those ranging between 25 and 30 years of age, and that next in efficiency ought to be considered men two or three years under 25, or two or three years above 30 years of age. * * * Col. H. Graham, inspecting field officer of the London district, speaking in 1866 of recruits taken at 17 years of age, considered them fit for duty in about six months; and Mr. Godley, assistant undersecretary for war, in an able paper published with the report of 1861, names from 20 to 25 years as the best age for soldiers, and recommends discharge after seven years without the option of re-enlistment. * * *

Percentage of recruits enlisting under 21 years of age

	Percentage.
1863-----	67
1869-----	72
1875-----	67
1884-----	73
1888-----	99

* * * By obtaining men young and giving them, at an improving age, the advantages of regular hours, good food, good housing, medical attendance, regular drill, and physical and gymnastic training, we improve their physical condition to an extent that it requires a study of the statistics on this point to enable one to appreciate. * * * But doubtless the greatest achievement of the present system has been the creation of a trained reserve, now amounting to 60,000 men, in the prime of life, who in time of war will fill the ranks in place of the hastily drilled recruits of former days. In fact, this institution has given to our military system that elasticity it was formerly without. * * * There are two ways of making the service more attractive; one, the simple method of raising the soldiers' pay; the other, the less expensive, and perhaps less sure, means of ensuring for him a good practical education while in the ranks, and a certainty of permanent employment when he leaves them. * * * That, so far as military organization and arrangement are concerned, our military organizers and administrators have done, and are doing, their best, the above résumé of the changes and improvements in recruiting should show, and although it will not convince those whose preconceived opinions are antagonistic to our present system, it should go far to assure more open-minded men that with the army of the past the British army of to-day will bear comparison in every detail. * * *

The soldier is fed, clothed, housed, warmed, and lighted much better than the unskilled laborer. * * * His work is not hard, he has plenty of amusement, both outdoor and indoor. He is provided with means of increasing his knowledge and developing his talents. If sick, he receives the greatest attention, the most skillful treatment, and diet suitable to his case without reference to cost. He has opportunities of seeing the world. * * * If fairly educated and well conducted he becomes, in time, a noncommissioned officer, with extra pay, and, when sergeant, additional comforts of a substantial nature. As sergeant, he can reëngage for pension, with the additional prospect of either obtaining a commission as riding master or quartermaster, even a combatant commission; or, failing that, a warrant. * * * The protests of the press and persons of position, coupled with the popularization of the army by the volunteers, have done much to raise the soldier in public estimation, and to diminish the social ostracism which, till quite recently, was so severe and stupid; but much of the vulgar, ignorant prejudice against the profession of arms still survives the causes which, to a certain extent, once justified those prejudices. * * * Why are not all the messengers in all Government Departments, especially in the two Houses of Parliament, ex-soldiers or sailors? Their previous training fits them for the work, and the only sacrifice which would have to be made for this great boon for the army and navy—and, consequently a great gain to the State—would be the sacrifice of petty patronage. Set one against the other, and there can be no question which of the two sacrifices should be made. There are many thousands of subordinate appointments which ex-soldiers and sailors would be perfectly competent to fill. * * * There would be no means, I am convinced, so well calculated to popularize the army, and to induce respectable young men of good physique to enlist, as the knowledge that the only channel to such appointments was through the army and navy.

OUR "BAD BARGAINS" IN THE ARMY.

[By the Rev. W. Sidney Randall, B. A., Chaplain to the forces.]

* * * * *

No one but a cracked-brained enthusiast imagines that civilized nations will turn their bayonets into plowshares and settle their disputes by a resort to arbitration. All the mechanical skill of our time available for the purpose is engaged at present in the quest of the best rifle; and larger sums of money are required every year for expenditure upon men and material. The soldier's barrack accommodation, the soldier's dress, the soldier's food, the soldier's recreation, and many other things apart from his arms are matters to which more attention is being paid now than at any time in the history of standing armies. Many old ideas with regard to soldiers as "fighting machines" are exploded, and none more so than the primitive idea that the soldier was a mere "machine." * * *

Much, therefore, is required of the soldier of to-day. An army corps is the "fighting machine" now, and intelligence is an absolutely necessary complement of its component parts. We must get rid at once, then, of the idea that any man who can "pass the doctor" is good enough for a soldier.

In the rural districts of England old traditions die hard; and it will take a long time to eradicate the popular notion that the "ne'er do weels" of the village are the proper men to enlist. * * * The "crime" of enlisting is never condoned, and if the erring youth comes back years afterwards covered with medals he is still regarded with suspicion. It is not surprising, therefore, that young men of a certain class grow up to look upon the army as a society of very fast men, and soldiering as a profession which affords endless opportunities for a life of vicious indulgence and unchecked dissipation. * * * The mother who knows that her strong, fine-looking boy is steady and likely to remain so, hears with dismay the suggestion that he should "go for a soldier," and all her influence is brought to bear to save him from such ruin! The pretty girl who has won his affections cries at the idea, and tells him that she will never marry "a common soldier!" * * * Then his ideas about life in the ranks are somewhat vague. But, in a general way, it is no exaggeration to state that he goes to the depot with the firm conviction that a soldier's life is "all beer and skittles!"

When the stern realities of his new profession are brought home to his dull comprehension he finds out, when it is too late, that he has made a mistake. He complains that he has "too many masters," and soon looks upon the non-commissioned officers as enemies who are perpetually "down upon him." * * * It is

not too much to say that most of the men who are treated in our military hospitals are the victims of excessive drinking and vicious indulgence. An examination of the medical history sheets of our "bad bargains" in the army will prove the urgent necessity for raising the tone in the ranks, and excluding men who can not live for the few years of their service in "temperance, soberness, and chastity." * * * So, if it were possible to get returns of the number of men who, in one year, die or get discharged from the effects of excessive drinking alone, in hot climates, we should have ample proof of the necessity for insisting upon a better system of obtaining recruits for the army. * * * At present it is a farce to discharge a man as "worthless." He simply changes his name and his regiment, and all the money expended upon his pay and keep is so much money wasted. One of the first steps to be taken, therefore, with a view to practical army reform, is the entire exclusion of our "bad bargains" from the service when they are discharged as worthless. Under the present lax system men know perfectly well that they can go from one regiment to another. * * *

There is no doubt whatever of the popularity of the British army among the masses. If, however, we investigate the nature of this popularity, what do we find? We soon discover that it is entirely sentimental. Crowds of people will flock together to see a military spectacle of any kind; and on the return of a regiment from active service the populace will cheer like madmen and vote the "red coats" the finest fellows in the world. But let one of these "red coats" show himself in a theatre or any other popular place of amusement, a very different attitude is shown to the soldier who has the honor of wearing the Queen's uniform. There is no need to quote instances of petty insults to individual men wearing this uniform, which has been made glorious in the annals of warfare. The soldier in a military pageant is cheered and regarded with admiration; the soldier alone among civilians gets the cold shoulder, and is too often treated as a pariah. Thus, in the way we treat our soldiers, as individuals, we are a nation of snobs. We owe our commercial prosperity; we owe our very existence, to the self-sacrifice of these noble men, who have fought on many a battlefield in all parts of the world for our welfare. And yet, when they come among us in times of peace we treat them like dogs, and talk of them as "common soldiers," who are unfit to sit near us in a theater, or drink with us at a London refreshment bar.

Army reform must, therefore, begin among civilians. Good men will not enlist for service in the ranks if they find that they are "tabooed" in their own social world simply because they are obliged to wear a uniform. If we want to raise the tone in the ranks we must begin by teaching people that it is an honor and not a disgrace to be a soldier. In this direction it would be as well if exceptional privileges were given to soldiers in uniform. They should be allowed to travel free on all railways, for one thing, and to all places of public entertainment they should be admitted at half-price. They should be made welcome wherever they show themselves, and those who know soldiers would guarantee that these privileges would not be abused. An army nursing sister was asked recently, by someone who did not know soldiers, if the soldiers in hospital were ever *rude* to her? Her reply was crushing: "There are no such things as rude soldiers!" Testimony like this, as to the effects of discipline, is valuable, and only shows how the army may be made an educational power in our country. Soldiers, as a rule, are the best behaved men in the world, and if we could only eliminate the "bad bargains" from their ranks they would be second to none as regards discipline and good behavior.

It is most important, then, to raise the social status of the soldier, and the sooner civilians are forced to recognize this fact, the better it will be for the army. A steady, well-conducted soldier should be made to feel that he can hold his head up and find his uniform respected, no matter where he is, among civilians. Army reform should begin, therefore, in the homes of those who have sons fit to serve in the ranks and make "soldiering" a profession. * * * We want to persuade the men and women from whose homes the right recruits should come that life in the army will improve and not ruin their sons. Long-standing prejudices have to be combated; erroneous notions about military life have to be removed; and the advantages of serving with the colors have to be much better understood than they are at present. * * * The army is regarded as the last resort of the starving man. It should, on the contrary, be regarded as one of the best openings for the young man of fine physique and good character. * * * We want the time to come—and come as soon as possible—when it will be almost impossible for any young men but those of good character to become soldiers in our army. No one who knows anything about soldiers can be accused of indulging in Utopian dreams for talking like this. The tone in the ranks is being

slowly but surely raised. * * * Army reform has already begun in the ranks, and something should be done outside the barracks to encourage this. * * *

"There is an increasing interest being awakened in all that concerns the army. The records of soldiers' courage and endurance, the heroic deeds and self-sacrifice of men whose names will ever be household words among us, have called forth the nation's admiration, and prompted the desire to promote the spiritual as well as the temporal well-being of men so deservedly honored."

Now, as a rule, the clergy of our towns and villages take no interest in anything that concerns the army. They have got too much into the habit of regarding soldiers as the "black sheep" of their flocks. But they might do good work for the service by encouraging suitable men to enlist, and helping to abolish the ridiculous prejudices which exist among ignorant people about life in the ranks. They need not be afraid now to recommend a steady, God-fearing man to enlist. He is more likely to meet men who will sympathize with him in the army than in civil life. * * * Likely boys should be selected, encouraged to look forward to military life as a profession, and recommended as a reward for diligence and good conduct. We want to get rid of the idea that the army is "a refuge for the destitute." The prevailing notion at present is, that any man is good enough for a soldier if he can pass the doctor. We want men who present themselves as recruits to present testimonials as to character. Physical fitness is all very well, but moral fitness should be demanded from soldiers as an absolutely necessary qualification. Then, again, there is the important qualification of intelligence to be considered. * * *

Some people would probably laugh at the idea of competition for the army to obtain a place in the ranks; but there is nothing to prevent the service being made so attractive to young men that it will be necessary to examine candidates and enlist by selection of the fittest from other than a medical officer's point of view. In comparison with the Continental legions our army is very small; but that is all the more reason why it should be made "a highly polished weapon."

* * * We want intelligent men who have sense enough to know that excessive drinking ruins a man's character, ruins his health, and finally costs him his life. * * * In fact, the importance of getting intelligent men to enlist as soldiers can only be estimated by those who know, from painful experience, the amount of trouble caused by the dense stupidity of some of our recruits. It may be a difficult thing to know what to do with the "fool of the family," but the army is certainly the last place to send him to cure him of his folly. The process is very seldom productive of satisfactory results, and, even if it were, the state can not afford to keep the service open as a school to train the fools, idlers, drunkards, and "ne'er-do-weels" generally of the community.

Let the fact be recognized by the country as soon as possible that we want good men for the army, and must have them at any cost. If more money is required to make the army attractive to good men, more money must be forthcoming; but it is not so much a question of money as of utilizing our resources to better purpose. Why, for instance, should men who come into the army be condemned to so many hours of enforced idleness, when they would gladly occupy their spare time in learning some useful trade that would be helpful to them in the battle of life after they leave the ranks?

Every regiment should have its industrial school, and there would be no lack of willing pupils. The army might be made a grand school for the picked men of our country, in which they might learn valuable lessons which would fit them to return to civil life as valued citizens from every point of view. * * *

* * * * *

The army requires to be composed of the best human material obtainable in order that the country may safely depend upon it in times of national emergency. * * *

In dealing with the recruiting difficulty much would be gained if we could ascertain from the men who have joined the ranks their reasons for enlisting and their grievances, or even imaginary grievances, while serving Her Majesty. * * *

It is the volunteer movement which has so largely tended to remove, or at least lessen, the prejudice with which enlistment was originally regarded. The prejudice, like every prejudice, was created through ignorance. * * * The recruit who joins in April has to wait till the following April before a tunic is issued to him. * * * The marine gets no tunic until he has been dismissed all his recruit courses. The reasons are explained to him, and he understands them. * * *

Is it surprising that under these circumstances the fatigues, which of late years have fallen particularly hard on men, should have created dissatisfac-

tion? The introduction of the magazine rifle has caused extensive improvements to be made on several ranges. At Aldershot I believe men have received extra working pay at the rate of 4 pence per diem. At other places they have received nothing for the manual labors they have had to undergo on this class of fatigue. * * * If good recreation grounds at large stations were provided for the men the latter would soon find something to do when off duty and time would not hang so heavily on their hands as it does at present. Now, in many stations, they have or can find nothing else to do but to walk out or to sit about in barracks.

* * * The country lad, apparently stupid, who on entering the service was found so heavy on hand, but who, when trained, proved to be so steady and dependable, is becoming rare. How are we to account for this unfortunate state of things? * * * A regiment should become identified with a certain county—it should draw its recruits from these. On returning from service the old soldiers should retire to their own vines and fig trees; they should marry among their neighbors and their sons should enter the well-known ranks. * * * The true reserve of the army is the militia. Enough has not been made of this, the oldest of the national forces; it has been left out in the cold. * * * It has been sought to attain a more constant and intimate connection between the militia and the army, so that the latter may quickly be reinforced when hard pressed in the field. * * * We believe there would be found little difficulty in securing some 80,000 soldiers who on the average enter the service at about eighteen and a half years of age. * * * If, while serving in the ranks, every soldier were encouraged to learn a trade (trades are taught in certain regiments), men would have something at their fingers' ends to fall back upon. There is one career which should be open to steady, active, old soldiers and sailors in preference to any other competitors, and that is civilian employment in the government service, whether as clerks, porters, messengers, etc. * * * A word must be said here for the noncommissioned officers, who have been rightly described as the "backbone of the army." Everything should be done to make them not only respected, but in a position of as much ease as is consistent with their duties. When over the first rung of the ladder, that of lance corporal, has been reached, the non-commissioned officer should be raised higher above his former comrades, and more privileges should be accorded to him. It is most important to secure a staff of good non-commissioned officers, for in a regiment their power is enormous for good or for evil, and everything should be tried for the retention of men of character and experience.

One such school for securing what is required, if not actually available now, will be so, we believe, in a very short time. The cadet battalions, composed of boys of the lower classes which are to be found in some of our cities, will prove, if encouraged by the Government, admirable *pepinières* for non-commissioned officers.

Let us bring one battalion at least to the notice of our readers, the first cadet battalion the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, under the command of a militia officer, Maj. A. L. Salmond. Its headquarters are in Southwark, Lambeth, Westminster, Whitechapel, and Hackney. Boys are eligible between the ages of 14 and 17, and a small money payment is charged as an entrance fee, of which a portion is paid down at once and the remainder is collected and made up by weekly payments of 2 pence. Uniforms are supplied free, from the funds collected by officers and their friends. The appointments of sergeant major, quartermaster sergeants, and all non-commissioned officers are filled by the boys. They drill twice a week under their commanding officer or their adjutant, and go through their work with exactness and intelligence, taking the greatest pride in carrying out all that a soldier should know.

They have already camped out with regular troops at Hounslow, Kingston, and Aldershot, and have invariably gained the good opinion of the officers with whom they have come in contact. One of the great objects of their officers is to bring the lads in contact with the regular army, and so popularize the service amongst them. This has so far succeeded that a very large number of boys have gone into the army, always doing well; indeed, there are few institutions which, in proportion to the numbers, have given so many recruits to the army as this one has done.

Surely this type of boy battalions should be more encouraged by the military authorities. Indeed, the most diligent and expert of the lads should never be lost sight of, but encouraged to fit themselves for the higher non-commissioned ranks of the service. A little money devoted to fostering corps, such as that which we have described, would be well spent. * * * If we would build up the *esprit de corps* of each branch of the service, we must attract by good pay and

allowances a higher class of men than we can get at present, and strengthen the hold which the territorial system has upon the people, by gladly welcoming those who, feeling satisfied with their lot, desire to prolong their service and spend their best days under the colors. These men will hand down the traditions of their corps and keep up the standard of excellence which those who are but birds of passage, soon to be restored to a civilian life, are apt to disregard. Their example and opinion will be found to carry the greatest weight with those who are beginning their career, especially in these days of young non-commissioned officers. For this reason it is to be wished that every battalion company should include a few long-service men. * * * Let us endeavor to make the men more comfortable in their quarters, and remove a number of petty restrictions which irritate the soldier and make him think that he is treated like a child. Be more liberal with passes. Why should not good steady men be allowed out all night, instead of being obliged to report themselves at midnight? * * * But the officers must take a real interest in their men, and not allow the non-commissioned officers to be considered as the real rulers if they would extinguish that fierce desire to regain their liberty at all costs which sometimes seizes the men.

[By J. Byrne, late quartermaster, First Royal Berkshire Regiment.]

* * * * *
 Show the bright side of the soldier's life and the great benefits conferred on a young man morally, physically, and intellectually, by donning the "Queen's uniform," and I am sure there are thousands of large employers of labor, all over the United Kingdom, reaping the benefits of the ex-soldier's training gained by serving under the "colors" in all parts of the globe. * * * The farm lad, working from early morning till late at night in the fields or barn, or trudging alongside his horses with produce for the market, eating fat bacon and coarse bread, calling at the half-way inn for a pint of ale to wash it down, badly booted, very poorly clad, and in some cases with his master's cast-off clothes to make him more ridiculous, sleeps in a barn or outhouse, seldom or never even washing himself. And for what? * * *

The factory "hand" is still worse off than the farm lad, for he has little or no chance of breathing pure air; he has to be at the factory gate at the last stroke of the bell in the morning, and if he be a minute late he will be locked out and lose a quarter of a day. He has only a limited time to eat his often badly cooked food, and, when the day's work is over, what has he to return to? Too often a miserable room occupied by a family of five or six, poorly furnished, and in a densely populated district, while his wages are small, his hours long.

The miner lad can not even boast of enjoying daylight. He may have more wages, but he has far less comfort than the farm or factory lad. He has little chance of religious or moral teaching. He has little time for friendship; if ill, few care for him; if out of work, fewer still will aid or help him.

The recruiting sergeant is appealed to and comes to the rescue.

Now the transformation begins. The young man is examined medically, and, if physically fit, is passed into the army. He is treated to a bath, his hair is closely cut, and he is brought to the quartermaster's stores where he receives a complete outfit of regimental clothing, and every article necessary for cleansing purposes, etc., even to a square of soap. He is taken on the strength and payment of a company, and handed over to the drill instructor, to be "knocked into shape," and taught to hold his head up even if his pocket money is limited. After drills he attends school, and then has an hour's gymnastics. He is taught to scour tables, blacklead grates and the trestles of forms and tables, which are of iron, and wash out a barrack-room. He takes his turn at working in the officers' and sergeants' mess kitchens; and in time is able to take his turn on the roster at every possible kind of regimental duty, to use his hands, and, in many cases, perhaps, his brains too, for the first time.

At the end of about three months he passes from the drill-sergeant's hands and becomes a fighting "duty soldier," when he has more liberty and is released from the tiresome recruit drills. He then commences a theoretical and practical course in musketry, and is encouraged to become a marksman by an annual money reward, with the honor of wearing cross guns worked in gold and worsted on his tunic and frock. * * * So from the possibly dull-brained country lad he develops into an observant young man, takes a pride in himself, and begins to think he is somebody.

He commences a course of instruction in tent pitching and striking by day and by night, loading and unloading camels and elephants in the dark, and in dealing

with supposed breakdowns on the line of march, etc. Then he commences those night marches peculiar to Indian life, that soldiers enjoy. It is a new sensation to him to see a large town of tents on a clear, starry night, the occupants of which are asleep (except the sentries round the camp); and in less than half an hour from the drummer's beating the "rouse" in the morning tents are struck, kits are packed and loaded on elephants or camels, and the troops are marched away by torchlight, and guided by the stars, the band playing some soul-stirring martial tune. * * * He can in addition to these amusements take out his private gun in the jungle, and bring back some game to make a change in the menu of his dinner. He can save money, or remit it home to his friends monthly. He can learn Hindustani, and gain a prize for his pains. * * *

He returns to England a smart, well set-up young man; and if not highly educated he at least has a fair knowledge of human nature in all its various phases. He has learned to lead a regular life, to be clean in his habits, punctual as to time, respectful and obedient to his superiors. * * * I believe that many will say with me that the soldier's life is in many respects a happy one, under all circumstances. He is cheerful, at the least; and if he grumbles he none the less does his work. But if a young fellow that has been petted and nursed, and has had every whim gratified at home, joins the army and expects luxuries there he had better have stopped away. He is not of the stamp required for a rough life, where he must be ready for any emergency. * * *

Testimonials to soldiers on leaving the army are of the utmost importance in procuring situations for men replying to advertisements in our great "London dailies." The officers of our army have unfortunately a stereotyped style of "character" writing which they might well improve on, for at present these certificates are of little use. The form, "I have known this man for so long, and he is a clean, smart soldier and in possession of two good-conduct badges, and would have made a good non-commissioned officer had he accepted promotion," is of little use to a large employer of labor. What does he know, or care to know, about "good-conduct badges or stripes?" The information he wants is what the applicant is fit for, or whether he is likely to give satisfaction to his employer.

Military phrases should be avoided in giving testimonials from officers to soldiers, for the language is very often foreign to many readers of them. The same thing applies to the parchment discharge certificate given to men on their discharge. No matter what qualifications a soldier may possess or how well he may have served his country, he simply gets on his parchment the statement that "his character has been very good or exemplary;" rather a poor tribute to pay to a man who has had, perhaps, a quarter of a century's service under the most trying circumstances and in tropical climes. It would be a step in the right direction for the War Office authorities to redraft the army discharge certificates and let a man enter the battle of civil life provided with a document showing what he is really worth. The present form is so much waste paper as regards assisting a man in obtaining employment in the over-stocked labor market of England when he leaves the army. * * * At the turning point of his career he has to compete with the civilian, when, if any interest were taken in him a berth would be found for him in one of our large government factories as storekeeper, clerk, packer, etc., according to the man's abilities. But, alas, except some officer of influence gets an old soldier a government berth, he has to fight his own battles in civil life after fighting in his country's cause in foreign countries. * * * To give them also a share in the honors granted to those of higher rank would be an inducement to further exertion and lessen a feeling of dissatisfaction which might easily be avoided.

[From the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for June, 1891.]

I. THE RANKS COMPARED WITH CIVILIAN WORKING-CLASS LIFE.—II. RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES.—III. THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY RESERVE.

[By Col F. J. Graves, Twentieth Hussars.]

* * * * *

In this kingdom the limits are 18 years, 5 feet 4 inches height, and chest 33 inches. With us, the age in the ranks among men of the first period runs from 18 to 25 years. * * * As to crime and drunkenness, there is less now than ever there was in our army.

In education vast strides have been made. In matters of sanitation, except in one or two notorious instances, our men's conditions of life compare favorably with those of any of the civilian classes of unskilled labor, and with many of the skilled.

As to cleanliness, they compare favorably with any ordinary wage-earning class. * * *

My endeavor will be to prove that, for a man of his age and inches and average intellectual qualifications, he is better off than almost any class of unskilled wage-earners in civil life, and further, that without the above reservation as to physique, etc., he on enlistment has better prospects in his calling of advancement than almost any civilian wage-earner, skilled or unskilled.

The cavalry soldier has * * * a sum which, when every necessary of life has been supplied him and paid for, leaves him 4s. to 5s. 6d. per week to spend on luxuries. I would ask what class of unskilled laborers have such a weekly balance to waste or save?

Further, he is assured of constant employment; no change of weather can rob him of his daily bread, no slackness of trade lowers his wage. Is this true of civil life? No! He is paid, sick or well, on duty or on furlough; he travels single fare for the double journey, as also do his wife and children if he has such. He gets a higher rate of interest in his regimental savings-bank than his civilian brother can obtain, and has the use of canteen, coffee shop, and recreation accommodation of a useful if not high class; he has free education as well. * * *

I shall not waste time in comparing the lot of the soldier with the nail and chain maker, as above authoritatively described. * * * Beyond constant employment, he has the benefit of continued education in army schools, good-conduct pay, money prizes for proficiency in arms, extra pay for extra employment. In my regiment there are 152 privates thus paid, and a total of 175 non-commissioned officers and men are employed and receive extra pay for work involving technical instruction. * * * There are 34,000 positions of non-commission rank, extra paid, open to the soldier; he has the prospect of deferred pay and pension. There are 1,073 posts, held by warrant, open to soldiers. There are 604 commissions, as quartermasters and riding masters, held by soldiers so promoted, and a certain number receive commissions in the ordinary combatant ranks.

I look upon the soldier's work, generally speaking, after he has settled down, as no more than healthy exercise. I think I have shown that if and the general conditions of his calling produce good health and long life, and that a good soldier enjoys emoluments, has privileges and prospects of advancement that compare favorably with those open to his brothers of the wage-earning population.

II. RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES.

Popular prejudice is a dogged foe, and holds out against argument and the logic of demonstrated fact longer than any other. Yet, one must trust that in time the steady raising and improving of the soldier's condition, morally, educationally, economically, and therefore socially, will have their effect. * * *

This is the era of agitation, upheaval, restlessness, strike, and caprice. The truth of this can not be questioned. There is abroad a spirit of rebellion against restraint, authority, and contract. Men don't like to be tied down or to bind themselves for a long period. This spirit pervades the many. On the other hand, there are some who desire a settlement, they want "fixity of tenure" in their employment, but they look on the army as only a temporary means of livelihood; they see in it no assurance for the future. * * *

Another difficulty lies, I think, in the want of full and exact information as to his life, pay, and prospects on the part of the recruit. He is told on enlisting that he will be "all found" and get 1s. a day. He finds on joining, that he is not "all found," and that he does not receive 1s. per day, for out of that 1s. per day he has to "find himself" in certain things of which he was given no idea before joining. Hence he starts with rankling discontent in his mind. * * *

With regard to "good conduct pay" it should be borne in mind that the scale now in vogue is the same as was in vogue in the days of long service. Instead of a man receiving it as he does now, I think he should have 1d. good conduct pay every two years. The difference to the good soldier would be considerable, to the taxpayer inappreciable.

Money prizes are given for shooting and sword competition, etc. I think money prizes should be given for signaling, map-making, and road reports, etc. This would be productive of greater interest and keener competition. * * *

I now come to the question of the condition and pay of non-commissioned officers. I think this matter is worthy of very grave consideration. I consider that

non-commissioned rank should not be too easily attained, and when obtained should be worth holding. I do not think that the non-commissioned ranks are sufficiently paid under their responsibilities and influence are taken into account. * * * I would suggest that every corporal who obtains a second-class certificate of education should receive 2d. per diem extra. The case of sergeants is still more important. In the cavalry, very specially we require first rate men—men who know how to use authority; men who can act with judgment, dash, and effect in independent positions; men who morally, and by experience, are head and shoulders above those over whom they are placed. * * *

If this were done, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the splendid character the non-commissioned ranks have hitherto held, and which has done so much for the army that they have been called its "backbone." At the close of his service, instead of giving him deferred pay as an inducement to go, I would give him a bounty to remain on. * * * Men desert mostly early in their service. * * *

III. THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY RESERVE.

I maintain that the man who has served his country at the possible risk of his life; has suffered possibly in that service, and has ended his service with a good record, has special claims on the State first and then on the individual employer of labor.

I maintain that if the idea is allowed to gain ground that the state practically ignores, and that the civilian employers of labor, generally speaking, boycott the reservist, the greatest injury will be the result upon recruiting prospects. * * *

Take my own regiment as an example. It is on war footing; the men are supposed to be practicing in peace what they will have to perform in war, but my ranks are depleted to furnish men of good character and long service to the remount depots at Dublin and Woolwich, the military troop at Sandhurst, the military offices, school and canteen locally, also as division and brigade orderlies, messengers, and postmen. I maintain that every one of these posts should be filled by reservists, and that my men should revert to their regiment. * * *

When war is over and affairs are righted,
God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

[Extracts from Discussion.]

The good feeling that obtains between officers and men is one of the chief corner-stones of discipline and efficiency, namely, the mutual respect that exists between officers and men. * * * "We must have efficiency, as economically as may be, but at all events efficiency." * * *

As regards good-conduct pay, every man in receipt of good-conduct pay has earned it, and richly deserves it, if the system of deprivation of badges is strictly carried out. * * *

The practical point is this: We must either have a voluntary army or we must pay a tax in flesh and blood. * * * That the soldier is better off than the civilian of the same class there can be no doubt. * * *

But here I do want it very particularly to be understood that the British taxpayer is now paying a man for doing potman's work in the canteen while he thinks he is paying him for soldiering. They should not take a good dragoon, hussar, or infantryman and make a canteen potman of him. Again, we have our men taken away from duty for cooking purposes. I maintain it is not the dragoon's business to put a bib and cap on and make puddings; it is his business to fight with the sword, and our reservists should be put in to cook. The taxpayer in these cases is paying for men to cook when he thinks he is paying the soldier to fight. * * *

Regiments should not be robbed of fighting men to supply grooms for remount depots, for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and as clerks, etc. * * * With regard to soldiers owning their clothing and being in danger of selling it to civilians, and of having tramps going about the country dressed up half hussars and half marines, I would put it in this way: No soldier ought to be allowed to sell his clothing to a civilian, and, on the part of the civilian, it ought to be made a misdemeanor to be in possession of any military clothing. When the clothing is worn out it should be sold into the quartermaster's store, simply for its weight value as rags, to go to the paper mill.

SUPPLEMENT 8.

REPORT ON MILITARY EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

[By Capt. O. L. Hein, First Cavalry, Military Attaché, U. S. Legation, Vienna. Received at the Military Information Division of the War Department May 25, 1891.]

Military education in Austria-Hungary is considered to be of such vital importance that all other duties in the army are subordinated to it; upon its thoroughness and efficiency the welfare of the monarchy is mainly dependent in time of war. It embraces not only the cultivation of the intellectual and physical powers of the soldier, but his moral training as well, and when it is remembered that nearly all of the citizens of the Empire receive the most important part of their education in the army the designation of the latter as the "School of the Nation" is not without justification.

In an army based upon the short-service system, time is so valuable that a precise subdivision and most systematic arrangements are essentials. To them and to the excellent text-books of instruction in use may be principally attributed the efficiency of the system of military education in the empire.

Military education is divided into three categories:

- A. The regimental schools.
- B. The military educational establishments for officers.
- C. The cadet schools.

A.—REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

The regimental schools embrace:

(1.) Company schools for the men; company schools for the non-commissioned officers; preparatory schools for training non-commissioned officers; non-commissioned officers' and men's schools for special branches; accountant schools for non-commissioned officers and men;

- (2.) Instructive occupations for officers and cadets;
- (3.) Cavalry-brigade officers' schools;
- (4.) Infantry equitation schools;
- (5.) Artillery-brigade equitation schools;
- (6.) Schools for one-year volunteers.

The authority for the government of the above schools, officially designated as "Truppensschulen," is contained in the "Instructions for the regimental schools of the imperial and royal army," (fourth) edition of 1890, consisting of ten parts, one for each arm of the service, all varying in detail according to the necessities of the various branches, but based upon common general principles.

The object of the schools for non-commissioned officers and men is to teach the soldier everything needed for the intelligent performance of his duty under all circumstances and in every grade; to inculcate in him a sense of responsibility; to form and sharpen his judgment, so as to enable him to act with presence of mind and firmness in every position he may be placed, and to foster those qualities of character which are indispensable to the modern soldier.

Loyalty to the Emperor, love of country, a keen sense of honor, truthfulness, courage, ambition, magnanimity to friend and foe, attachment to the army, corps, and regiment, are virtues which the regulations say must be thoroughly instilled in the heart of every young soldier.

Instructors.—The best-qualified officers, cadets, and non-commissioned officers of the regiment are employed as instructors. The latter must be men studiously inclined, who have a thorough knowledge of the subject they are to teach, who possess the faculty of clearly expressing themselves, and, if possible, have had some experience in war.

Unusual ability displayed in teaching by an officer or cadet or non-commissioned officer is considered to be worthy of record in the qualification lists of the former and conduct lists of the latter. The schools open on the 1st of December, after the period of recruit instruction, and continue in operation during the winter months; also in spring and summer when the weather is unfavorable for out-door employment.

No date is fixed for their close except that implied in the regulations, which require all company instructions to be completed by the 30th of June (20th of June in the infantry and rifle).

Subject-matter of study.—On account of the short service system the course of study is necessarily restricted to military subjects and to such general knowledge as is required for the proper and intelligent performance of duty in the grade held and next higher grade.

This rule is rigorously applied to the special courses which are never allowed to go beyond the prescribed programme, nor lose sight of the main object for which they were established.

Method of instruction.—Both theoretical and practical instruction are restricted to the practical requirements of war, are imparted in a simple manner, and are illustrated whenever possible by practical examples.

Memorizing and literal recitations are interdicted, and the method employed is essentially graphical and realistic. For example, when it is impracticable to carry out a problem in field service on the terrain in winter on account of bad weather, etc., a representation is made upon a relief map of the terrain upon plans on a large scale or by means of a rough sketch upon a table with colored crayons.

Theoretical instruction is limited to six hours a day, and each subject to one and one-half hours' duration. Instructors are required to conduct both theoretical and practical instruction in such a manner as to continually fix the attention of the soldier and to excite his interest and bring into play all of his mental and physical powers, but not to such an extent as to fatigue or overtax them.

In the arrangement of the course consideration must therefore be paid to a proper disposition of day and year, to a suitable arrangement of in and out door work, and to such alterations in studies and exercises as are refreshing to the mind and beneficial to the health.

Absence from school is never permitted except in cases of urgent necessity.

Drills, inspections, and other garrison routine duties are so regulated as not to interfere with the time set apart for school.

Tours of duty in garrison are restricted to the afternoons, and courts-martial can only sit twice a week in every regiment.

Holidays.—Duties are suspended everywhere (except in the one-year volunteer schools, for which special rules are provided) on Sundays and holidays; also from December 24 to January 2, from Maundy Thursday till Easter Sunday, on the Emperor's fête day, and regimental fête day, the last two days of the carnival season, and on Ash Wednesday.

Programmes of instruction, etc.—Regimental commanders are required to regulate and supervise all instruction given in their regiments, and to prepare a general programme of instruction and time table for the subdivisions of the regiment.

Company schools for the non-commissioned officers and men.—Company schools for non-commissioned officers and men are established in every company, squadron, and battery annually.

Company commanders, though allowed the greatest possible latitude and independence in the conduct of instruction within the period allotted for the training of the company, are held strictly responsible for its completion within the time prescribed.

A programme of instruction and time table for the company period is prepared by the captain for his own use, and a daily journal of occupation is also kept and forms part of the company records.

School reports.—A list of names of those attending the company schools is kept, in which is noted the employment of each man from day to day, also the absentees, with cause of absence. At the end of the company period a short *précis* of the qualifications of every soldier is made up, and this is used in the preparation of his conduct list.

The schools are held in special rooms set apart in barracks for the purpose, or in the barrack yard or stables, according to circumstances.

All the men of the company attend the company school for the men with the exception of the soldiers selected by their company commanders for future pro-

motion to non-commissioned officers, who together with the non-commissioned officers attend the schools for non-commissioned officers; should any of these men fail to come up to the standard for admission into the non-commissioned officers' school, they are placed in the schools for training non-commissioned officers, where they are educated for the posts they are to fill.

The courses of instruction in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery schools differ somewhat in details and are as follows:

INFANTRY.

COMPANY SCHOOL FOR MEN.

Service regulations, (Appendix) parts I and III. Duties and conduct of the soldier in general; subordination; special duties; honors; guard duty; personal regulations for the infantry soldier (for musicians, pioneers, grooms, drivers, and officers' servants).

Service regulations, part II. Continuation and elaboration of the practical exercises of the infantry soldier in camp, on the march, and in battle.

Special attention is devoted to correct transmission of oral reports and orders.

Study of arms.—Principal parts of the rifle. Their object and functions; use of the rifle and implements. Care of the rifle and ammunition. Handling of the rifle and ammunition; effect on firing produced by injuries and defects of the rifle and ammunition.

The service regulations of the Army are divided into three parts:

Part I: Command, oath, duties, and conduct of the soldier in general; General principles; Subordination; Order in barracks and quarters; Special service; Honors; Holidays; Garrison duties; Public order and security; Guard duty; Punishments; Military justice: Articles of War.

Part II: Marches and transports; Camps; Cantonments; Duties of information and security; Detachments; Intercourse with the enemy; Battle; Operative and statistical reports; Decorations and rewards.

Part III: Personal regulations—infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, pioneers, railway and telegraph regiment, sanitary troops, train, subsistence troops.

Text-book: *Waffeninstruction für die Infanterie und Jägertruppen.*

Firing: Instruction in this most important branch of the soldier's education is imparted in accordance with the "Regulations for the firing instruction of the infantry and rifles."

Army organization: Organization of the infantry, not including details of figures, and general composition of all of the armed forces of the empire.

Conduct on special occasions; (a) personal duties of furlough and reserve men, especially on mobilization. (b) Laws of hygiene and conduct in case of accidents.

Text-books: "Instruction über die Pflichten, die aus den Wahrgesetz hervorgehen;" "Wehrvorschriften," III part, "Instruction für den Unterricht über die Gesundheitspflege."

The drummers, buglers, officers' servants, and grooms are required to attend the men's school.

COMPANY SCHOOL FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

This school is attended by the non-commissioned officers of the company and by those men who are candidates for promotion to non-commissioned officers, provided they are far enough advanced to take the course.

The company commander is himself instructor, but is assisted by a subaltern officer, and by cadets and older non-commissioned officers.

The course comprises:

Service regulations, Parts I, III.—All that is prescribed for the men's school and so much as pertains to the functions of the non-commissioned officer in the widest sense; personal regulations of the infantry as far as and including the grade of sergeant-major.

The non-commissioned officers who are designated for special employments on mobilization, such as staff sergeant, wagonmaster, etc., are taught the personal regulations pertaining to these posts.

Service regulations, Part III.—All that is taught in the men's school, and, in addition, so much of the regulations as relates to the functions of a non-commissioned officer.

Special attention is devoted to oral and written reports, map reading, orientation, and rough sketching.

Drill regulations.—To and including the school of the platoon and so much of the company drill as is needed for commanding a platoon in the company exercises; battle tactics as far as and including the duties of swarm leader.

Study of arms and firing regulations.—A somewhat more extended course than that prescribed for the men's school.

The non-commissioned officers who have acquired a certain amount of efficiency are given an advanced course with a view to fit them for musketry instructors.

Army organization.—Organization of the infantry and of the armed forces of the Empire and their general tactical distribution.

Conduct in special cases.—A somewhat more advanced course than that of the men's school. The non-commissioned officers have frequent practice in reading different styles of handwriting, in writing, so as to become accustomed to write legibly and correctly, and in arithmetic.

The younger non-commissioned officers who need additional instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, are sent to the accountant schools in the afternoons for instruction in these branches.

Battalion drummers and buglers are required to attend the non-commissioned officers' school, and are instructed in their special duties by the battalion adjutant.

Non-commissioned officers who are sufficiently instructed, and are no longer required to attend school as students or instructors, are employed during short hours in practical work. Such non-commissioned officers may be formed in classes during the winter months, under an officer, for instruction in those branches which are necessary to fit them to exercise the functions of a platoon commander.

In non-German regiments these classes are also instructed in German.

Explaining the articles of war, fostering military esprit, etc.—Company commanders are required to assemble their companies once a month for the purpose of reading and explaining the more important articles of war; on which occasion they lecture the men upon their duties and responsibilities, upon their moral obligations, upon the requirements of discipline and the consequences of its infraction. The company commander takes this opportunity to dilate also upon acts of gallantry and meritorious conduct, upon heroism, self-sacrifice, and faithfulness to duty, citing more especially instances taken from the regimental history, to arouse and foster in the highest degree the military esprit of the company. The regimental band is assembled for a similar purpose once a month under the officer in charge of it.

Gymnastic exercises.—Setting up exercises are held every morning before the beginning of the day's work in the barracks, and last for ten or fifteen minutes. All the men of the company attend, being formed into squads under the non-commissioned officers. The regular gymnastic drill is held in the barracks gymnasium, under the supervision of an officer or non-commissioned officer of the regiment, not earlier than three hours after dinner. Exercises in running, jumping, and vaulting are occasionally held with the full field pack.

A specially skilled officer is employed in the regiment for training gymnastic instructors and turners, the text book of instruction being "Military Gymnastics" by Lieut. Col. Schadek.

Special company classes are also formed for training gymnastic instructors, each company being required to have always three or four non-commissioned officers fit for this duty. Every permanent station garrisoned by troops is provided with everything requisite for carrying on gymnastic and fencing instruction.

Swimming lessons are given in summer whenever practicable, and every one who carries a sword is taught fencing once a week.

CAVALRY.

The men's and non-commissioned officers' schools are organized and conducted similarly as in the infantry. The course of instruction varies in detail according to the requirements of the arm, and contains hippology in addition to the studies taught in the infantry.

Great attention is devoted to teaching the trooper to make correct oral reports, to estimate distances, and orientation.

The non-commissioned officers are taught topography, map reading, rapid sketching, and to make written reports.

Patrolling, reconnoitering, and all duties peculiar to cavalry are thoroughly taught.

ARTILLERY.

The battery schools of the field artillery and company schools of the fortress artillery comprise men's, gunners', and non-commissioned officers' schools, with organization and courses of instruction, generally similar to those of the other branches. The text-books used are: The "Service Regulations," Parts I, II, and III, including personal regulations for the artillery; "Drill Regulations for the Artillery;" "Artillery Instruction for the Field and Fortress Artillery," "Small Arms Instruction for the Artillery," "Organization of the Army in the Field," "Regulations for the Field Equipment of the Artillery."

Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is only given to those soldiers in the men's schools who have already some knowledge on these subjects, and in the gunners' and preparatory school for non-commissioned officers.

During the winter months, in addition to those practical exercises which supplement the theoretical instruction, are held gun and foot drills, estimating distance drills, pointing drills on the terrain, and practical instruction in riding and driving.

In the spring and summer the following exercises are held: Maneuvers with artillery material, aiming drill, gun practice, construction of batteries, etc., and, in the fortress artillery, exercises of application.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND MEN'S SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

In these schools a certain proportion of non-commissioned officers and men in each of the arms is trained annually in the special duties of the pioneer, sanitary, train, telegraph, and signal services.

Pioneer instruction.—Infantry and rifles. Four non-commissioned officers and twenty-four men per infantry regiment and one non-commissioned officer and eight men per rifle battalion are detailed every year for pioneer instruction. This is held three times a week, each lesson of one and one-half hours from December 1 to March 31. The text-book used is "Technischer Unterricht für die Pioniere der Infanterie und Jäger der Cavallerie."

The practical exercises of the infantry and rifle pioneers begin on June 1 and last two months, five hours per day. In July and August they are combined with those of the technical troops.

Cavalry.—The pioneer *züge* are under instruction in pioneer service throughout the year.

The squadron pioneers (five per squadron) are instructed once a week during the months of April and May.

Regimental commanders are required to arrange with the railway companies in their vicinity so as to enable the pioneer *züge* to witness and take part in railway building. The pioneer *züge* are attached to the technical troops when their blasting and other technical operations are carried on.

The instructor of the pioneer *züge* is its commander, and of the squadron pioneers an officer who has received pioneer instruction.

Train service.—A number of non-commissioned officers and men of the infantry and cavalry are detailed annually for instruction as wagonmasters, smiths, saddlers, etc. This instruction lasts three months and is held at the station of the nearest train squadron or division.

Sanitary service.—To furnish the necessary war strength of stretcher and bandage bearers every company of infantry and rifles is required to detail one private, and every battalion one corporal, annually, for instruction. It is held by the regimental surgeon, lasts six weeks, and is carried out in accordance with the manual of instruction for the sanitary service.

In garrisons where there are sanitary troops the men under instruction as stretcher and bandage bearers participate in the practical exercises of the former.

Signal service.—Courses of practical signaling are organized yearly in most of the military territorial districts, each under charge of the division chief of staff, for the training of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, to be in readiness for the signal service when the army is mobilized. The details are made from the infantry exclusively, one non-commissioned officer or soldier being furnished by every regiment.

Horseshoeing schools.—A number of infantry, cavalry, and artillery soldiers are under instruction as blacksmiths and horseshoers every year, for which purpose horseshoeing schools are established, each subordinate to the commander of an artillery regiment or train division.

Two semi-annual courses are held in each school under a veterinary surgeon; also a preparatory course for candidates for admission to the two years' farrier's course at the military veterinary institute of Vienna or Budapest.

There are at present ten horse-shoeing schools, located at Brünn, Laibach, Olmütz, Prague, Lemberg, Essig, Budapest, Comorn, Temesvár, and Hermannstadt.

Field-telegraph instruction.—Two non-commissioned officers and troopers of every cavalry regiment are instructed annually in field telegraphy. The text-book of instruction is the "Instruction für den Cavallerie-Telegraphen-Dienst."

Gendarmerie instruction.—A number of field gendarmerie courses are established every year from April 1 to July 31 for the training of cavalry soldiers as gendarmes for the field army.

The minister of war designates the territorial districts in which the courses are to be held and the cavalry regiments from which the details of men for instruction are to be made, and allots a sum of money for the procurement of the necessary school requisites.

The instructors of every course comprise—

(a) A senior subaltern cavalry officer as commandant, who is both cavalry and field gendarmerie instructor;

(b) A general staff officer for giving such instruction as is needed by a field gendarme in carrying out the duties performed under the direction of the general staff; and

(c) A garrison judge-advocate as instructor in duties pertaining to the department of military justice. The school commandant has the disciplinary powers of a company commander.

An officer of the general staff is superintendent, and a cavalry brigadier inspector of each school. The men selected to take the course are picked men and must have a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Each man is allowed a trained horse from his regiment, and for every two horses a groom is assigned. The students undergo a practical examination at the end of the course under the presidency of the inspector, and a report of the examination is submitted to the corps commander.

The graduates who are classified as "very good" are promoted non-commissioned officers at the next succeeding term of promotions. Regimental officers who have been employed as instructors are given credit for the same in their qualification lists.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING MEN FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

These schools are established yearly in every regiment, and the course of instruction generally lasts five months. They are located at the headquarter stations of the regiments. In the engineer regiments every battalion establishes a preparatory school, and in the pioneer regiments one is formed for every company. None are formed in the sanitary troops.

Candidates for promotion to non-commissioned officers are generally taken from the youngest class with the colors, and must have given evidence of diligence and ability, and a fondness for their profession.

Every cavalry soldier sent to the school is allowed two horses, and for every two horses a groom is provided. An experienced officer is detailed as commandant and instructor for each school, and is assisted by one or more cadets or non-commissioned officers for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The school commandant has the disciplinary powers of a company commander.

The schools are under the immediate supervision of the regimental commanders, who are required to draw up programmes of instruction and time tables for the schools.

The course of instruction comprises the studies taught at the non-commissioned officers' school, besides German, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The school is held in a suitably furnished room in barracks, and is provided with everything needed from the yearly budget allotment.

At the end of the course a closing examination is held and the students are classified. The field officers and company commanders of the regiment are present at the examination. In the artillery an entrance examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic is required.

The personnel of an artillery preparatory non-commissioned officers' school consists of: One captain as school commandant, two subaltern officers as instructors, six non-commissioned officers as assistant instructors and for other duties, one trumpeter, and eight men as cooks, orderlies, etc.

The school commandant is required to teach one or more branches. An artillery preparatory non-commissioned officers' school has generally from fifty to sixty men under instruction.

The course comprises—

Grammar and writing; arithmetic as far as the rules; proportion, topography, and drawing; artillery instruction and study of arms.

Military administration: So much of this subject as is generally needed by a non-commissioned officer.

Service regulations: All general, personal, and inspection regulations pertaining to the functions of a non-commissioned officer.

Army organizations: Composition and tactical distribution of the army, organization of the artillery and its reserve establishments, supply of artillery ammunition in the field.

Hippology: Exterior of the horses, ordinary diseases and their treatment, horseshoeing, grooming, saddling, bridling, packing, etc.

Special branches: Fencing, gymnastics, and swimming.

The theoretical course is combined with practical exercises. The superintendent and inspector of the school is the artillery brigadier and fortress artillery director respectively.

ACCOUNTANT SCHOOLS.

Every company is required to always have at least one non-commissioned officer or soldier in readiness to take charge of the economical administrative duties of the company, and be able to replace the company accountant non-commissioned officer, for which purpose a practical course in bookkeeping and clerical duty is established annually in every company.

In case the requisite number of candidates for accountant noncommissioned officer can not be obtained in this manner, regimental accountant schools are established under the charge of the regimental accountant officers. The course lasts four months.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE TECHNICAL TROOPS.

Drawing and carpenter schools are established every year in each engineer battalion, bridge-building schools in the pioneer battalions, and a telegraph school in the railway and telegraph regiment.

LANDWEHR.

The theoretical schools for the non-commissioned officers and men of the landwehr are organized and conducted in a similar manner to those of the regular army.

In the Tyrolian mounted rifles a number of men are under artillery instructions for three months every year, under the supervision of the commander of the artillery troops in the Tyrol, to provide a reinforcement of cannoners for the artillery in the Tyrol in time of war. Every battalion of mounted rifles is required to furnish forty cannoners when the army is mobilized.

INSTRUCTIVE OCCUPATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND CADETS.

A course of instruction for officers and cadets is established in every regiment annually. The object of the course is to enlarge their professional knowledge, to enable them to form a correct military judgment, and to interpret and apply the tactical and service regulations correctly and uniformly, and finally to encourage a taste for study and to afford them an opportunity to perfect themselves in the use of arms and in riding.

The instructive occupations comprise: (a) Conferences and lectures; (b) tactical problems; (c) Kriegsspiel; (d) fencing and target practice; (e) instructive journeys; (f) practical instruction in economical administration for cadets.

(a) Conferences and lectures are held once a week during the winter months (December 1 to March 31).

The former relate to tactical problems, to army organization, tactics, ballistics, maneuvers which have taken place, and to written tactical essays previously prepared by officers and cadets. The lectures are devoted to subjects in military science of general interest. The conferences and lectures are held by the regimental commander, field officers, and captains of the regiment who are candidates for promotion to field officer.

(b) The tactical problems are generally carried out on the terrain in the vicinity of the garrison, and exceptionally indoors by the aid of maps and plans. The former embrace a single operation during battles, and the latter an operation preceding or subsequent to the fight. Each occupies from two to three hours.

Four problems are given out between December 1 and June 30. Every officer and cadet in the regiment is required to participate in the problems, either as an instructor or student.

The colonel gives out the problems to the captains, and the field officers to the subaltern officers and cadets. The subaltern officers are formed in two or more groups, and the cadets are either attached to a group of the younger subalterns, or are placed in a group by themselves under a captain who is a graduate of the war school or field officers' course.

The problems solved on the terrain are at first in the neighborhood of the garrison, and afterwards an unknown terrain is selected for the problems both in and out doors.

The problems on the terrain relate to the following subjects:

(a) Employment of infantry: Passage from the marching to the attack formations; movements under fire; the decisive attack; supply of ammunition.

(b) Employment of cavalry: Formation and action of cavalry before, during, and after battle; arrangements for the service of information and security; dismounted combat; conduct of fire.

(c) General functions and employment of artillery, effects of fire, fortifications, etc.

The subjects of the problems are dictated by the instructor to the students, and must be worked out at once in his presence.

The officers and cadets detailed for the problems are notified to study in advance such regulations and instructions as will have to be used in their solution.

Solutions are restricted to a statement of the situation, to the orders and dispositions resulting therefrom, and to sketches of special phases in colored crayons, all of which is jotted down in a rough pencil draft and signed by the officer.

Problems worked out indoors are in ink.

The notes on the problems and a critique by the instructor are submitted to the division commander, through the regular channels, before the last of June, and are afterwards sent back to the regiments.

Detachments of troops (the strength and composition of which depending upon the nature of the problem and terrain) are employed in the solution of the problems, and every officer is given an opportunity to direct the operations of a force consisting of from three to four battalions, one to three squadrons, and a battery, at least once.

Kriegsspiel.—The war game is played once a month from December 1 to March 31, at regimental headquarters, the number of officers participating being not more than twelve. In the fortress artillery and engineers the war game embraces fortress, war, and siege operations.

Rides of instruction.—In every military department instructive journeys (on horseback) of eight to ten days are made every year under the direction of general staff officers for the purpose of solving tactical problems in an unknown terrain, in which from ten to fifteen officers of all arms participate. There are, besides, special cavalry instructive journeys for cavalry officers alone for practically illustrating the reconnoitering operations of cavalry on a large scale. The programme of the journey is drawn up by the director in charge and submitted to the minister of war, through the inspector-general of cavalry and chief of the general staff. The necessary orders for carrying the journey into effect are then promulgated by the minister.

There are also from three to four tactical rides of instruction every year for general officers and field and general staff officers under the direction of division and brigade commanders, and finally general staff exercises under the direction of the inspector-general of the army and chief of the general staff.

For the instruction of regimental officers in riding, driving, hippology, fencing, target practice, and administration service cavalry brigade officers' schools, artillery brigade, and infantry equitation schools are established every year.

CAVALRY-BRIGADE OFFICERS' SCHOOLS.

These schools are established yearly at the headquarters stations of the cavalry brigades for the purpose of enlarging the theoretical and practical knowledge of the subaltern officers and cadets of the cavalry.

When on account of the scattered stations of the subdivisions of the regiments it is impracticable to form a brigade school a regimental equitation school is established at the regimental headquarters station with a similar organization and object.

Every brigade school is attended by from ten to fourteen subaltern officers and cadets (who have served at least one year in a squadron).

Each student is required to bring to the school his private horse and one government remount five years old and suitable for training.

The course lasts from November 1 until April 30.

The practical course comprises (1) thorough instruction in equitation, care of horses, bridling, saddling, and packing; (2) thorough training in the correct method of instructing men and training remounts; (3) exercises with saber on foot and horseback; (4) target practice; (5) gymnastic exercises.

The theoretical course comprises: (1) Drill and service regulations; (2) tactics, especially with reference to the employment of cavalry in reconnoitering duty; (3) study of arms and firing regulations; (4) economical administration of the squadron; (5) hippology. Time is employed as indicated in Table III.

The school staff consists of a field officer as commandant and instructor, a first lieutenant as riding instructor, a judge-advocate, accountant officer, and veterinary surgeon. The superintendent and inspector of the school is a cavalry brigadier.

Each school has a covered riding school, a gymnasium, schoolroom, fencing hall, drill ground, and target range, and a personnel consisting of two sergeants, one farrier, three dismounted corporals, one dismounted trumpeter, and a number of privates as grooms, etc. An examination is held in April by the school staff in presence of the cavalry brigadier.

The students are classified, and their standing is entered in the qualification lists. At the end of the course the school is broken up and the instructors and students return to their regiments.

Artillery brigade equitation schools.—The artillery brigade equitation schools are for the purpose of giving the officers and cadets of the artillery a thorough course of equitation, driving, and hippology; here are also trained a part of the field artillery remounts, and bad-tempered and unmanageable riding and draft horses sent from the field batteries.

These schools are established every year at the headquarters station of the artillery regiments and are under the supervision of the artillery brigadiers.

Each school has thirteen artillery officers under instruction, besides two officers or cadets from the train troops.

The course of instruction lasts seven months (October 1 to April 30). The school staff consists of: One 1st lieutenant as commandant and chief riding instructor, one lieutenant as assistant riding instructor, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one bugler, one saddler, two blacksmiths, two cooks, and one groom for every two riding horses, also a number of drivers.

Each riding instructor is given a difficult remount for training.

The riding instructors are graduates of the "Military Riding Instructors' Institute of Vienna." The school commandant has the disciplinary powers of a company commander.

From five to six hours are employed daily in practical instruction in riding and driving, and four lectures, each of one and one-half hours, are held weekly on subjects pertaining to equitation and two lectures per week on veterinary matters. An examination is held at the close of the course in the presence of the artillery brigadier.

In the examination report recommendations are made in case of officers suitable to take the course of instruction at the "Military Riding Instructors' Institute."

Infantry equitation schools.—These schools are established annually in the larger garrisons for the purpose of teaching campaign riding and hippology to officers of the infantry, rifles, engineers, pioneers, railway and telegraph regiment and sanitary troops, to military surgeons and intendants, and subsistence officials.

The course lasts five months (November 1 to March 31), and comprises:

(a) A short theoretical and practical course in bridling, saddling, and pack-

ing, exterior and diseases of the horse, and some knowledge of practical horse-shoeing.

(b) Training of the servants of field and company officers of the foot troops as grooms.

(c) The training of newly assigned adjutants' horses of the foot troops.

(d) Equitation.

The personnel and material of the school are generally furnished by the cavalry Ersatz-Cadre in the garrison, otherwise by the nearest cavalry regiment.

The riding instructors are selected from the cavalry and artillery.

The riding-school horses (one for every two officers), comprise adjutant's horses, or cavalry horses in case of necessity.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE COURSES.

A company officers' course is established annually in every military district for the training of subsistence officers.

The course lasts six weeks, and comprises instruction in subsistence and train service and hippology.

The instructors for each school are one general staff officer, one intendant, and one train officer.

A number of cadets are sent annually to the battalion and regimental offices for instruction in administrative and adjutant's duties.

INSTRUCTION OF ONE-YEAR VOLUNTEERS.

The object of this instruction is to qualify young men of superior education who are liable to military service, and who do not wish to adopt the military service as a profession, as officers of the reserves, to be ready to be at once called into service when the orders for the mobilization of the army are promulgated.

This instruction is divided into three periods: (1) Recruit instruction, from October 1 to December 1; (2) Theoretical course, from December 1 to March 31; (3) Practical instruction and service in regiment, from April 1 to the end of the service year.

In the cavalry the instruction year is divided into two periods, the first comprising recruit and theoretical instruction from October 1 to May 31; the second consisting of practical instruction and service in the regiment.

One-year volunteer schools.—During the first and second periods (first period in the cavalry), the one-year volunteers are formed in classes, and regimental schools are established.

In the field artillery the schools are located at artillery brigade headquarters and in the cavalry at brigade or division headquarters.

The maximum number of students attending each school is from thirty-five to sixty, the minimum number from five to twenty.

A captain or senior first lieutenant is assigned to the command of each school and is directly subordinate to the regimental commander. He is excused from all duty not pertaining to the school.

He is instructor in drill, tactics, and field service, and has under his orders a number of lieutenants as assistant instructors.

The commandant of the school has the disciplinary power of a company commander.

One-year volunteers whose conduct at any time is so unsatisfactory as to render their presence at the school detrimental to the service are dismissed from school and sent to their companies, where they are treated similarly to the other men in the ranks.

The recruit instruction of the one-year volunteers is imparted by the commandant and an assistant instructor, assisted by a number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, etc., detailed from a regiment.

The theoretical course embraces such subjects as are necessary to the professional knowledge of a reserve officer, sufficient time being reserved during the second period for practical exercises.

A plan of study and time-table is drawn up by the commandant of the school, but must receive the approval of the regimental and brigade commanders.

During the second period at least eight hours are employed every day (on week days) in school work and two hours in the forenoons on Sundays and holidays.

Every one-year volunteer school is provided with a suitable school and stable personnel. The following text-books are used in the one-year volunteer school:

Service regulations; drill regulation pertaining to the arm of the volunteer; arms and firing regulations; and the books specially prepared for the school, comprising tactics, arm and firing, army organization, topography, technical instruction, military correspondence, economical administration, and hippology.

At the close of the theoretical course the students are sent to their companies for practical instructions and service as non-commissioned officers and subaltern officers.

Not more than five one-year volunteers are assigned to a company.

A record of every volunteer is kept during the third period by the company commander for the use of the examining board at the final examination.

The final examination of the one-year volunteers is held in September at the headquarters station of the cavalry or infantry division to which the volunteers belong.

The examining board consists of the brigadier as president, the chief of staff of the division, of two field officers, and two captains.

The examinations are conducted by the school staff under the direction of the board, and are partly oral and partly written.

Those volunteers who pass the examination satisfactorily and possess such other qualifications (proper social position and income) as are deemed essential to an officer are appointed lieutenants and cadets in the reserves. Those who fail at the examination are obliged to serve a second year in their regiments, and are allowed to take the course a second time and to have a reexamination if their conduct has been satisfactory, but at the end of the year are transferred directly into the reserve regardless of the result of the examination.

Besides the above-mentioned school there are also schools for training one-year volunteers in the medical, apothecary, veterinary, military architect, and subsistence branches of the army.

The training of the one-year volunteers of the landwehr is similar to that in the regular army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. L. HEIN,
Captain First Cavalry, Military Attaché.

TABLE I.—*System of military education.—Daily and hourly programme*

Regiment.

[December 1

Days.	A. M.		Forenoon.				A. M.	
	6 to 7.	7 to 7½.	7½ to 7¾.	Noncom- missioned officers'.	Men's.	Noncom- missioned officers.	Men's.	10½.
				Schools.				
				8 to 9¼.		9¼ to 10¼.		
Monday.	Reveille, washing, dressing, putting barracks in order.	Company rapport.	Exercises with rifle.	General regula- tions.	Exercise regula- tions.	Field serv- ice.	Service of informa- tion.	Battalion and regimental rapport.
Tuesday.			Gymnastic exercises.	Firing in- struction.	General regula- tions.	General regula- tions.	Firing in- struction.	
Wednesday.			Exercises with rifle.	Field serv- ice.	Study of arms.	Map read- ing, topog- raphy.	General regula- tions.	
Thursday.			Gymnastic exercises.	Study of arms.	Field serv- ice.	Exercise regula- tions.	Army or- ganization or general regula- tions.	
Friday.			Exercises with rifle.	Army or- ganization.	Firing in- struction.	Firing in- struction.	Field serv- ice.	
Saturday.			Gymnastic exercises.	Once a month articles of war, or cultivation of military esprit, singing patriotic soldier songs, police of barracks and rooms; cleaning arms and accouterments.				
Sunday.	Reveille, bathing, dressing, and put- ting barracks in order.		According to special order: Company rapport; divine service, by order or voluntary; inspec- tion of barracks.					

REMARKS.—Whenever the weather permits practical exercises are held out of doors.

* Lieutenant X is detailed as squad-room firing instructor, and Sergeant-Major Y acts in his absence.

First Lieutenant A is in charge of the company ordnance.

Assignments of subjects to instructors: First Lieutenant A in men's school—study of arms, field service; in non-commissioned officers' school—study of arms. Lieutenant N in men's school—firing instruction, exercise regulations, etc. Sergeant-Major Z in men's school—service of information, reading, writing, etc. The company commander instructs in all other studies in the non-commissioned officers' school.

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to March 81.]

Company.

Afternoon.				P. M.	
12½ to 1.		Noncommis- sioned officers'.	Men's.*	Noncommissioned officers and men.	
		Occupation.			
		1 to 1½.		2½ to 4.	4 to 4½.
Inspection by sergeants and squad-room commanders.*	Blouse, gloves.	Reading exer- cises.	Squad-room rifle practice. The remainder of the men target and aiming practice in all positions; sighting and quick fire with exercise cartridge.	Duties of the soldier from the laws of national defense, or estimating distances.	
	Private prop- erty, foot wraps.	Writing, dicta- tion.		Laws of health and first aid, in case of accident. Em- ployment of the spade.	
	Shako, forage cap, stock.	Preparation of written reports.		Duties of sentinels, or esti- mating distances.	
	Knapsack, car- tridge box, ac- cousterments.	Arithmetic and command of transport.		Gymnastics, or care and in- spection of arms and am- munition.	
	Trousers, uni- form coat.	Drawing.		Bugle and drum, also other signals. Noncommissioned officers: Map-reading and orientation.	
	Great coat.	According to the orders of the company commander: Detail inspection of arms, clothing, and equipments; exercise in different equipments; bathing; continuation of police of barracks, yard, etc.			
2 p. m.: Orders of the day.					

(Signed)

N. N.,
Commandant.

TABLE II.—*System of military education.—Daily and hourly*

Regiment No. —

Day.	Forenoon.						
	5 to 5½.	5½ to 6½.	6½ to 6.	6.	11.	11½.	12½.
Monday	Reveille; washing and dressing; putting barracks in order.	Exercise with rifle ..	Formation by platoon in barracks yard; 15 minutes target and aiming exercises; company rapport.	Rayon No. 2..	Battalion and regimental rapport.	Dinner.	Guard-mounting.
Tuesday		Gymnastics		Drill ground.			
Wednesday ..		Exercise with rifle ..		Rayon No. 1..			
Thursday		Gymnastics		Rayon No. 5..			
Friday		Exercise with rifle ..		Rayon No. 6..			
Saturday		Gymnastics		Rayon No. 3..			
Sunday	Reveille; washing and dressing; putting barracks and rooms in order.		Company rapport; cultivation of military esprit; patriotic songs; divine service.		Regiment rapport 10 a. m.		

The N—drill ground is to be used every Friday of certain weeks; T—drill ground can be used every day. When a practical exercise is unperformed in the forenoon it will take place in the afternoon whenever the weather permits, 3 p. m. daily; Sundays and holidays 2 p. m.

Doctors visit on the first and third Saturday of every month.

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programme for the company instruction period from April 1 to June 20.

Afternoon.					
Noncommissioned officers.	Men.	Noncommissioned officers and men together.		5	
2 to 3.		3 to 4.	4 to 5.		
Reading and arithmetic.	Squad-room rifle practice; remainder of the men target and aiming exercises in every position; sighting; quick fire with exercise cartridges.	Practical guard duty..		Gymnastics..	Salutes and honors. Drill and issue of orders.
Writing; writing from dictation.		Practical exercises; attack exercises (swarm and zug).			
Drawing and map-reading.		Bayonet exercise.....	Gymnastics..		
Reading and arithmetic.		Exercises with spade; firing exercise by platoon.			
Preparation of written reports.		Estimating distances, map-reading, sketching.			
Gymnastics; cleaning barracks, arms, clothes, equipments; practical exercises.					
Publication of the <i>ordre-de-jour</i> , 2 p. m					
<p>When the practical exercises ordered for the afternoon can not take place on account of rainy weather, theoretical instruction in one of the following subjects is held: Laws of health; duties of reservists, etc.; army organization; theory of fire; service of information; guard and garrison duty; bugle and drum signals; packing of knapsacks, first aid, etc.</p>					

Buglers and drummers and those under instruction are instructed from 2 to 4 p. m. daily; pioneers at the same time (to and including the month of May) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

(Signed)

N. N.,
Company Commander.

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TABLE III.—*Theoretical instruction.—Time-table and program of instruction.—Cavalry-Brigade officers' school.*

Days.	Forenoon.			Afternoon.
Monday	8 to 10	Tactics	} 11 to 12, rest.	12 to 4 riding instruction. Rides across country, orientation on the ter- rain, and map-reading, reconnoissances, etc.
	10 to 11	Hippology (practical horseshoeing)		
Tuesday	8 to 9	Fencing with saber		
	9 to 10	Service regulations		
	10 to 11	Exercise regulations		
Wednesday ..	8 to 10	Tactics		
	10 to 11	Ecosse's Admin. Service		
Thursday	8 to 11	Tactics		
Friday	8 to 9	Drill regulations		
	9 to 10	Study of arms; firing*		
	10 to 11	Fencing with saber		
Saturday	8 to 10	Tactics		
	10 to 11	Hippology (practical horseshoeing)		

REMARKS.—* Target practice with practice rifle, alternating with carbine and revolver practice, once a week.

Instruction in care of horses, bridling, saddling, and packing, three afternoons weekly.

REPORT
OF AN
INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

WAR 91—VOL 5—35

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REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Soldiers' Home, made in compliance with the requirements of section 2, act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 564).

The improvements noted last year in the hospital have, to some degree, extended to the other buildings of the Home. This improvement is noted more particularly in the police of the buildings and in the cleanliness of beds and bedding in the dormitories. But still some things heretofore suggested for the comfort of the old soldiers remain to be done, like the need of an elevator in the Scott building.

SHERMAN HALL.

The use of coal oil alone on the floors has impaired the appearance of the dormitories and hallways in this building, and many of the walls need calcimining. In other respects it was found in very good order throughout.

SCOTT HALL AND ANNEX.

Many of the rooms in Scott Hall need reflooring, and the stone pavement in the basement and at some other points should be relaid or replaced by something else. The lavatory of the first floor of this building was not in good order.

Owing to the vigorous measures against insects adopted during the past year by Capt. Irwin, the deputy governor, it is a pleasure to report that this nuisance has been largely, and in some rooms entirely, abated.

THE SHERIDAN BUILDING.

The usual perfect police and comfortable airiness characterizes this building.

THE KING BUILDING.

A decided improvement in the police of this building is evident. The floors are like those in the Scott building.

THE ANDERSON BUILDING

Was the residence of the former owner of this land and has the peculiarities of an old-fashioned homestead. It is used now principally by the band.

BATHING.

It is expected that the inmates of the Home will bathe weekly, but no method exists by which it can be ascertained whether they have done so or not.

The facilities for bathing are entirely inadequate, there not being a sufficient supply of either tubs or water.

It is suggested that a bathroom be placed on each dormitory floor, and that some system be established by which it can be determined who has bathed and when.

SUBSISTENCE.

No regular ration is prescribed by law for the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, who are subsisted in such manner as the governor of the Home may direct, provided the cost does not exceed the amount allowed by the Board of Commissioners, which at this time is 25 cents per capita. The bill of fare of each meal is prepared from day to day by the deputy governor, who is in charge of the mess, and consists of such articles of food as may be suggested by daily observation of what is consumed, by inquiries among the inmates and by past experience. During the six months ending December 1 of this year the following articles have been consumed:

Breakfast.—Sliced ham, bread, coffee, sliced cold beef, pickles, butter, horse-radish, radishes, boiled codfish, with cream sauce, boiled eggs, sliced bacon, boiled potatoes, beef stew, steamed potatoes, tomatoes, pickled beets, stewed potatoes with onions, corned beef hash, fresh pork sausage, codfish hash, turkey stew.

Dinner.—Roast beef, mashed potatoes, cucumber pickles, lettuce, blanc-mange, bread, vegetable soup, corned beef, bacon, steamed potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, mutton stew, rice pudding, fresh fish, boiled beef, horse-radish, potatoes, pork, mutton broth, boiled mutton, baked fish (sturgeon), stewed beans, farina pudding, green onions, sliced bacon, string beans, boiled beets, clam chowder, pickled beets, pea soup, pickled pork, oyster soup, apple pies, stewed tomatoes, fresh tomatoes, stewed squash, green corn, martyna pickles, plum pudding, baked beans, suet pudding, stewed pumpkin, spinach, baked sweet potatoes, stewed turnips, bean soup, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, mince pie, sauerkraut.

Supper.—Bread, butter, tea, cheese, stewed peaches, strawberries, potatoes, blackberries, steamed potatoes, stewed apples, tomatoes, pigs' feet and tripe, corn bread, currant buns, stewed prunes, bologna sausage, sweet rolls, coffee cake, head cheese, stewed apricots, pears, cracked wheat and sirup, corn meal much and sirup.

During the six months 4,560½ gallons of milk are said to have been used in mess. These stores are classified as either what is called the "regular ration," or as "extras." The former embraces beef, flour, and bread, bacon, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, beans, rice, pepper, and mustard; while "extras" consist of all other articles which may be supplied, except that vegetables from the farm when supplied are reckoned as part of the regular ration.

PURCHASES AND ISSUES.

The treasurer of the Home makes all purchases; and while beef and flour are obtained under contract, all other mess stores are purchased from the following dealers in Washington, D. C.:

Groceries.—Browning & Middleton, Hume & Co., Somerset Waters, C. I. Kellogg, and N. W. Burchell.

Oysters and fish.—Hogan & Co. and R. A. Golden.

Vegetables.—G. Taylor Wade.

Pork products.—F. J. Augusterfer and S. Auth.

These dealers form a roster, each in turn receiving an order for what may be called his share of the total amount to be supplied. This depends on the requisitions submitted by the deputy governor, who estimates every ten days for what in his judgment will be sufficient for that period, including a small excess to meet contingencies, say enough for another day.

When groceries are to be purchased, it is the custom to inquire by telephone concerning prices of the two dealers next on the roster, and then to give the order to the one whose turn it is to sell, unless the prices of the other are enough lower to warrant a departure from the rule of rotation, which seldom happens. Very much the same plan is observed in buying "extras" and the stores for the hospital, a separate roster being kept for each; but whereas stores for the mess are estimated for and purchased every ten days, those for the hospital are estimated for monthly by the surgeon. Orders covering this estimate are then sent to dealers by the treasurer, copies being furnished the surgeon, by whom the stores are called for at such time and in such quantities as he may wish. The orders of the surgeon to dealers are the basis of payment, being first compared with the stubs to which they correspond.

All stores are sent to the Home by vendors. They are there received and verified by the commissary sergeant, who checks the bills of sale and sends them to the treasurer. The amount required by the mess for ten days is then turned over to the kitchen sergeant, by whom it is put under lock and key, and who keeps a record of all the stores received and of the issues to the cooks, which, in the case of the regular ration, are made daily by weight and measure, one-tenth each day. This amount is based on the supposition that those who take their meals in the mess hall will be present at meals; whereas the number is sometimes greater and sometimes less than the number originally drawn for, or who appear as present on the morning report from day to day, due to discharges, to absentees with and without leave, to sickness, to increase by those given temporary shelter, and to the accession of permanent inmates. These changes, which are inevitable, are treated as if they practically balance each other, and hence it is said that no noticeable excess or deficiency of food results from them. No ration account is kept between the mess and the hospital, or between the hospital and the commissary sergeant, as is usual at other military posts.

THE MESS.

The dining room.—A sergeant has immediate charge of the dining room. His detail is permanent. It is his duty to see that the rooms and dishes are kept in order and the tables laid, to ascertain before each meal how many men will be present, and to notify the sergeant in charge of the kitchen and the head cook accordingly. This number is reckoned by tables at the rate of fourteen persons to each, and is a sufficient indication of the number to be provided for.

The new mess hall is now in use, but owing to its distance from the kitchen, does not promote the comfort of those who occupy it to the extent it would were a different arrangement made.

The kitchen.—The kitchen is in the basement and is in charge of a sergeant who is supposed to be relieved at the end of the month, al-

though the present incumbent has performed the duties for three months. It is his duty to receive from the commissary sergeant, and care for all the mess stores, and to issue them to the cooks; to supervise the latter and see that they are present; that the food is prepared at the prescribed hours, and that the rooms, cooking utensils, etc., are in good order.

The issues to the cooks are made daily as required. Stores which are not used are returned to the mess storeroom and reissued. Scraps from the table, which can not be utilized by the cooks, are given to the families of inmates living in the neighborhood of the Home but not within the limits.

Married men whose families reside on the reservation receive their rations apart and do not take their meals at the mess.

Service of meals.—When ready to serve, the food is dished and carried to the floor above on dumb-waiters, and thence to the dining room, and by the time it is all up much of it is lukewarm, if not cold, and to that extent by no means as palatable or as wholesome to old persons as it should be, or as it would be were it served from the kitchen without so much circumlocution and delay.

To obviate this it is suggested that the number of waiters in the dining room be increased, and that the kitchen be removed to the old dining room which adjoins the new one, and which is well adapted for the purpose. This is the plan of the dining rooms at the most recently constructed military posts, and best subserves the operations of a large mess.

It may be said, in addition, that the present location of the kitchen is not conducive to cleanliness, which is a serious consideration in itself. It is also suggested that the character of some of the dishes and the facilities for washing them might be improved, and that, unless the kitchen be removed to the floor above, some other provision for the storage of mess coal should be made, which now occupies a room near to and between the kitchen and bakery, where, aside from being an annoyance to both cooks and bakers, it adds greatly to the difficulty of keeping them or the gallery connecting them in good police. In fact, all that portion of the basement occupied by the mess is dark and gloomy, and should be vacated as soon as practicable.

CLOTHING.

Clothing is purchased once in six months, and all articles, except trousers, which are obtained from the Quartermaster's Department, are purchased under contract. They are inspected on delivery by the governor and treasurer of the Home, and such as do not come up to the standard are rejected.

The clothing on hand at date of inspection was of good quality and properly stored. Issues are made monthly in the manner observed in the Army, except that clothing rolls are dispensed with and the signatures in the clothing book are witnessed by a non-commissioned officer in place of an officer. Inventories of the clothing are taken every six months. The issue and care of clothing are under the immediate supervision of the governor of the Home.

It is suggested that slippers or barrack shoes be added to the clothing allowance. And it is believed the Home would be benefited by the services of at least one additional young officer on the active list, a part of whose duties would be to witness and supervise all issues and receipts of stores.

THE BAKERY AND SUPPLY OF BREAD.

The bakery is nominally under the supervision of the deputy governor, who inspects it daily and prepares the estimates for the treasurer, by whom the supplies are purchased. They are sent to the head baker by the venders, through the commissary sergeant, as required.

The head baker keeps a daily record of the supplies received and the bread issued. At the end of the month these figures are compiled by one of the clerks in the governor's office.

Such in general is the method of procuring and issuing the mess stores and clothing provided for the inmates of the Home. It has been practically the same for many years, but whether the best results have been reached under it is a question. I do not suggest that it be entirely changed, but I am satisfied that some modification, by which the important responsibilities and duties now entrusted solely to non-commissioned officers may be brought more closely under the immediate supervision of commissioned officers, would result in very great benefit.

COMPLAINTS.

Two complaints were investigated, one to the effect that the food provided was not palatable, and the other that sufficient time for meals was not allowed. These were brought to the notice of the deputy governor, who has already taken steps to remove the causes. Doubtless the mess and its management can be somewhat improved, and clearly there are evidences that it will be.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the permanent fund, created, by the act of March 3, 1883, on September 30, 1891, was \$2,427,986.34. This is an increase over the balance of September 30, 1890, of \$79,456.91.

The average number of inmates for the year ending September 30, 1891, was 717, an increase over the average of the previous year of 31.

The current expenses for the year were.....	\$199, 773. 11
From which deduct the following:	
Refunded to heirs deceased soldiers	\$499. 42
Refunded to heirs deceased inmates	606. 52
Commutation to members outside	42, 092. 43
Board and treatment of insane members at Government asylum	3, 829. 00
Funeral expenses of members outside.....	505. 25
	<hr/> 47, 532. 62
Total current expenses for maintaining inmates	<hr/> 152, 240. 49
Average annual cost for each inmate	212. 32
Average annual cost for rations per man	80. 52
Average annual cost for clothing per man	18. 96
	<hr/> 99. 48
Average annual cost of other items.....	112. 84

In lieu of the "slush fund" heretofore held by the governor the board of commissioners directed that the sum of \$25 per month be turned over to him by the treasurer from the general fund of the Home for an "entertainment fund."

The printing of blanks for vouchers and other forms is done by a private firm in this city. Would it not be advisable to have the legislation necessary to authorize the Public Printer to do that work?

It is said the board of managers have issued or are considering new instructions concerning allowances. At present the vegetables from the farm are distributed to the Home mess, the hospital, the officers, the farmer, dairyman, gardener, engineer, gate-keepers (two), assistant cook, and heads of families (six) living on the grounds. There does not seem to be any fixed allowance by regulation, but such distribution is made as the quantity on hand and the necessities demand. Some of the laborers on the farm are civilians and are subsisted at their own cost, at least partially.

The following, taken from the farm report for November, 1891, shows the money value of vegetables distributed during that month:

Governor.....	\$5.22½	Engineer	3.30
Deputy	5.42½	Gate-keeper.....	2.06
Treasurer and secretary	5.35½	Do.....	2.59
Home mess.....	685.45	Married men (6).....	13.69
Hospital.....	40.72	Assistant cook	2.29
Farmer	3.00		
Dairyman.....	5.29	Total	776.44
Gardener	2.05		

To the Home mess the following kinds of vegetables were reported sent: Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, celery, parsley, and radishes, and to the officers, as follows: Potatoes, turnips, celery, spinach, lettuce, parsley, carrots, salsify, beets, and sweet potatoes.

Apparently potatoes are issued to the gate-keepers (two) and married men (six), both from the Home mess and the farm. The vegetables issued to the Home mess are charged to the mess and credited to the farm at what seems about retail market rates.

DAIRY.

The milk from the dairy is supplied to the Home mess, hospital, officers, head farmer, gardener, dairyman, and engineer, to the gate-keepers and married inmates.

The dairy account for November, 1891, shows the following distribution:

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Home mess.....	913	Gate-keepers (2)	15
Hospital.....	540	Married inmates and assistant	
Governor	90	cook (7).....	56½
Deputy governor.....	90	Mrs. Boylan, a widow of soldier .	7½
Treasurer	90		
Surgeon	16½		1,885½
Farmer	30	For use of calves at dairy	229
Gardener.....	7½		
Dairyman.....	15	Total product.....	2,114½
Engineer.....	15		

The quantity of milk daily supplied the Home mess (varying from 26 gallons on the 19th to 33½ on the 22d) depended upon the quantity remaining after all others had received their regular allowance.

The surgeon was the only officer who paid for the milk furnished him, and this at the rate of 20 cents per gallon.

Of the 3 gallons furnished daily to the governor and treasurer, a portion estimated at about 2 gallons is, after having the cream taken off, turned over to the Home or such inmates as may desire it.

The valuation of this milk seems to vary. It is credited to the dairy at 28 cents per gallon, charged to the surgeon at 20 cents per gallon,

and computed in the cost of the ration (Home mess) at 17.81 cents, the cost of production.

It is understood that milk is furnished the State Soldiers' Home of Ohio at 12 cents per gallon.

GARDEN.

The products of the garden, as shown by the gardener, were distributed as follows:

	Home.	Hospital.	Officers.	Families.
Strawberries .....quarts..	3,315	330	207	337
Cherries .....do....	474	55	98	
Blackberries .....do....			108	
Pears .....bushels..	85	26	164	23
Apples .....do....	47½		5½	8
Grapes .....pounds..		100	40	

Last year's record showed a distribution of currants, gooseberries, and raspberries.

This year there is none, as it was stated that the crop was a failure.

From the farm and dairy accounts for the year ending September 30, 1891, it seems that for labor and other expenses—

The farm is charged with	\$7,515.86
The dairy is charged with.....	5,213.57

Total expense of farm and dairy	12,728.43
---------------------------------------	-----------

From Exhibit H the farm furnished vegetables at market rates to—

Home mess	\$3,669.50
Hospital.....	445.83
	<u>\$4,115.33</u>

The dairy furnished milk to—

Home mess.....gallons ..	11,954½
Hospital.....do	6,812½
	<u>18,767</u> at 22 cts. per gal.

4,128.74

8,244.07

Excess of cost of dairy and farm over value of products sent to the Home and hospital messes	4,484.36
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The average between the three values set upon the milk is taken as the value (22 cents per gallon) to the mess. At the lowest rate the deficit would be about \$750 more, and at the highest rate \$1,123.62 less than this. This showing may perhaps be extended to the garden, for it seems from the same exhibit that fruit to the value of \$92.93 from a total of \$463.35 was sent to the Home and hospital messes. But the cost to the Home of raising this \$92.93 worth of fruit is not definitely shown, as the garden is charged also with the care and ornamentation of the grounds.

Requisitions for supplies are made on the treasurer on three forms—two from the Home mess and one from the hospital, viz:

HOME MESS REGULAR.

This requisition is made every ten days and covers about such articles as constitute the regular Army ration, and for such quantities of each as in the judgment of the deputy governor will, with the quantity on hand, leave a small margin over the requirements of the next ten days.

On this requisition is a statement of the total number of persons present and "off," showing the balance to be supplied from the Home mess. From an examination of a number of these requisitions there does not appear to be a very close and exact relation between the number of men to be subsisted and the quantity of supplies asked for.

HOME MESS EXTRAS.

On this form requisition is made for such articles, other than those on the regular list, as the deputy governor may deem proper to vary the bill of fare.

This requisition is made once a week, and no reference is made thereon to the number of men to be subsisted.

HOSPITAL MESS EXTRAS.

This requisition is made once a month by the surgeon for such articles as in his judgment are necessary for the inmates under his charge. The articles are called for from time to time by the surgeon by direct order on the party selected to furnish the goods.

The grocery supplies required for the "Home mess, regular," and "Home mess, extra," are furnished by orders on the five firms referred to. These firms are arranged in two rosters, one for regular supplies and one for extra supplies. That there may be competition for this trade among these selected five, it is the custom to invite bids on some of the staple articles on the regular list from the next two on the roster and then award the whole requisition to the first dealer unless there should be some material difference in favor of the second.

A like course is pursued on the "Home mess, extras," except that prices are asked on ham. These methods, it is claimed, have produced somewhat satisfactory results.

The hospital extras are apparently purchased alternately from Hume & Co. and N. W. Burchell without inquiry as to prices.

If the hospital mess can be wholly separated from the home arrangements for a year or two, so some emulation can be aroused and comparison instituted between the two, probably both will be benefited.

A statement is appended (Exhibit E) showing the prices paid to the various dealers for supplies during December, 1890.

The amounts paid for services during the month of October, 1890, as shown by Exhibits B and C, were as follows:

Employees.			Duties.	Amounts paid.		
Civilians.	Inmates.	Total.		Civilians.	Inmates.	Total.
1			Clerk to commissioners	\$100.00		\$100.00
2			Clerks in Second Auditor's office	200.00		200.00
4	1	5	Religious services	155.00		155.00
	28	28	Non-commissioned officers		412.00	412.00
	11	11	Band		131.00	131.00
	18	18	Home building		120.50	120.50
	2	2	Governor's office		30.00	30.00
	4	4	Treasurer's office	125.00	80.00	205.00
2	29	31	Hospital	120.00	399.00	519.00
4	5	9	Kitchen	170.00	55.00	225.00
	22	22	Dining room		198.00	198.00
	5	5	Home police		43.50	43.50
	2	2	Library		22.00	22.00
7	29	36	Grounds and roads	255.87	249.00	504.87
15	5	20	Dairy and farm	468.25	50.00	518.25
3	9	12	Shops and woodhouse	235.00	124.00	359.00
6		6	Engineers and firemen	284.00		284.00
	7	7	Miscellaneous		70.00	70.00
46	177	223		2,113.12	1,991.00	4,104.12
Total for year						49,249.44

The accounts of the secretary and treasurer with the Home fund and pension account were fully inspected by the accountant of this Department and found to be correct in balances stated. The financial records and vouchers were also inspected, and it was noted that the improved method of keeping the accounts commenced last year was still further advanced in the lines suggested, with results satisfactory both to the treasurer and inspector.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

- A.—Statement relative to members on outdoor relief.
- B.—Amount paid to civil employes, October, 1891.
- C.—Extra duty pay paid to inmates during October, 1891.
- D.—Vegetables purchased in addition to those received from farm.
- E.—Prices paid for supplies during December, 1890.
- F.—Allowance and issues to officers for year ending October 31, 1890.
- G.—Amount expended on officers' quarters and permanent buildings from November 1, 1890, to October 31, 1891.
- H.—Vegetables, fruit, and milk furnished Home and hospital.
- I.—Bill of fare, Home mess, November 1 to 10, 1891.
- K.—Horses, mules, and transportation owned and forage furnished.
- L.—Disbursements by treasurer for February and August, 1891.
- M.—Field return of inmates for November 10, 1891.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement relative to members of the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, on outdoor relief.

Average number for one year, from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891..	502
Average amount paid per man for one year	\$83.85
Average amount paid per man for one month	6.98½
Highest amount paid per man for one month	12.00
Lowest amount paid per man for one month	2.00

RICH. C. PARKER,
Bvt. Maj., U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT B.

Report of civil employes of the Home October 31, 1891.

1 gardener	per month.	\$50.00	1 tinamith	per month.	\$75.00
1 farm overseer	do.	50.00	1 blacksmith	do.	75.00
6 farm hands, at \$33 each	do.	198.00	1 engineer of heating apparatus	do.	75.00
1 man in charge of dairy	do.	50.00	1 engineer assistant	do.	60.00
2 assistant dairymen, at \$21 each	do.	42.00	3 firemen, at \$33 each	do.	99.00
1 driver of dairy wagon	do.	19.00	1 engineer water works	do.	50.00
1 cook for dairymen	do.	8.00	1 clinical assistant to the attending surgeon	do.	100.00
1 cook for Home mess	do.	50.00	5 laborers in garden and grounds, at \$1.25 each	do.	168.75
1 assistant cook Home mess	do.	25.00	1 laborer, mowing grass on grounds and woods, 24½ days, at \$1.50 per day	do.	37.12
1 chief baker	do.	50.00	3 laborers on farm, at \$1.25 each	do.	101.25
1 assistant baker	do.	45.00			
1 driver of ambulance	do.	20.00			
1 man in charge of horses, harness, etc., for the treasurer	per month.	25.00			
1 clerk to secretary and treasurer	do.	100.00			
1 plumber	do.	85.00			
			Total		1,658.12

Other employés in the Home not included in the above.

1 clerk to board of commissioners	per month.	\$100.00	Rev. Gustav Facius (German Lutheran)	per month.	\$25.00
2 clerks in Second Auditor's Office on Soldiers' Home accounts, at \$100 each	per month.	200.00	Total		455.00
The clergy St. Dominick's Church, with choir (Catholic)	per month.	65.00	Grand total per month		2,113.12
Rev. James A. Buck (Episcopal)	do.	50.00	Grand total per year		25,357.44
Miss B. F. Snively (Episcopal choir)	per month.	15.00			

RICH. C. PARKER,
Bvt. Maj., U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT C.

Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, October 31, 1891.

No.	Names.	Rate of pay per month.	On what work employed.
1	Evans, Thomas	\$39.00	Sergeant-major and clerk.
2	Campbell, Alexander	18.00	Commissary-sergeant.
3	Tolson, Robert L.	18.00	Quartermaster-sergeant.
4	Gillies, Charles F.	15.00	First sergeant, Scott building.
5	Drast, Abraham P.	15.00	First sergeant, Sheridan building.
6	O'Brien, James	15.00	First sergeant, King building.
7	Davin, Patrick	15.00	First sergeant, Sherman building.
8	Murray, Richard	15.00	First sergeant, Anderson building.
9	Dickinson, Richard B.	12.00	Floor sergeant, Scott building.
10	Kernahan, William	12.00	Floor sergeant, Sherman building.
11	Blau, John	12.00	Floor sergeant, Sheridan building.
12	Stauffer, Rudolph	12.00	Floor sergeant, King building.
13	Corcoran, John	12.00	Floor sergeant, Sheridan building.
14	Moran, James	12.00	Floor sergeant, Sherman building.
15	Gaffney, William	20.00	Sergeant-superintendent of working parties on roads.
16	Elwood, William	17.00	Sergeant, provost sergeant.
17	Przygodzinski, Marcel	12.00	Sergeant, charge of dining room.
18	Hansen, Johan	12.00	Floor sergeant, Scott building.
19	Maas, Joseph	17.00	Floor sergeant, Sherman building and charge of kitchen.
20	Schemm, Andrew	12.00	Floor sergeant, Scott building.
21	Ellerhaas, Henry	10.00	Corporal, laundryman.
22	Ivers, Richard G.	10.00	Corporal, charge of farm property.
23	Sugden, Reuben	25.00	Corporal, clerk in governor's office and charge of tower clock.
24	Ring, Phillip	15.00	Corporal, chief of police.
25	Manning, Glen D.	10.00	Corporal, charge of billiard and pool table.
26	Stevenson, Lafayette	10.00	Corporal, charge of floor Anderson building.
27	Swartz, John	10.00	Corporal, charge of stables.
28	Johnson, Robert	10.00	Corporal, assistant superintendent of working parties on roads.
		412.00	
	<i>Home Band.</i>		
1	Murray, Richard	15.00	Leader. Paid also as first sergeant of Anderson building.
2	Pownall, Joseph	24.00	First-class musician and bugler.
3	Stevenson, Lafayette	12.00	First-class musician, and paid also as corporal in charge of floor, Anderson building.
4	Orange, Peter	12.00	First-class musician.
5	Aller, Peter	12.00	Do.
6	Merillat, Edward	16.00	First-class musician and bugler.
7	Aitken, George	8.00	Second-class musician.
8	McGrath, Henry	8.00	Do.
9	De Perini, Louis	8.00	Do.
10	Urquhart, John	8.00	Do.
11	Riah, William	8.00	Second-class musician. Paid also as floor police and in charge of the bath and wash rooms, Anderson building.
		181.00	

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 557

Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, October 31, 1891—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rate of pay per month.	On what work employed.
<i>Home buildings.</i>			
1	Barry, Dennis	\$5. 00	Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sheridan building.
2	Connolly, William	10. 00	Night watchman.
3	Devine, James	7. 00	Laborer in billiard and pool room.
4	Furnald, Frederick W.	5. 00	Charge of bath and wash rooms, King building.
5	Gallagher, John	5. 00	Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sherman building.
6	Holt, Peter	7. 00	Floor police for invalids, Scott building.
7	Harvey, John	7. 00	Reader to the blind.
8	Krebs, Augustus	7. 00	Assistant laundryman.
9	Murray, James	7. 00	Charge of main water-closet.
10	Murphy, Richard	10. 00	Night watchman.
11	McDade, Henry	5. 00	Charge of bath and wash rooms, Scott building.
12	Norris, Thomas	5. 00	Charge of bath and wash rooms.
13	O'Brien, John	7. 00	Charge of main urinals, bath and wash rooms.
14	Rish, William	7. 00	Floor police and charge of bath and wash rooms, Anderson building.
15	Stevens, Robert W.	7. 50	Charge of amusement hall, King building.
16	Schifferling, Christian	5. 00	Charge of bath and wash rooms, Sheridan building.
17	Tetzner, August E.	7. 00	Assistant laundryman.
18	Weigl, Conrad F.	7. 00	Charge of amusement hall, Sheridan building.
		120. 50	
<i>Governor's office.</i>			
19	Hasselfeldt, Charles	20. 00	Clerk.
20	Senni, Charles	10. 00	Orderly.
		30. 00	
<i>Kitchen.</i>			
21	Boyne, Thomas	10. 00	Assistant cook.
22	Murbach, Valentine	10. 00	Do.
23	Passieu, Adolph	10. 00	Do.
24	Uifalussy, Anton von	10. 00	Do.
25	Walton, Frank	15. 00	Assistant cook and butcher.
		55. 00	
<i>Dining room.</i>			
26	Brookman, John	9. 00	Dining room police.
27	Burke, James	9. 00	Do.
28	Bentsen, Neils	9. 00	Do.
29	Beck, Fritz	9. 00	Do.
30	Dillon, Richard	9. 00	Do.
31	Dupre, Paul	9. 00	Do.
32	Enright, Thomas	9. 00	Do.
33	Foley, John	9. 00	Do.
34	Fulton, James C.	9. 00	Do.
35	Hoack, Julius	9. 00	Do.
36	Heens, Michael	9. 00	Do.
37	Hutzler, Louis	9. 00	Do.
38	Krueger, August	9. 00	Do.
39	Keefe, Patrick	9. 00	Do.
40	Lyne, Patrick	9. 00	Do.
41	Meyer, Robert	9. 00	Do.
42	Naller, Peter	9. 00	Do.
43	O'Brien, Dennis	9. 00	Do.
44	Prevost, Henry	9. 00	Do.
45	Perigo, Giovanni	9. 00	Do.
46	Reich, Charles	9. 00	Do.
47	Simpson, Robert	9. 00	Do.
		198. 00	
<i>Home police.</i>			
48	Broderson, Otto	9. 00	House and general police.
49	Dugan, William	9. 00	Do.
50	Donovan, Cornelius	7. 50	Do.
51	Schmidt, Daniel	9. 00	Do.
52	Welsh, Patrick	9. 00	Do.
		43. 50	

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Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, October 31, 1891—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rate of pay per month.	On what work employed.
<i>Library.</i>			
53	Polk, Ernest	\$12.00	Sergeant; librarian.
54	Miller, Herman	10.00	Corporal; assistant librarian.
		22.00	
<i>Grounds and roads.</i>			
55	Anderson, Henry	7.00	Gate-keeper.
56	Burke, William	9.00	Laborer on roads.
57	Burns, Edward	7.00	Gate-keeper.
58	Burke, Michael	9.00	Laborer on roads.
59	Brown, George	9.00	Do.
60	Benkhoff, Herman	9.00	Do.
61	Barlow, Charles	9.00	Do.
62	Cook, Thomas	7.00	Gate-keeper.
63	Cushing, Thomas	9.00	Laborer on roads.
64	Carter, Frank	9.00	Do.
65	Dolan, John	7.00	Gate-keeper.
66	Dougherty, Edward	9.00	Laborer on roads.
67	Emmett, Samuel	9.00	Do.
68	Fitzpatrick, James	9.00	Laborer in garden and grounds.
69	Hastings, Mathias	9.00	Laborer on roads.
70	Jensen, Wilhelm	9.00	Do.
71	Johnson, John H	9.00	Do.
72	Murrin, Patrick	9.00	Do.
73	Moran, Bernard	9.00	Do.
74	Meehan, Patrick	9.00	Do.
75	Murphy, Maurice	9.00	Do.
76	O'Donnell, James	9.00	Do.
77	Mair, Charles	9.00	Do.
78	Slager, August	7.00	Gate-keeper.
79	Trantman, Jacob	9.00	Laborer on roads.
80	Wilson, David	9.00	Do.
81	Walls, Thomas	7.00	Charge of lamps on grounds.
82	Williamson, John	9.00	Laborer on roads.
83	Watkins, George S.	9.00	Do.
		243.00	
<i>Dairy and farm.</i>			
84	Byrnes, James	10.00	Cattle-herder.
85	Carr, James	10.00	Do.
86	Coughlan, John	10.00	Do.
87	Ulrich, Henry C	10.00	Watchman on farm.
88	Wald, Henry	10.00	Cattle-herder.
		50.00	
<i>Shops and woodhouse.</i>			
89	Bauman, Augustus M	\$15.00	Painter.
90	Harrison, Gustave	15.00	Do.
91	Grier, Edward	10.00	Plumber's helper.
92	Kortmann, Louis	15.00	Upholsterer.
93	Lucas, John C	15.00	Carpenter.
94	Ott, Charles	9.00	Laborer in woodhouse.
95	Williams, Thomas	15.00	Painter.
96	White, Patrick	15.00	Carpenter.
97	Wegner, Edward	15.00	Do.
		124.00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
98	Bursch, John J	9.00	Stable man.
99	Casey, Martin	9.00	Cart driver (commissary).
100	Conroy, John	10.00	Laborer in pump house.
101	Dean, Lawrence	15.00	Mail-carrier.
102	Exell, Christian	9.00	Laborer in ice and root houses.
103	Grosch, Andrew	9.00	Cart-driver (laundry).
104	Hackett, Michael	10.00	Messenger to attending surgeon.
105	McDonald, Hugh	9.00	Cart-driver (mail).
106	Turner, William	7.00	Laborer in chapel.
		87.00	

Inmates on extra duty in the United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, October 31, 1891—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rate of pay per month.	On what work employed.
<i>Treasurer's office.</i>			
107	Crooks, Thomas J.	\$10. 00	Orderly.
108	Harrison, Robt. H.	30. 00	Clerk.
109	Heym, William.	20. 00	Clerk and telephone-operator.
110	O'Connor, Jeremiah.	30. 00	Clerk.
		80. 00	
<i>Hospital.</i>			
111	Shafer, Henry.	15. 00	Commissary sergeant.
112	Addicks, Augustus.	10. 00	Assistant cook.
113	Clarke, Frederick A.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
114	Buckley, William.	10. 00	Charge of ventilating fan.
115	Condon, John.	20. 00	Chief cook.
116	Cox, Peter.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
117	Collins, Henry.	9. 00	Do.
118	Dempsey, Benj. F.	18. 00	Nurse.
119	Donohue, John.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
120	Daly, Michael.	18. 00	Nurse.
121	Condon, James.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
122	Elaner, David.	20. 00	Wardmaster.
123	Corbett, Richard.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
124	Fuller, Jefferson.	5. 00	Librarian.
125	Gray, William H.	20. 00	Wardmaster.
126	Green, John.	20. 00	Do.
127	Gately, James.	18. 00	Nurse.
128	Gallagher, Daniel.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
129	Hicks, George L.	18. 00	Nurse.
130	Hickey, William T.	20. 00	Wardmaster.
131	Johnson, Alfred.	18. 00	Nurse.
132	Moore, H. N.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
133	Messerey, George.	18. 00	Nurse.
134	McMillan, Peter.	20. 00	Wardmaster.
135	Niemer, Gustave.	10. 00	Charge of dining room.
136	Rann, Price.	10. 00	Fireman.
137	Smith, Benjamin W.	20. 00	Wardmaster.
138	Sherer, George.	9. 00	Hospital attendant.
		389. 00	

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT D.

Statement of the quantity and kind of vegetables, with cost of same, purchased and consumed from November 1, 1890, to October 31, 1891, at U. S. Soldiers' Home, D. C., in addition to those received from the Home farm during the same period.

Date of purchase.	Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Onions.	Onions.	Cabbages.	Cost.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	
November 1890.							\$18. 00
December	280		4	4			375. 00
1891.							
January	365			4	6		462. 00
February	210			4	4	4	283. 50
March	315			4	4	4	301. 50
April	280		12		6	4	426. 50
May	210				4	19	344. 25
June		21			2	31	152. 25
July		3		4	6		37. 25
August					9	23	32. 25
September			7	4		7	30. 00
October				4	4		16. 50
Total	1,680	24	31	36	45	92	
	\$1,952. 00	\$117. 00	\$45. 75	\$145. 00	\$75. 00	\$144. 25	2,479. 00

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT E.

Exhibit showing prices paid to the various dealers during the month of December, 1890.

	W. P. Wright.	Frederick Vogt.	Charles I. Kellogg.	Somerset R. Waters.	James F. Oyster.	W. M. Galt & Co.	R. A. Golden.	Browning & Middleton.	Hume & Co.	N. W. Burchell.
Oranges.....	box	\$3.00								
Pies, mince and apple.....	each	\$0.15								
Bacon.....	pound		\$0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$					\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		\$0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans.....	do		.04					.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice.....	do		.07					.24		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee, roasted.....	do		.24					.24		.24
Sugar, "A".....	do		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, "C".....	do		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$					.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vinegar.....	gallon		.16							
Mustard.....	pound		.20					.23		.33
Tea.....	do		.34					.40		.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee.....	green		.21							
Salt.....	sack		1.40					1.40		1.75
Soap.....	pound		.05							
Hams.....	do		.12	\$0.11				.10	\$0.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese.....	do		.12	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$				.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prunes.....	do		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$					.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	
Codfish.....	do		.07	.07				.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07
Sal soda.....	do		.02							
Lemons.....	dozen			.25				.25	.24	.18
Tomatoes, cans.....	do			.90				.90	.90	.95
Butter.....	pound				\$0.21					
Flour.....	barrel					\$4.95				
Fish, fresh.....	pound						\$0.08			
Pepper.....	do							.18		
Crackers, oyster.....	do							.08	.07	.08

Exhibit showing price paid to the various dealers, etc.—Continued.

	C. C. Carroll.	Nicholas Auth.	J. J. Hogan.	G. Taylor Wade.	William Holmstead.	Hume & Co.	N. W. Burchell.
Fresh beef.....pound.	\$0.03						
Corned beef.....do.	.02						
Mutton.....do.	.05						
Fresh pork sausage.....per cwt.		\$7.90					
Bologna sausage.....do.		7.90					
Head cheese.....do.		7.90					
Fresh pork.....do.		7.90					
Clams.....gallon.			\$0.75				
Oysters.....do.			.75				
Onions.....barrel.				\$3.25			
Onions.....bushel.				1.25			
Potatoes.....do.				1.20			
Turkey.....pound.				.15			
Cranberries.....bushel.				4.00			
Apples.....barrel.				5.00			
Eggs.....dozen.					\$0.80		
Chickens.....pound.					.14		
Cloves, ground.....do.						\$0.80	
Farina.....do.							\$0.08
Cornstarch.....do.							.08
Molasses.....gallon.							.65
Barley.....pound.							.07
Crackers, soda.....do.							.08
Currants.....do.							.07
Chocolate.....do.							.37
Cinnamon.....do.							.40
Corn, canned.....dozen.							1.10
Corn meal.....pound.							.02
Flavoring extract, lemon.....dozen.							2.25
Lard.....pound.							.08
Macaroni.....do.							.10
Oatmeal.....do.							.04
Raisins.....do.							.10
Royal baking powder.....do.							.45
Sugar, granulated.....do.							.06
Sugar, powdered.....do.							.07
Sauce, Harvey's.....bottle.							.35
String beans.....dozen cans.							.17
Peas, canned.....do.							2.12
Pears, canned.....do.							.48
Gelatin.....ounce.							.07
Syrup, maple.....gallon.							1.15
Mushrooms.....can.							.30

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT F.

Report of the allowances and issues to the commissioned officers for the year ending October 31, 1891.

	Gov- ernor.	Deputy governor.	Treasurer.	Surgeon.	Total.
Vegetables.....	\$68.47	\$71.78	\$69.08	\$14.30	\$223.63
Milk.....	182.19	182.19	182.19	41.26	587.83
Gas, including governor's and treasurer's offices.	44.02	41.40	38.51	6.63	130.56
Garden products.....	13.70	10.60	13.95		38.25
Total.....	308.38	305.97	303.73	62.19	1,375.52

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

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EXHIBIT G.

Amounts expended for repairs and purchase on the different buildings occupied by officers during the period as follows, November 1, 1890, to October 31, 1891, both inclusive.

House No. 1, quarters of governor.....	\$122. 94
House No. 2, quarters of deputy governor.....	389. 43
House No. 3, quarters of treasurer.....	41. 88
House No. 4, quarters of surgeon.....	24. 30
	<hr/> 578. 55
<hr/>	
On account of construction and repair of permanent buildings:	
Scott building, repairs and construction.....	70, 234. 08
Boiler house, repairs.....	511. 36
Pump house, repairs, new pump, and improvement water supply....	353. 56
Home bakery, repairs of bake oven, etc.....	22. 56
Dead house, repairs.....	23. 21
Chapel, repairs.....	. 90
Home stables, repairs.....	37. 67
Sheridan building, repairs.....	30. 00
Hospital stewards' quarters, construction and repairs.....	1, 423. 53
	<hr/> 72, 636. 87

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT H.

Statement of milk, vegetables, and fruit furnished to the Home mess and to Barnes Hospital by the Home dairy, Home farm, and Home garden from November 1, 1890, to October 31, 1891.

	Value of vegetables.	Value of fruit.	Gallons of milk.
Home mess.....	\$3, 669. 50	\$72. 68	11, 954½
Barnes Hospital.....	445. 83	20. 25	6, 812½
Total.....	4, 115. 33	92. 93	18, 767

Average number of gallons per month for Home mess.....	996. 21
Average number of gallons per month for hospital.....	567. 71
Average number of men in the Home and hospital during same period.....	719. 1½

For three months during same period the dairy is credited with 30 cents, and for nine months with 28 cents per gallon for milk, but the Home and hospital are charged only the cost of production per gallon—16.53 cents, with exception of the month of October, 1891, when 17.81 cents per gallon was charged.

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT I.

*Bill of fare United States Soldiers' Home.***Sunday, November 1.**

Breakfast: Corned beef hash, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumber pickles, and bread.

Supper: Stewed apples, bread, butter, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons; 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Monday, November 2.

Breakfast: Sliced cold ham, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Bean soup, fresh boiled beef, bread, and potatoes.

Supper: Bread, butter, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons; 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Tuesday, November 3.

Breakfast: Fresh pork sausage, radishes, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, cucumber pickles, bread, and sweet potatoes.

Supper: Bread, butter, cheese, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons; 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Wednesday, November 4.

Breakfast: Corned beef hash, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Bacon, cabbage, potatoes, bread, and pickled beets.

Supper: Bologna sausage, bread, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons; 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Thursday, November 5:

Breakfast: Sliced cold beef, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: Roast pork, potatoes, stewed turnips, bread, and apple sauce.

Supper: Bread, butter, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons: 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Friday, November 6:

Breakfast: Boiled codfish, with cream sauce, potatoes, bread, butter, and coffee.

Dinner: Baked fresh fish, potatoes, bread, and rice pudding.

Supper: Bread, potatoes, butter, and tea.

Milk consumed, 46 gallons: 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen, 10 gallons for sauce, 15 gallons for pudding.

Saturday, November 7:

Breakfast: Beef stew, radishes, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Bacon, cabbage, potatoes, and bread.

Supper: Bread, butter, cheese, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons: 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Sunday, November 8:

Breakfast: Corned-beef hash, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, cucumber pickles, bread, and rice pudding.

Supper: Sweet cake, bread, butter, and tea.

Milk consumed, 46 gallons: 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 10 gallons for kitchen, 20 gallons for pudding, 5 gallons for mashed potatoes.

Monday, November 9:

Breakfast: Sliced cold ham, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Bean soup, fresh boiled beef, bread, and potatoes.

Supper: Bread, butter, and tea.

Milk consumed, 33 gallons: 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen, 12 gallons for dining room.

Tuesday, November 10:

Breakfast: Fresh-pork sausage, bread, and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, cucumber pickles, bread, and sweet potatoes.

Supper: Bread, butter, cheese, and tea.

Milk consumed, 21 gallons: 10 gallons for coffee, 10 gallons for tea, 1 gallon for kitchen.

Total quantity of milk received during the ten days, 272 gallons.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Governor.

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EXHIBIT K.

Number of horses and mules owned and employed at United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, October 31, 1891.

How employed.	Number.
Horses:	
For use of the governor of the Home.....	3
For carts on roads, grounds, and police.....	6
For laundry wagon.....	2
For market wagon.....	2
For mail wagon.....	1
For hospital ambulance.....	2
For dairy wagon.....	1
Total.....	17
Mules:	
For use on farm.....	8
Total.....	8

Transportation.

	Gover- nor.	Deputy gover- nor.	Treas- urer.
Number of horses, use of.....	3		
Carriage and harness:			
Single.....	1		
Double.....	1		
Buggy and single harness.....			1
Forage for horses.....		2	2

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT L.

Purchase of general supplies.

	February, 1891.	August, 1891.
Medicines, hospital supplies, stationery, trimmings for coffins, spectacles, purchase and repair of surgical instruments, and miscellaneous articles for Barnes' Hospital.....	\$126.97	\$589.49
Steam fittings, hardware, plumbing, and blacksmith's material.....	111.70	96.10
Fuel.....	485.00	
Gas.....	411.00	176.00
Library, books, stationery, and subscriptions.....	42.70	39.62
Furniture for officers' quarters.....		39.30
Repair of harness, wagons, carts, and articles used in stable.....	15.45	7.30
Paints and oils used in general repairs.....	76.75	72.00
Bedding for inmates, blankets.....	435.00	
Material for general repairs, farm and gardener's house, etc.....	67.98	
Forage, grain, bran, etc., for cattle, dairy.....	128.93	20
Stationery, blank books, etc.....	76.01	1
Brooms, sapolio, buckets, etc., for police purposes, Home buildings.....	155.67	4
Seeds for Home farm.....	43.90	
Home band, sheet music, and yellow braid for trousers.....		2
Articles for amusement room, cards, etc.....		1
	2,177.04	1,1

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

*Disbursements of the treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.,
for the months of February and August, 1891.*

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS.

Articles purchased.	February, 1891.		August, 1891.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Potatoes	bushels..	210		
Flour	barrels..	56	56	\$285.00
Hams	pounds..	2,267	3,448	396.36
Cheese	do.	514	897	96.29
Codfish	do.	480		
Apples, dried	do.	225	40	6.20
Tomatoes, canned	dozen	35	26	25.18
Flavoring extract of vanilla	do.	2	1½	4.38
lemon	do.	2	1½	3.45
Cinnamon	pounds..	6		
Molasses	gallons..	2		
Bacon	pounds..	2,403	2,800	244.50
Beans	do.	705	500	20.75
Rice	do.	350	400	28.00
Coffee, roasted	do.	1,030	1,050	255.00
Sugar, A	do.	1,506	1,848	80.52
C	do.	1,718	2,017	78.78
Candles	do.	30	50	6.20
Mustard	do.	48	84	33.80
Pepper	do.	86	24	4.56
Tea	do.	180	240	86.10
Coffee, green	do.	25	80	6.60
Soap	do.	540	1,020	48.30
Salt soda	do.	70	110	1.95
Chocolate	do.	10	6	2.22
Split peas	do.	210		
Crackers, oyster	do.	24		
Lemons	dozen	2	18	3.56
Cornstarch	pounds..	60	56	4.20
Farina	do.	55	56	4.20
Butter	do.	2,579	2,748	521.74
Salt	do.	450	775	5.25
Fresh pork	do.	2,595	290	29.00
Fresh-pork sausage	do.	2,780	170	17.00
Head-cheese	do.	960	375	37.50
Hops	do.	20		
Malt	do.	20		
Eggs	dozen	240	695	114.80
Fresh beef	pounds..	10,594		
Corned beef	do.	4,885		
Mutton	do.	360		
Onions	barrels..	4		
Cabbage	do.	4	24	21.00
Onions	boxes..	4	9	11.25
Chickens	pounds..	162	94	14.10
Fresh fish	do.	2,295	285	28.50
Oysters	gallons..	60		
Clams	dozen		200	150.00
Beer	do.	2	4	3.00
Barley	pounds..	10	110	6.70
Crackers, soda	do.	50	50	4.00
Currants	do.	10		
Corn, canned	dozen	1	11	11.20
Corn meal	pounds..	100	100	2.00
Lard	do.	20	20	1.90
Macaroni	do.	12		
Oatmeal	do.	70	20	70
Prunes	do.	60	300	24.00
Raisins	do.	20	15	1.50
Royal Baking Powder	do.	6	6	2.70
Meal, family	barrels..		1	3.40
Sugar, granulated	pounds..	40	50	2.31
powdered	do.	2	2	.11
Berry wine	gallons..	2		
Latrine	ounces..	16		
Urvey's sauce	bottles..	2		
Skies	gallons..	8		
As, canned	dozen	1	1	1.25
Okrel	pounds..	6		
Apple syrup	gallons..	1		
Shrooms	cans..	3		
On flour	pounds..	22,650	54,550	134.78
ilet soap	barrels..		1	5.50
polio	cnkes..		12	1.50
atches, safety	do.		48	8.96
	grass..		2	1.80

566 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Disbursements of the treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., for the months of February and August, 1891—Continued.

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS—Continued.

Articles purchased,	February, 1891.		August, 1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Putz pomade.....boxes.....			6	\$0.48
Pearline.....papers.....			6	.27
Vinegar.....gallons.....			95	15.20
Concentrated lye.....cans.....			24	1.92
Tapioca.....pounds.....			4	.40
Pickles.....number.....			600	5.25
Rolled tongue.....cans.....			3	1.80
Shrimps.....do.....			6	1.75
		\$3,750.66		2,910.67

SERVICES RENDERED.

	February, 1891.	August, 1891.
Secretary and treasurer.....	\$75.00	\$75.00
Clinical assistant to the attending surgeon.....	100.00	100.00
Religious services in chapel.....	155.00	155.00
Laundry work.....	496.82	814.17
Removing night soil.....	50.00	65.00
Settlements of estates of deceased soldiers and inmates.....	37.43	
Funeral expenses of deceased members of the Home on outdoor relief.....	50.00	
Repayment to Quartermasters' Department for transportation charged soldiers en route to the Home.....	108.48	186.10
Pay of clerk to board of commissioners.....	100.00	100.00
Pay of two clerks in second auditor's office at \$100 each.....	200.00	200.00
Pay of clerk to the secretary and treasurer.....	100.00	100.00
Pay of gardener and florist.....	50.00	50.00
Pay of overseer of farm.....	50.00	50.00
Pay of overseer of dairy.....	50.00	50.00
Pay of driver of dairy wagon.....	19.00	19.00
Pay of cook for dairymen.....	8.00	8.00
Pay of two assistant dairymen at \$21 each per month.....	42.00	39.90
Pay of laborers in garden and grounds.....	146.87	194.62
Pay of farm hands.....	198.00	325.50
Pay of plumber.....	85.00	85.00
Pay of tinner.....	75.00	75.00
Pay of blacksmith.....	75.00	75.00
Pay of engineer at water-works.....	50.00	50.00
Pay of engineer and assistant engineer at boiler-house.....	135.00	135.00
Pay of firemen at boiler-house.....	84.00	89.00
Pay of chief cook and assistant cook.....	75.00	75.00
Repair of harness.....		6.90
Pay of chief baker and assistant baker.....	95.00	95.00
Pay of driver hospital ambulance.....	20.00	20.00
Pay of laborer in care of harness and horses.....	25.00	25.00
Labor, stowing coal.....	11.25	
Labor, gravel pit.....		27.50
Freight, drayage, postage stamps, etc.....	10.46	28.39
Labor on sewers, hospital steward's quarters.....	3.81	
Repairing, plastering, and painting Home buildings.....	83.07	
Repair of clock.....	4.50	
Splicing elevator rope, Barnes Hospital.....		4.00
Extra duty men:		
Home.....	2,761.46	2,904.00
Hospital.....	757.50	816.99
Band.....	173.00	266.13
Monthly allowance to inmates, non-pensioners.....	331.71	264.22
Total.....	6,892.36	7,585.13

COMMUTATIONS (OUTDOOR RELIEF).

Per statement and cash book.	February, 1891.	August, 1891.
Commutation to non resident inmates of United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia (outdoor commuters).....	\$677.00	\$538.00

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. 567

*Disbursements of the treasurer of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.,
for the months of February and August, 1891—Continued.*

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

Per statement and cash book.	February, 1891.	August, 1891.
Pay of supervising architect.....	\$50.00.	\$50.00
Pay of inspector of work and material, improvement Scott building.....	23.33	
Final payment, improvement Scott building.....		8,688.70
Cost of plumbing, King, Scott, and Sherman buildings.....		1,307.00
Painting verandas, outside window sashes and frames, and the iron railing of the Scott building.....		585.00
Paving with granolithic, walk around the Scott building.....		807.37
Total	73.33	11,438.07

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Purchase of supplies, Abstract A.....	\$2,177.04	\$1,378.00
Purchase of provisions, Abstract B.....	3,750.66	2,910.67
Services rendered, Abstract C.....	6,892.36	7,585.13
Pay of commuters, Abstract D.....	677.00	538.00
Permanent improvements, Abstract E.....	73.33	11,438.07
Total	13,570.39	23,850.47

RICH. C. PARKER,
Brevet Major U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT M.

*Field return of the inmates of the United States Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1891.*

Present:		Present—Continued:	
For duty:		Invalided:	
Governor.....	1	Privates.....	95
Deputy governor.....	1	Total.....	769
Secretary and treasurer.....	1	Aggregate.....	773
Surgeon.....	1	Absent:	
Hospital steward.....	1	On outside commutation.....	407
Sergeants.....	21	Insane asylum.....	18
Corporals.....	9	Absent:	
Privates.....	303	With leave:	
Sick:		Privates.....	54
Privates.....	84	Suspended.....	12
Extra duty:		Present and absent:	
Non-commissioned officers.....	1	Total.....	1,260
Privates.....	134	Aggregate.....	1,264
Temporarily admitted.....	121		
On outdoor relief (beneficiaries).....			407
In insane asylum (inmates).....			18
On furlough (inmates).....			54
On suspension (inmates).....			12
			491
Present, distributed among the buildings as follows:			
Scott building.....			*216
Sherman building.....			†124
Sheridan building.....			‡145
King building.....			§95
Anderson building.....			||36

* With bedroom space of 271,990 cubic feet = 1,259.21 cubic feet per man.
† With bedroom space of 214,664 cubic feet = 1,731.16 cubic feet per man.
‡ With bedroom space of 152,058 cubic feet = 1,048.67 cubic feet per man.
§ With bedroom space of 106,594 cubic feet = 1,122.04 cubic feet per man.
|| With bedroom space of 55,874 cubic feet = 1,552.05 cubic feet per man.

568 REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

*Field return of the inmates of the United States Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C.,
November, 10, 1891—Continued.*

Present, distributed among the buildings as follows:

North gatehouse.....	4
Eagle gatehouse.....	2
West gatehouse.....	1
Southeast gatehouse.....	1
Married men, old farmhouse.....	6
Hospital.....	114
Married men, who sleep outside.....	24
Whitney Avenue gatehouse.....	1
Total inmates present.....	769
Total inmates present and absent.....	1,280
Permanent inmates present and absent.....	725
Temporary inmates present and absent.....	128
Beneficiaries on outdoor relief.....	407
Total.....	1,280

O. B. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Governor.
THOS. EVANS,
Sergeant Major.

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